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HANDBOOK

OF



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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA

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1911

COMPRISING HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND GENERAL
INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ISLAND,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND
OTHER RELIABLE RECORDS

BY

JOSEPH C. FORD

OF THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE

AND

FRANK CUNDALL, F.S.A.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.



THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

LONDON

EDWARD STANFORD, 12, 13 AND 14 LONG ACRE, W. C.

JAMAICA

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PREFACE TO THE EDITION OF 1911.

THE Handbook of Jamaica has now reached its 31st year of publication. It has been brought as closely up to date as possible. Under "Additions and corrections" on pp. 619-620 several changes and additions which came too late to be included in the body of the work are noted, and a brief description of the new Public Buildings is given.

Public officers and the officials of public bodies and societies have, as in previous years, been most courteous and ready to afford information, and the editors gratefully acknowledge their kind assistance.

Those who use this book will confer a favour on the editors by calling attention to any errors or omissions or by offering suggestions for the improvement of the work.

Kingston,
28th March, 1911.

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THE
HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA
FOR THE YEAR
1911,

IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., B.A.,

CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF

OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANTS.

THE EDITORS.

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THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

PART I.

CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1911.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	M.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34	4
3	T.		6 35	5 35	5
4	W.		6 35	5 36	5
5	Th.		6 35	5 37	6
6	F.	THE EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 37	6
7	S.		6 35	5 38	6
8	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 39	7
9	M.		6 35	5 39	7
10	T.		6 36	5 40	8
11	W.		6 36	5 41	8
12	Th.		6 36	5 42	9
13	F.		6 36	5 42	9
14	S.	Earthquake 1907.	6 36	5 42	9
15	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 43	10
16	M.		6 37	5 43	10
17	T.		6 37	5 44	10
18	W.		6 37	5 45	11
19	Th.		6 37	5 46	11
20	F.		6 37	5 46	11
21	S.		6 37	5 47	12
22	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 47	12
23	M.		6 36	5 48	12
24	T.		6 36	5 48	12
25	W.		6 36	5 49	13
26	Th.		6 36	5 50	13
27	F.		6 36	5 50	13
28	S.		6 35	5 51	13
29	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 51	13
30	M.	New Moon.	6 35	5 52	14
31	T.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.		6 35	5 53	ADD
2	Th.		6 34	5 54	14
3	F.		6 35	5 54	14
4	S.		6 34	5 55	14
5	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 34	5 55	14
6	M.	First Quarter.	6 33	5 55	14
7	T.		6 33	5 56	14
8	W.		6 33	5 56	14
9	Th.		6 32	5 56	14
10	F.		6 32	5 57	14
11	S.		6 32	5 57	14
12	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 31	5 58	14
13	M.	Full Moon.	6 31	5 59	14
14	T.		6 30	5 59	14
15	W.		6 29	5 59	14
16	Th.		6 29	6 0	14
17	F.		6 29	6 0	14
18	S.		6 28	6 1	14
19	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 28	6 2	14
20	M.	Last Quarter.	6 27	6 2	14
21	T.		6 26	6 3	14
22	W.		6 26	6 3	14
23	Th.		6 25	6 3	14
24	F.		6 25	6 3	13
25	S.		6 24	6 3	13
26	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA.	6 23	6 4	13
27	M.		6 23	6 5	13
28	T.	New Moon.	6 22	6 5	13

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. Public General Holiday.	6 20	6 5	ADD.
2	Th.	<i>St. David.</i>	6 19	6 5	12
3	F.		6 19	6 5	12
4	S.		6 18	6 6	12
5	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 17	6 6	12
6	M.		6 16	6 6	11
7	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 16	6 6	11
8	W.		6 16	6 6	11
9	Th.		6 15	6 7	11
10	F.		6 13	6 7	10
11	S.		6 13	6 7	10
12	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 12	6 8	10
13	M.		6 11	6 8	10
14	T.	Full Moon.	6 10	6 8	9
15	W.		6 10	6 8	9
16	Th.		6 9	6 9	9
17	F.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	S.		6 7	6 9	8
19	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 6	6 10	8
20	M.		6 6	6 10	8
21	T.		6 5	6 10	7
22	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 4	6 10	7
23	Th.		6 3	6 10	7
24	F.		6 2	6 10	6
25	S.	Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 1	6 11	6
27	M.		6 0	6 11	6
28	T.		5 59	6 11	5
29	W.		5 59	6 11	5
30	Th.	New Moon.	5 58	6 12	5
31	F.		5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

1	S.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 55	6 12	4
3	M.		5 54	6 12	3
4	T.		5 53	6 13	3
5	W.		5 53	6 13	3
6	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 52	6 13	2
7	F.		5 51	6 13	2
8	S.		5 51	6 13	2
9	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 50	6 14	2
10	M.		5 49	6 14	1
11	T.		5 48	6 14	1
12	W.	Rodney's victory over DeGrasse off Dominica, 1782.	5 47	6 15	1
13	Th.	Full Moon.	5 47	6 15	1
14	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 46	6 15	0
15	S.		5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
16	Su.	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 45	6 15	0
17	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 44	6 15	1
18	T.		5 43	6 15	1
19	W.		5 43	6 15	1
20	Th.		5 42	6 16	1
21	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 41	6 17	1
22	S.		5 40	6 17	2
23	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 39	6 17	2
24	M.	<i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
25	T.		5 39	6 17	2
26	W.		5 38	6 18	2
27	Th.		5 37	6 18	2
28	F.	New Moon.	5 36	6 18	3
29	S.		5 35	6 19	3
30	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	3

CALENDAR.

5

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	T.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 35	6 19	3
3	W.		5 34	6 20	3
4	Th.		5 34	6 20	3
5	F.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 33	6 20	3
6	S.	Accession of King George V.	5 32	6 20	4
7	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 31	6 21	4
8	M.		5 31	6 21	4
9	T.		5 31	6 21	4
10	W.		5 30	6 22	4
11	Th.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655.	5 30	6 22	4
12	F.		5 30	6 22	4
13	S.	Full Moon.	5 30	6 22	4
14	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 29	6 23	4
15	M.		5 28	6 24	4
16	T.		5 28	6 24	4
17	W.		5 28	6 24	4
18	Th.		5 27	6 25	4
19	F.		5 27	6 25	4
20	S.		5 27	6 25	4
21	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Moon's Last Quarter.	5 27	6 25	4
22	M.		5 26	6 26	4
23	T.		5 26	6 26	4
24	W.	Empire Day. Public General Holiday.	5 26	6 27	3
25	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 26	6 28	3
26	F.		5 26	6 28	3
27	S.		5 26	6 28	3
28	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION New Moon.	5 26	6 28	3
29	M.		5 25	6 29	3
30	T.		5 25	6 29	3
31	W.		5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

1	Th.		5 26	6 30	SUBTR.
2	F.		5 26	6 30	2
3	S.	King George V. born, 1865.* Moon's First Quarter.	5 25	6 31	2
4	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY.	5 25	6 31	2
5	M.	Whit Monday.	5 25	6 31	2
6	T.		5 25	6 31	2
7	W.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	2
8	Th.		5 25	6 33	1
9	F.		5 25	6 33	1
10	S.		5 25	6 33	1
11	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY. Full Moon.	5 25	6 33	1
12	M.		5 26	6 34	0
13	T.		5 26	6 34	0
14	W.		5 26	6 34	ADD.
15	Th.		5 26	6 34	0
16	F.		5 26	6 35	0
17	S.		5 26	6 36	1
18	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 26	6 36	1
19	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 26	6 36	1
20	T.		5 26	6 36	1
21	W.		5 26	6 36	1
22	Th.		5 27	6 37	2
23	F.	Prince of Wales born, 1894.	5 27	6 37	2
24	S.	Quarter Day.	5 27	6 37	2
25	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 27	6 37	2
26	M.	New Moon.	5 28	6 37	2
27	T.		5 28	6 37	3
28	W.		5 28	6 37	3
29	Th.		5 29	6 37	3
30	F.		5 29	6 37	3

* The King's Birthday is to be kept as a Public General Holiday, by His Majesty's command, on the actual date of the anniversary.

JULY.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.		5 30	6 38	ADD
2	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 38	4
3	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 30	6 38	4
4	T.		5 30	6 38	4
5	W.		5 30	6 38	4
6	Th.		5 31	6 38	4
7	F.		5 32	6 38	5
8	S.		5 32	6 38	5
9	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 32	6 38	5
10	M.		5 33	6 37	5
11	T.	Full Moon.	5 33	6 37	5
12	W.		5 33	6 37	5
13	Th.		5 33	6 37	5
14	F.		5 34	6 37	6
15	S.		5 34	6 37	6
16	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 37	6
17	M.		5 35	6 37	6
18	T.		5 35	6 37	6
19	W.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 35	6 37	6
20	Th.		5 36	6 36	6
21	F.		5 36	6 36	6
22	S.		5 36	6 36	6
23	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Militia defeated French	5 37	6 35	6
24	M.	under DuCasse at	5 37	6 35	6
25	T.	New Moon. [Carlisle Bay, 1694.	5 37	6 35	6
26	W.		5 38	6 34	6
27	Th.		5 38	6 34	6
28	F.		5 38	6 34	6
29	S.		5 39	6 33	6
30	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 39	6 33	6
31	M.		5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.

1	T.	Public General Holiday. Moon's First Quarter. Abolition of Slavery in British Colonies, 1834.	5 40	6 32	ADD
2	W.		5 40	6 32	6
3	Th.		5 41	6 31	6
4	F.		5 41	6 31	6
5	S.		5 41	6 31	6
6	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 42	6 30	6
7	M.		5 42	6 29	6
8	T.		5 42	6 28	5
9	W.	Full Moon.	5 42	6 28	5
10	Th.		5 42	6 28	5
11	F.	Hurricane, 1903.	5 43	6 27	5
12	S.		5 43	6 27	5
13	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 26	5
14	M.		5 43	6 25	5
15	T.		5 43	6 25	4
16	W.		5 44	6 24	4
17	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 44	6 24	4
18	F.	Hurricane 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	S.		5 45	6 22	3
20	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Hurricane 1886.	5 45	6 22	3
21	M.		5 45	6 21	3
22	T.		5 46	6 20	3
23	W.	New Moon.	5 46	6 19	3
24	Th.		5 46	6 18	2
25	F.		5 46	6 18	2
26	S.		5 46	6 17	2
27	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 16	1
28	M.	Great Hurricanes in 1712 and 1722.	5 46	6 16	1
29	T.		5 47	6 15	1
30	W.		5 47	6 14	1
31	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 47	6 13	0

CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of M.	W.	NOTES.	Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.		5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	S.		5 48	6 12	0
3	Su.	12TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 11	1
4	M.		5 48	6 10	1
5	T.		5 48	6 9	1
6	W.		5 48	6 8	2
7	Th.		5 48	6 8	2
8	F.	Full Moon.	5 48	6 7	2
9	S.		5 48	6 6	3
10	Su.	13TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 48	6 5	3
11	M.		5 49	6 4	3
12	T.		5 49	6 3	4
13	W.		5 49	6 2	4
14	Th.		5 49	6 1	4
15	F.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 49	6 1	5
16	S.		5 49	6 0	5
17	Su.	14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 49	5 59	5
18	M.		5 49	5 58	6
19	T.		5 50	5 57	6
20	W.		5 50	5 56	7
21	Th.		5 50	5 56	7
22	F.	New Moon.	5 51	5 55	7
23	S.		5 50	5 54	8
24	Su.	15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 51	5 53	8
25	M.		5 51	5 53	8
26	T.		5 51	5 53	9
27	W.		5 51	5 51	9
28	Th.		5 52	5 50	9
29	F.	Michaelmas Day.—Quarter Day.	5 52	5 49	10
30	S.	Moon's First Quarter.	5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

1	Su.	16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	M.		5 52	5 47	11
3	T.		5 52	5 46	11
4	W.		5 52	5 45	11
5	Th.		5 52	5 44	12
6	F.		5 53	5 43	12
7	S.	Full Moon.	5 54	5 42	12
8	Su.	17TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 54	5 42	12
9	M.		5 54	5 41	13
10	T.		5 54	5 40	13
11	W.	Morant Bay Rebellion, 1865.	5 54	5 40	13
12	Th.		5 54	5 39	13
13	F.		5 54	5 38	14
14	S.	Moon's Last Quarter.	5 54	5 38	14
15	Su.	18TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 55	5 37	14
16	M.		5 56	5 36	14
17	T.		5 55	5 35	15
18	W.		5 56	5 34	15
19	Th.		5 56	5 34	15
20	F.		5 56	5 34	15
21	S.	New Moon.	5 57	5 33	15
22	Su.	19TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 57	5 33	15
23	M.		5 57	5 32	15
24	T.		5 57	5 31	16
25	W.		5 58	5 30	16
26	Th.		5 59	5 29	16
27	F.		5 59	5 29	16
28	S.		5 59	5 29	16
29	Su.	20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 0	5 28	16
30	M.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 1	5 27	16
31	T.		6 1	5 27	16

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	Th.		6 2	5 26	16
3	F.		6 2	5 26	16
4	S.		6 2	5 26	16
5	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 3	5 25	16
6	M.	Full Moon.	6 3	5 25	16
7	T.		6 4	5 24	16
8	W.		6 4	5 24	16
9	Th.	King Edward's Day. Public General Holiday.	6 5	5 23	16
10	F.		6 5	5 23	16
11	S.	Fire in Kingston, 1882.	6 5	5 23	16
12	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 6	5 22	16
13	M.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 6	5 22	16
14	T.		6 7	5 22	15
15	W.		6 8	5 22	15
16	Th.		6 9	5 21	15
17	F.		6 9	5 21	15
18	S.		6 9	5 21	15
19	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 10	5 21	15
20	M.	New Moon.	6 11	5 21	14
21	T.	Railway opened 1845.	6 11	5 21	14
22	W.		6 11	5 21	14
23	Th.		6 12	5 21	14
24	F.		6 12	5 21	13
25	S.		6 13	5 21	13
26	Su.	SUNDAY BEFORE ADVENT.	6 14	5 21	13
27	M.		6 15	5 21	12
28	T.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 15	5 21	12
29	W.		6 16	5 21	12
30	Th.	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Mean time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.		6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
2	S.		6 18	5 22	10
3	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 18	5 22	10
4	M.		6 19	5 22	10
5	T.	Full Moon.	6 20	5 22	9
6	W.		6 20	5 22	9
7	Th.		6 21	5 23	8
8	F.		6 22	5 23	8
9	S.		6 23	5 23	8
10	Su.		6 23	5 23	7
11	M.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 23	5 23	7
12	T.	Moon's Last Quarter.	6 24	5 24	6
13	W.		6 24	5 24	6
14	Th.		6 25	5 25	5
15	F.		6 25	5 25	5
16	S.		6 26	5 26	4
17	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 26	5 26	4
18	M.		6 27	5 27	3
19	T.		6 27	5 27	3
20	W.	New Moon.	6 28	5 28	2
21	Th.	<i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	F.		6 29	5 29	1
23	S.		6 29	5 29	1
24	Su.		6 30	5 30	0
25	M.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	T.	Public General Holiday.	6 31	5 31	1
27	W.		6 31	5 31	1
28	Th.	Moon's First Quarter.	6 32	5 32	2
29	F.		6 32	5 32	2
30	S.		6 33	5 33	3
31	Su.		6 33	5 33	3

JEWISH CALENDAR, 5671-5672. (C.E. 1911.)

The Year 5671 commenced October 4th, 1910.

1911.	5671.	1911.	5672.
Jan. 1	New Moon	Sept. 23	New Year
.. 30	New Moon	.. ..	Tishri 1
Feb. 28	New Moon	.. 25	Fast of Guedaliah
Mar. 13	Fast of Esther	.. ..	3
.. 14	Purim	Oct. 2	Day of Atonement
.. 15	Shusan	.. ..	10
.. 30	New Moon	.. 7	Feast of Tabernacles
April 13	Passover	.. ..	15
.. 14	do. 2nd day	.. 13	Hosana Rabah
.. 19	do. 7th day	.. 14	8th Day of Solemn
.. 20	do. ends	.. ..	Assembly
.. 29	New Moon	.. 15	Simchat Torah (Re-
May 28	New Moon	.. ..	joining of the Law)...
June 2	Feast of Weeks	.. 23	Shabat Beresheet and
.. 27	New Moon	.. ..	New Moon
July 13	Fast of Tamuz	.. ..	Heshsan 1
.. 26	New Moon	Nov. 21	New Moon
Aug. 3	Fast of Ab	Dec. 16	Hanuka (dedication of
.. 25	New Moon	.. ..	the Temple)
		.. 22	New Moon
		.. ..	Tebeth 1

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Holy Days commence on the previous evening at sunset.

THE MOON'S PHASES, &C.

The times of new moon, first quarter, full moon, and last quarter, are given in the calendar to the nearest local civil day. Thus if new moon occurs on any day between midnight and 5 hr. 7 min. a.m., Greenwich time, the new moon is referred to the previous day in the above calendar.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied to *apparent* time or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain *mean time*, or the time shown by a properly regulated clock.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good sundial in order to obtain the clock time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min. and so on.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean time of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above, has been computed for the latitude of Kingston and includes the correction for refraction.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

As the rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 10 or 11 inches we clearly do not require the times of high and low water for nautical purposes; but sometimes we want to know, however roughly, when it is high or low water.

From Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the times of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.				DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*									
Moon's Age.		First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.		Low Water.		Moon's Age.	High Water.		Low Water.	
d.	hr.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	a.m.	hr.	p.m.	d.	hr.	p.m.	hr.	a.m.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½	a.m.	3	p.m.	15	12½	p.m.	2½	a.m.
1	16	12 noon	...	1	1	"	3½	"	16	1	"	3	"
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½	"	4	"	17	2	"	4	"
3	18	1	1	3	2	"	5	"	18	2½	"	4½	"
4	19	1½	2	4	3	"	6	"	19	3½	"	5½	"
5	20	2½	2½	5	4	"	7	"	20	4½	"	6½	"
6	21	3	3½	6	5	"	8	"	21	5½	"	7½	"
7	22	4	4½	7	6	"	9½	"	22	7	"	9	"
8	23	5	5½	8	7½	"	10½	"	23	8	"	10	"
9	24	6	6½	9	8½	"	11½	"	24	9	"	11	"
10	25	7½	8	10	9½	"	12 mnt.		25	9½	"	11½	"
11	26	8½	9	11	10	"	...		26	10½	"	12½	p.m.
12	27	9½	10	12	10½	"	12½ a.m.		27	11	"	1	"
13	28	10	10½	13	11½	"	1½	"	28	11½	"	1½	"
14	29	11	11	14	12 noon		2	"	29	...		2½	"

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

	Semi-diur.		Diurnal.		Semi-diur.		Diurnal.
January	— 1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+ 2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	— 1½ "	—	1 "	August	0 "	+	1 "
March	— ½ "	—	1½ "	September	— ½ "	+	1 "
April	— ½ "	+	½ "	October	+ 1 "		0 "
May	— ½ "	+	½ "	November	+ 1 "		0 "
June	+ 1 "		0	December	— ½ "	—	½ "

In Kingston harbour the range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR, 1911.

I. A total eclipse of the Sun, April 23.

In Jamaica a partial eclipse commences at sunset, so that the eclipse may be regarded as invisible in Jamaica.

II. A penumbral eclipse of the Moon, May 12 and 13.

The middle of the eclipse occurs at 12 hr. 49 min. a.m., May 13. But as the Moon does not enter the shadow of the Earth the penumbral effect will hardly be noticed.

III. An annual eclipse of the Sun, October 22. Invisible in Jamaica.

IV. A penumbral eclipse of the Moon, November 6. Invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the year 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Captain F. M. Green, U. S. N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place, and overlooking the harbour, on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41''.0$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the three latter sections forming part of the work conducted by Captain Green. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 40' 39''.8$ west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7 m. 10.65 sec.: that is to say, when it is mean noon at Kingston it is 5 hr. 7 m. 10.65 sec. p.m. at Greenwich.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above mentioned latitude and longitude refer to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to re-adjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.	Year.	Observed variation East.
---	° ' -----	---	° ' -----
1700	6 30 Edmund Halley	1891	2 16 J. F. Brennan
1804	6 30 James Robertson	1895	2 0 do.
1876	3 45 Capt. Green, U.S.N.	1906	1 24 Colin Liddell

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.	Year.	Variation East.
---	-----	---	-----
	° ' -----		° ' -----
1700 to 1800	. 6 30	1850	. 5 30
1810	. 6 27	1860	. 5 3
1820	. 6 21	1870	. 4 18
1830	. 6 12	1880	. 3 18
1840	. 5 54	1890	. 2 18
		1900	. 2 14

SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MONTHLY TEMPERATURES, 1881-1898.*

Month.	Mean. 7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Average highest max.	Average lowest min.
January	75.8 68.9	83.1	86.1	67.0	90.1	62.8
February	75.7 69.4	82.7	85.6	67.0	89.3	63.2
March	76.4 71.3	82.8	85.6	67.8	89.3	63.9
April	78.2 74.9	83.3	86.3	70.0	90.1	66.6
May	79.9 78.1	83.7	87.0	72.5	90.2	68.9
June	81.1 79.1	85.2	88.2	73.7	91.8	70.4
July	81.6 78.7	86.4	89.5	73.4	93.4	70.4
August	81.0 77.6	85.7	89.5	73.4	92.6	70.2
September	80.7 76.9	85.2	89.2	73.5	92.3	70.7
October	79.3 75.6	84.5	88.0	72.4	91.8	68.8
November	78.6 73.4	84.3	87.9	70.7	91.1	66.6
December	76.9 70.7	83.3	86.7	68.4	90.5	63.7
Means, 18 years' observations	78.8 74.6	84.2	87.5	70.8	91.0	67.2

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.	°	°	°	°
0	78.8	87.5	70.8	16.7
500	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

* These tables are taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, published by the Institute of Jamaica.

THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1880 TO 1909. (For figures prior to 1880 see Handbook for 1900).

Yr.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1880	4.36	0.96	1.10	2.77	11.60	3.09	3.86	9.58	3.97	4.00	2.21	7.94	55.44
1881	1.22	4.01	1.30	4.63	10.28	5.56	4.77	6.21	7.68	12.08	7.32	3.34	68.60
1882	2.92	1.93	3.54	3.32	8.22	2.33	3.76	4.80	8.78	8.96	6.36	3.95	57.87
1883	5.49	3.50	4.08	3.34	6.29	4.98	3.15	5.42	7.82	9.52	5.12	2.92	59.26
1884	4.72	3.44	2.51	1.85	6.72	6.89	2.52	5.06	6.22	6.37	5.00	2.44	56.90
1885	1.73	1.49	1.47	4.73	4.90	3.32	3.01	6.19	6.22	7.08	3.73	15.69	59.86
1886	5.23	4.65	2.68	6.39	5.30	23.36	6.22	13.54	5.30	8.47	3.70	5.66	90.61
1887	6.02	2.32	2.38	4.47	9.32	8.89	7.9	6.91	5.77	8.47	8.17	0.75	70.66
1888	1.36	1.89	1.70	3.61	21.24	6.77	2.65	5.17	8.10	4.38	4.59	10.35	72.11
1889	4.78	0.90	4.19	6.71	7.82	12.52	6.08	5.12	8.20	10.49	4.37	2.97	74.15
Means	3.78	2.51	2.49	4.18	9.07	7.77	4.32	6.83	6.87	8.04	5.08	5.60	66.54
1890	5.21	2.92	5.84	3.37	5.57	4.13	4.99	6.92	6.52	7.04	6.52	5.39	64.42
1891	3.45	2.24	0.84	8.49	12.28	9.91	5.57	7.45	6.55	15.32	7.65	5.15	84.70
1892	4.00	1.38	2.27	2.82	8.53	7.31	4.44	7.65	8.86	12.17	9.96	3.61	73.00
1893	3.44	3.24	1.92	5.42	10.90	7.20	9.15	6.72	7.92	10.30	10.10	10.18	86.49
1894	2.05	2.52	3.33	5.84	16.64	3.90	5.92	4.50	6.38	12.40	5.05	6.56	75.39
1895	1.31	5.00	2.18	6.11	9.90	3.66	4.99	8.11	6.87	11.98	7.72	3.79	71.62
1896	5.25	4.86	4.28	3.67	9.96	4.84	5.03	4.74	8.24	7.51	4.57	5.66	68.61
1897	0.88	0.77	1.82	7.06	10.91	4.92	5.92	6.55	10.13	19.26	5.73	3.64	77.59
1898	1.75	3.93	1.26	4.09	16.76	7.60	6.30	6.92	7.10	0.38	4.78	9.75	73.82
1899	3.96	2.83	3.76	4.8	4.20	4.66	3.86	4.22	7.44	23.72	14.99	7.37	85.82
Means	3.13	2.97	2.75	5.17	10.56	5.81	5.64	6.35	7.64	13.01	7.71	5.41	76.15
1900	5.20	4.15	2.42	5.67	7.57	6.16	7.18	5.38	8.12	6.50	5.22	5.88	69.65
1901	3.91	1.17	3.32	2.57	6.13	14.03	7.59	6.49	10.60	9.76	10.02	5.37	80.96
1902	5.68	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	1.40	3.19	4.90	10.03	6.00	4.80	12.79	5.34	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.66	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	89.15
1905	7.83	2.99	7.48	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.74	6.7	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.20
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.12	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.05	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.69	11.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.64	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
Means	4.27	3.30	3.96	4.59	7.93	9.73	4.76	6.84	8.28	10.15	8.09	5.08	76.98

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR EACH RAINFALL DIVISION IN JAMAICA.

Year.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N. E. Division.	N. Division.	W. C. Division.	S. Division.	
	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1870	110.60	83.09	102.98	61.07	89.43
1871	69.45	41.88	54.56	34.46	50.09
1872	59.42	40.79	51.50	29.02	45.18
1873	84.08	52.64	67.79	47.71	63.06
1874	97.18	68.25	62.97	47.35	68.94
1875	71.89	47.15	56.16	34.47	52.42
1876	90.38	54.71	87.33	52.99	71.35
1877	100.72	56.53	64.06	52.27	68.40
1878	104.12	62.99	72.44	66.11	76.42
1879	122.55	65.44	87.54	79.85	88.84
Means	91.04	57.34	70.73	50.53	67.41
1880	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Means	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54
1890	75.09	48.29	89.91	44.41	64.42
1891	110.56	66.71	100.50	61.03	84.70
1892	101.55	58.10	82.05	50.29	73.00
1893	106.50	63.17	108.66	67.65	86.49
1894	90.56	54.04	95.93	61.01	75.39
1895	97.38	56.35	85.38	47.36	71.62
1896	95.42	54.90	78.31	45.79	68.61
1897	93.95	58.25	95.46	62.67	77.59
1898	102.92	52.44	84.26	55.67	73.82
1899	112.10	61.31	101.28	68.62	85.82
Means	98.60	57.36	92.17	56.45	76.15
1900	96.91	50.67	79.84	51.15	69.65
1901	107.88	64.18	87.31	64.50	80.96
1902	95.97	58.78	89.75	49.14	73.37
1903	88.46	51.05	82.83	51.17	68.38
1904	112.12	63.72	104.40	72.35	88.15
1905	112.91	61.33	94.23	72.31	85.20
1906	109.69	56.25	100.90	79.96	86.71
1907	64.72	37.80	64.53	43.32	52.61
1908	93.56	63.87	86.29	54.78	74.62
1909	112.66	66.03	101.84	80.12	90.17
Means	99.48	57.37	89.21	61.90	76.98

PART II.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, born May 26, 1865 (Queen Mary), only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910. His Majesty's coronation has been fixed for June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

Children of the King.

H.R.H. EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., born June 23, 1894.

H.R.H. ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, born Dec. 14, 1895.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY, born April 25, 1897.

H.R.H. HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS, born July 12, 1905.

The Family of King Edward VII.

His late Majesty married March 10, 1863, **H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia**, eldest daughter of **H. M. King Christian IX** of Denmark, born Dec. 1, 1844 (**H.M. Alexandra**, the Queen Mother). Their Majesties had issue:—

H.R.H. ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD of Wales Duke of Clarence, and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

H.R.H. LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, Princess Royal, (Duchess of Fife) born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889 to the Duke of Fife and has issue,—**H.H. Princess Alexandra**, born May 17, 1891, and **H. Princess Maud**, born April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY, born July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA, born Nov. 26, 1869; married 22nd July, 1896, to **Haakon VII.** King of Norway, and has issue, a son, **Olav**, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

H.R.H. ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

Other surviving children of Her late Majesty Victoria.

H.R.H. HELENA, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831. Offspring of the union still living are three children:—Albert John, born February 26, 1869, Victoria born May 3, 1870. Louise born August 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

H.R.H. LOUISE, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Duke of Argyll, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845.

H.R.H. ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July, 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are three children:—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883. 3. Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth, born March 17, 1886.

H.R.H. BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896). Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexandra, born 23rd Nov. 1886. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, born Oct. 24, 1887, married Alphonso XIII. of Spain. 3. Leopold Arthur Lewis, born 21st May, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born Oct. 3, 1891.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is a List of the Administration of Mr. Asquith after the general election of December, 1910, as far as the returns are available.

MR. ASQUITH'S CABINET.

1911.

Prime Minister	-	Mr. Asquith, K.C.
First Lord of the Treasury	-	Mr. Asquith, K.C.
Lord Chancellor	-	Lord Loughburn, G.C.M.G.
Lord President of the Council	-	Viscount Morley, O.M.
Lord Privy Seal	-	Earl of Crewe, K.G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	-	Mr. Lloyd-George.
Home Secretary	-	Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill.
Foreign Secretary	-	Sir Edward Grey, Bart.
Colonial Secretary	-	Mr. Lewis Harcourt.
Secretary for War	-	Mr. Haldane, K.C.
Indian Secretary	-	Earl of Crewe, K.G.
First Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. R. McKenna, K.C.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	-	Sir Samuel Walker, Baronet.
Chief Secretary to Lord Lieut. of Ireland	-	Mr. A. Burrel, K.C.
Postmaster-General	-	Mr. Herbert Samuel.
Secretary for Scotland	-	Lord Pentland.
President of the Board of Trade	-	Mr. Sydney Buxton.
President of the Local Government Board	-	Mr. John Burns.
President of the Board of Agriculture	-	Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G.
President of the Board of Education	-	Mr. W. Runciman.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	-	Mr. Joseph A. Pease.
First Commissioner of Works	-	Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	-	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.
Parl. Under Secretary Board of Education	-	Mr. C. P. Trevelyan
Junior Lords of the Treasury	-	Mr. J. W. Gilliland ; Mr. J. H. Whitley ; T. H. Edgeworth ; O. Partington W. W. Benn ; E. J. Soares.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	-	Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	-	The Master of Elibank.
Paymaster-General	-	Lord Ashby St. Ledgers.
Judge-Advocate General	-	Thomas Milvain, K.C.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	-	Ad. Sir Arthur Knvet Wilson, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. Vice-Ad. Sir, Francis C. B. Bridgeman, K.C.B. Rear-Ad. Charles John Briggs. Capt. Charles Edward Madden, C.V.O.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	-	Mr. George Lambert.
Secretary to the Admiralty	-	Dr. Macnamara.
Home Under Secretary	-	Mr. Masserman.
Foreign Under Secretary	-	Mr. Thomas McKinnon Wood.
Colonial Under Secretary	-	Col. Seely.
War Under Secretary	-	Lord Lucas.
Indian Under Secretary	-	Hon. E. S. Montague.
Secretary to the Board of Trade	-	Mr. H. J. Tennant.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	-	Mr. J. Herbert Lewis.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	-	Mr. Charles Edward Mallet.
Attorney-General	-	Sir Rufus D. Isaacs, K.C.
Solicitor-General	-	Sir John Alsebrook Simon.
Lord Advocate	-	Mr. Alex. Ure, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	-	Mr. William Hunter, K.C.
Attorney-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Redmond Barry, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Ireland	-	Mr. Chas. A. O'Connor.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	-	The Earl of Chesterfield
Lord Chamberlain	-	Carl Spencer.
Master of the Horse	-	Earl of Granard.
Treasurer of the Household	-	William Dudley Ward.
Comptroller of the Household	-	The Earl of Liverpool.
Vice-Chamberlain	-	Sir J. M. F. Fuller, Bart., M.P.
Lords-in-Waiting	-	Lord Acton, M.V.O., Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O. ; The Earl of Granville, M.V.O. ; Lord Hamilton of Dalziel ; Lord Herschell, M.V.O. ; Lord Annaly, C.V.O. ; Lord Tweedmouth, M.V.O. D.S.O. ; Lord Farguhar, G.C.V.O.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	-	Lord Allen Dale.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms	-	Lord Denman.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street, London, S.W.

The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the sea, in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State.—The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.

Private Secretary.—Lionel Earle, C.M.G.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—A. J. Harding, F. W. S. Maclaren, M.P. I. C. C. Davidson.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. B. Seely, D.S.O., M.P.

Private Secretary.—R. V. Vernon.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—W. C. Bottomley.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir C. P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Hugh B. Cox, C.B., (legal); H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G.; G. B. Fiddes, C.B., C.M.G.

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Chief Clerk.—C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G.

Clerks in the West India Branch.—A. E. Collins, G. E. A. Grindle, E. J. Harding, E. R. Darnley, H. R. Cowell.

CROWN AGENTS.

Crown Agents.—Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C., R. L. Antrobus, C.B., Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir J. Wolfe Barry & partners, Messrs. Rendel & Robertson, Messrs. Gregory, Eyles & Waring, M.M.I.C.E.; Messrs. R. Elliott Cooper and N. Shelford, M.M.I.C.E., Messrs. Hawkshaw and Dobson, M.M.I.C.E.

Shipping Agents.—Messrs. J. & A. B. Freeland.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

RULERS OF THE CHIEF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Country.	Ruler.	Title.	Year of Birth.	Date of Accession.
Abyssinia (or Ethiopia)	- Menelik II, G.C.B.	- Emperor	1843	Mar. 12, 1889
Alghaistan	- Habibulla Khan, G.C.M.G.	- Amir	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Argentine Republic	- Salta Peña	- President	..	1910
Austria-Hungary	- Francis Joseph	- Emperor	1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	- Albert I.	- King	1835	..
Bolivia	- Eliodoro Villazon	- President	..	1909
Brazil (United States of)	- Hermes da Fonseca	- President	..	1910
Bulgaria	- Ferdinand	- Tzar	1851	July 7, 1887
Chile	- Vacant	- President	..	..
China	- Pu-yi	- Emperor	1906	1908
Colombia	- Carlos E. Rostrepo	- President	..	1910
Congo Free State	- King of the Belgians	- Sovereign	..	..
Corea	- Yi Hwang	- Emperor	..	1864
Costa Rica	- Ricardo Jimenez	- President	..	1909
Crete	- M. Zaimis	- High Commr.	1869	Nov. 26, 1906
Cuba	- José Miguel Gomez	- President	..	1909
Denmark	- Frederick VIII	- King	..	1906
Dominican Republic	- Ramon Caceres	- President	..	1906
Ecuador	- Eloy Alfaro	- President	..	1906
Egypt	- Abbas II., G.C.B.	- Khedive	1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	- Armand Fallieres	- President	..	1906
German Empire	- William II.	- Emperor	1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	- William II.	- King	1859	June 15, 1888
Bavaria	- Otto	- King	1843	June 13, 1886
Saxony	- Prince Luitpold	- Regent	..	..
Württemberg	- Frederick Augustus III.	- King	1865	.. 1934
Great Britain and Ireland	- William II.	- King	1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Greece	- George V.	- King, Emperor	1865	May 6, 1910
Guatemala	- Manuel Estrada Cabrera	- King	1845	Mar. 30, 1863
Haiti	- Genl. Simon	- President	..	1838
Honduras	- Miguel R. Davila	- President	..	1908
India	- George V.	- Emperor	..	1907
Italy	- Victor Emmanuel III.	- King	1865	May 6, 1910
Japan	- Mutsuhito	- Emperor	1869	July 29, 1900
Liberia	- A. Barclay	- President	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Luxemburg	- William	- Grand Duke	1854	1903
Mexico	- Porfirio Diaz	- President	1817	1905
Munich	- Albert	- Prince	1830	Dec. 1, 1884
Montenegro	- Nicholas (Nikita)	- Prince	1848	Sep. 10, 1886
Morocco	- Muley Hafid	- Sultan	1841	Aug. 14, 1860
Nepal	- Shamsheer Jang	- Maharaja	1873	1908
Netherlands	- Wilhelmina	- Queen	1875	May 17, 1881
Nicaragua	- José J. Estrada	- President	1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Norway	- Haakon VII.	- King	..	1910
Panama	- Pablo Anselmana	- President	1872	1905
Paraguay	- Manuel Gondra	- President	..	March 1, 1910
Persia	- Ahmed Miza	- Shah	..	1910
Peru	- A. B. Leguia	- President	1872	1909
Portugal	- Theophil Braga	- President	..	1908
Roumania	- Charles	- King	1839	1910
Russia	- Nicholas II.	- Emperor	1868	Nov. 1, n.s., '94
Salvador	- Fernando Figueroa	- President	..	1907
Sarawak	- Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G.	- Raja	1829	June 11, 1868
Serbia	- Peter Kara Georgevitch	- King	1844	1903
Siam	- Vajiravudh	- King	1853	Oct. 1, 1810
Spain	- Alfonso XIII.	- King	1880	May 17, 1886
Sweden	- Gustave	- King	..	1907
Switzerland	- M. Ruchet	- President	..	1911
Tripoli	- Mossein Masni Pasha	- Gov.-Gen.	..	1909
Tunis	- Mohamed en Nasir	- Bey	1855	1906
Turkey	- Mehmed V.	- Sultan	1844	Aug. 31, 1909
United States (America)	- W. H. Taft	- President	..	Mar. 4, 1909
Uruguay	- Claudio Wilfran	- President	..	1907
Venezuela	- Genl. Gomez	- President	..	1909
Zanzibar	- Ali bin Hamud	- Sultan	..	1904

BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The following Table exhibits the area, population, revenue, expenditure and debt of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, exclusive of India.

Colonies.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1909.	Revenue, 1908.	Expendi- ture, 1908.	Debt 1908.
			£	£	£
EUROPE—					
Gibraltar	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,316	82,524	79,523	—
Malta	117	2,288	457,520	445,034	79,115
Cyprus	3,584	259,000	303,477	244,061	292,537
ASIA—					
Ceylon	25,181	4,038,456	2,371,523	2,355,470	4,773,809
Hong Kong	300	421,499	527,760	685,569	1,485,732
Wei-Hai-Wei	285	150,000	7,199	14,588	—
Straits Settlements	1,630	636,334	1,046,385	1,147,723	5,000,000
Malay States	26,380	965,850	2,827,721	3,018,700	868,117
North Borneo	31,106	160,000	142,412	87,365	—
Sarawak	42,000	500,000	145,940	145,091	—
AFRICA—					
Ascension	34	—	—	—	—
Cape, &c.	276,995	2,075,530	6,981,873	7,973,727	53,145,880
Basutoland	10,293	350,000	108,638	126,921	—
Natal	35,371	1,206,386	3,569,275	3,530,576	21,531,925
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	131,100	42,050	86,386	—
Transvaal	111,196	1,287,493	4,670,218	4,316,498	35,786,600
Swaziland	6,630	85,491	91,184	91,127	80,000
Orange River Colony	50,384	387,315	915,286	952,513	8,982,408
Mauritius, &c.	705	380,144	588,298	641,430	1,309,690
Seychelles	164	21,982	31,589	31,050	16,142
St. Helena	47	3,558	7,432	8,105	—
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	32,100	1,250,000	321,000	341,871	1,276,447
Gambia	4,000	152,000	57,898	61,097	—
Gold Coast Colony	80,000	1,696,965	752,141	687,292	2,207,163
Southern Nigeria	77,260	650,000	1,387,975	1,577,763	5,000,000
Northern Nigeria	255,700	7,164,751	538,444	549,644	—
Nyasaland Protectorate	43,608	997,247	80,533	103,632	—
Sphere of operation of Br. S. Africa Co.	440,000	1,694,875	635,867	681,839	—
East Africa Protectorate	200,900	4,000,000	485,668	703,103	—
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	300,000	30,326	134,534	—
Uganda Protectorate	110,000	3,504,564	102,572	256,337	—
Zanzibar	1,020	250,000	166,888	219,685	81,630
AMERICA—					
Bermuda	194	19,299	67,538	59,172	46,100
Canada	3,745,574	7,181,030	17,491,422	17,279,870	98,365,616
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,731	237,047	614,196	605,619	4,658,494
British Guiana	90,277	304,089	549,053	539,196	855,295
British Honduras	7,592	43,270	74,188	110,173	32,341
Falkland Islands	7,500	2,289	17,775	19,767	—
WEST INDIES—					
Bahamas	4,466	60,339	81,862	99,655	63,124
Barbados	166	194,477	189,509	198,865	410,900
Jamaica	4,207	848,656	1,075,839	1,052,121	3,809,487
Turks Island	169	5,287	7,101	11,430	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1,754	343,915	834,745	855,050	1,068,793

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, *continued.*

Colonies.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1909.	Revenue, 1908.	Expendi- ture, 1908.	Debt, 1908.
WEST INDIES—			£	£	£
Windward Islands—					
Grenada -	133	72,988	73,182	72,661	123,670
St. Lucia -	233	55,095	65,694	65,038	151,030
St. Vincent -	140	52,592	31,395	27,200	2,750
Leeward Islands—					
Antigua -	704	129,240	154,333	146,216	273,650
Dominica -					
Montserrat -					
St. Kitts and Nevis -					
Virgin Islands -					
AUSTRALASIA—					
New South Wales -	310,372	1,622,740	13,625,071	12,882,607	90,307,419
Victoria -	87,884	1,282,928	8,195,403	8,048,643	53,180,487
Queensland -	679,500	558,237	5,730,560	5,720,619	39,568,827
West Australia -	975,920	277,512	3,816,271	3,906,839	21,951,753
South Australia -	903,690	410,024	3,602,493	3,468,233	30,452,933
Tasmania -	26,215	183,189	931,405	960,237	10,369,770
New Zealand -	164,751	1,029,417	9,001,185	8,785,513	70,938,534
Fiji • -	7,435	130,891	178,015	197,798	124,115
Papua -	90,540	500,000	57,262	51,824	...
	9,412,419 ¹ ₈	56,693,205	95,983,162	96,212,950	567,775,313

GOVERNORS.

THE following is a List of the Governors and other Officers Administering the Government in the British Colonies, with their places of residence and salaries :—

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
EUROPE—			£
Cyprus -	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
Gibraltar -	Genl. Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	In Fortress	4,500
Malta -	Genl. Sir H. M. L. Randle, R.A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Valetta	3,500
ASIA—			
Ceylon -	Sir H. E. McCollum, R.E., G.C.M.G.,	Colombo	7,000
Hong Kong -	Sir F. I. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Victoria	6,000
Straits Settlements -	Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G.	Singapore	6,000
Labuan -	" " "	Victoria	—
AFRICA—			
South Africa -	Earl of Selborne K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner	Johannesburg	3,000
Cape of Good Hope -	Hon. Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G.	Cape Town	8,000
Natal -	General Lord Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Pietermaritz- burg	5,000
Orange River -	Major Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Bloemfontein	4,000
Transvaal -	Earl of Selborne, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.	Johannesburg	8,000
Bechuanaland -	Lieut.-Col. F. W. Panzera, Resident Commissioner	Mafeking	1,200
Basutoland -	H. C. Sloley, Esq., C.M.G., Com- missioner	Maseru	1,200
Nyasaland Protec- torate -	Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Zomba	2,000
Mauritius -	Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	5,000
St. Helena -	Lieut.-Col. H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Plantation House	775
Sierra Leone -	—	Freetown	2,500*
Gambia -	Sir G. Chardin Denton, K.C.M.G.	Bathurst	2,500

GOVERNORS, *continued.*

Colonies	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
AFRICA—			
Gold Coast -	Sir John Pickersgill Roger, K.C.M.G.	Accra	£3,000
Lagos -	{ Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. -	Lagos	{ 3,500
Southern Nigeria -		Calabar	
Northern Nigeria -	Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	Zungeru	3,000
Somaliland -	Brig.-Genl. Sir W. Manning, K.C.M.G.	Berbera	1,000
East Africa -	Sir E. P. C. Girouard, Lt. E., K.C.M.G., C.S.O.	Mombasa	3,000
Uganda Protectorate	Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B. C.M.G.	Eneebbe	2,000
Zanzibar Protectorate	E. A. W. Clarke (<i>Agent & Consul-General</i>)		
Ascension -	Captain J. W. Dunstan, R.M.L.I.		
Seyschelles -	Walter E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G.	Port Victoria	rs.
AMERICA—			
Bermuda -	Lt.-Gen. F. Walter Kitchener, C.B.	Hamilton	£15,000
Canada -	Earl Grey, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Ottawa	£2,946
British Columbia -	T. W. Patterson,	Victoria, V. I.	10,000
Ontario -	His Hon. Col. John Morrison, Gibson, Esq.	Toronto	1,800
Quebec -	Hon. Sir C. Alphonse P. Pelletier, P.C.	Quebec	2,000
Manitoba -	Sir. D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. -	Winnipeg	2,000
New Brunswick -	Lemuel J. Tweedie, K.C. LL.D. -	Fredericton	1,800
Nova Scotia -	Hon. Duncan Cameron Fraser -	Halifax	1,800
Prince Edward Island	Donald Alexander MacKinnon, Esq.	Charlotte Town	1,400
N. W. Territories -	Lieut. Col. F. White, C.M.G. -	Regina	1,800
Newfoundland -	Sir Ralph Champneys Williams, K.C.M.G.	St. John's	2,000
Alberta -	G. H. V. Bulyea, Esq. -	Edmonton	1,800
Saskatchewan -	Hon. A. E. Forget -	Regina	1,800
British Guiana -	Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. -	Georgetown	3,500
British Honduras -	Brig. Gen. E. J. E. Swayne, C.B. -	Belize	\$8,748
Falkland Islands -	W. L. Allardyce, Esq., C.M.G. -	Stanley	£1,200
WEST INDIES—			
Jamaica -	Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. -	St. Andrew	5,000
Turks Islands -	F. H. Watkins, Esq., I.S.O. -	Grand Turk	600
Bahamas -	Sir W. Grey Wilson, K.C.M.G. -	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad & Tobago -	Sir G. R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. -	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados -	Sir Leslie Prabhyn, K.C.M.G. -	Bridgetown	2,500
Windward Islands—			
Grenada -	Sir James Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.	St. George	2,500
St. Vincent -	Hon. Charles G. Murray -	Kingstown	800
St. Lucia -	Ed. John Cameron, C.M.G. -	Castries	1,000
Leeward Islands—			
Antigua -	Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. -	St. John's	2,600
Montserrat -	Lieut. Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston	Plymouth	525
St. Christopher and Nevis -	T. L. Roxburgh, Esq. -	Basseterre	900
Virgin Islands -	E. B. Jarvis, Esq. -	Tortola	250
Dominica -	W. Douglas Young, Esq. C.M.G. -	Roseau	1,100
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA			
New South Wales & Norfolk Island -	The Earl of Dudley, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., <i>Governor General</i> -	...	10,000
Victoria -	Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	Sydney	5,000
Queensland -	Sir Thomas D. Gibson Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Melbourne	5,000
Tasmania -	Sir W. McGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Brisbane	3,000
South Australia -	Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron	Hobart	2,750
	Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, G.C.V.C., K.C.B.	Adelaide	4,000
New Zealand -	Lord Plunkett, K.C.V.O. -	Wellington	5,000
Western Australia -	Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. -	Perth	4,000
Fiji Islands -	Sir Everard F. Im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Suva	2,700
British New Guinea -	J. H. P. Murray (<i>Lt. Governor</i>) -	Port Moresby	1,200
Pacific Western -	Sir Everard F. Im Thurn, <i>High Com.</i>		

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

Name.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Paris	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M.	Washington
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Cartwright, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Vienna	Rt. Hon. Sir M. W. E. de Bunsen, G.C.M.G.	Madrid
Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lowther, K.C.M.G.	Constantinople	Vacant.	Mexico
Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.V.O.	Rome	C. L. desGraz (<i>Minister</i>)	Lima
Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.M.G.	Berlin	F. W. Stronge (<i>Minister</i>)	Bogotá
Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O.	St. Petersburg	A. P. Murray, (<i>Con. Gen.</i>)	Port-au-Prince
		C. C. Malet, C.M.G.	Panama
		Evelyn Grant-Duff	Costa Rica
		L. E. Gresley Carden, (<i>Minister</i>)	Nicaragua

FOREIGN CONSULS, JAMAICA.

CONSUL.			VICE-CONSUL OR CONSULAR AGENT.		
Name.	Country represented.	Residence.	Name.	Residence.	Country represented.
N. R. Snyder*	U. S. America	King, Pt. Antonio	I. Gadpaille, C.A.	Kingston	France
D. H. Jackson	"		W. M. Cochrane	Grand Cayman	Norway
S. Soutar	Denmark		W. H. Orrett, V. & D.C.	Kingston	
J. Duff	Venezuela				
R. Otto, actg.	German Empire				
R. Otto	Austria-Hungary		A. B. D. Rerrie, C.A.	St. Ann's Bay	United States of America
S. E. Pietersz	Belgium		C. S. Farquharson, C.A.	Sav.-la-Mar	
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	The Netherlands		C. C. Langlois, C.A.	Port Morant	
T. Saint Juste	Hayti		C. M. Farquharson, C.A.	Black River	
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	Sweden		D. S. Gideon V.C.	Port Antonio	
S. J. Howe	Norway		C. G. Farquharson V.C.	Sav.-la-Mar	Norway
—	Ecuador		S. Hart V.C.	Montego Bay	
W. P. Forwood	Costa Rica, C.G.		A. Savariau, C.A.	Pt. Maria	United States
G. C. H. Lewis	Guatemala				
W. P. Forwood	Colombia C.G.				
F. L. Pomareda	"		S. Soutar, V.C.	Kingston	Venezuela
Arthur George	Greece		C. A. Malabre V.C.	Kingston	Panama
M. DeCordova	Honduras		S. L. Schloss, V.C.	"	Colombia
V. T. Cantero, C.	Nicaragua C.G.		Hon. G. L. Sanftleben	Lucca	Panama
M. DeCordova	San Salvador				
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	Brazil		E. Parsons, C.A.	Grand Cayman	Sweden
F. C. Henriques	Italy				
Gabriel Machado	Cuba				
F. G. DePass	Mexico				
J. Ardilla	Panama				
C. B. Cockell	Peru				
F. L. Pomareda	Dominican Rep.				

The Canadian Government have a Commercial Agent in Kingston. This office is held by Hon. E. A. H. Haggart.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA, POPULATION, &c.

(Description originally written by the late Thomas Harrison, Surgeor General.)

THE island of Jamaica is situated between $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$ N. lat., and $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$ W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthage and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean sea which separates the islands of Cuba and St. Domingo from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called the Windward Passage, the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean sea.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated the former about 156 miles and the two latter about 110 miles north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 36 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos Islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias à Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points. When the ship canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific is completed Jamaica will undoubtedly be of great strategic importance upon the new trade route.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston	7½	St. Catherine	470	St. Elizabeth	462
St. Andrew	166	St. Mary	249	Trelawny	333
St. Thomas	274	Clarendon	474	St. James	234
Portland	285	St. Ann	476	Hanover	167
		Manchester	302	Westmoreland	308
Total	732½	Total	1,971	Total	1,504

giving a total of $4,207\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps.

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappean series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidences remaining.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappean and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of Upper Clarendon are considerable, and, it is believed, offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp. In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlying yellow and cretaceous limestones. The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes :—

PARISHES.	Area below 1000 feet.	1000 feet to 2000 feet.	2000 feet to 3000 feet	3000 feet to 4000 feet.	4000 feet to 5000 feet.	5000 feet and upwards.	Total Areas in Square Miles.
Kingston .	6½	¾	.	.	.	.	7½
St. Andrew .	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas .	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland .	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary .	110	116	19	4	.	.	249
St. Ann .	85	337	54	.	.	.	476
Trelawny .	166	135	32	.	.	.	333
St. James .	139	90	5	.	.	.	234
Hanover .	161	6	.	.	.	.	167
Westmoreland .	235	73	.	.	.	.	308
St. Elizabeth .	335	120	.	.	.	.	462
Manchester .	42	134	126	.	.	.	302
Clarendon .	314	115	45	.	.	.	474
St. Catherine .	336	124	10	.	.	.	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,360 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the north-side of the island, and southerly to the south-side; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island, see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica" and Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica."

Many of these subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation ; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arntully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high.

On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned. One extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio-Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio-Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation ; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Pass, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly northerly and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges : one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Manmee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk ; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side ; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turns suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diabolo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,500 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidas Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of

this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trappean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Land. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides, but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are, of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's mountains pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black river produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are considered generally very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalra, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coast line in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range, commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
Blake Mountains, average .	2,100	Silver Hill Gap .	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass .	2,698	Catherine's Peak .	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak .	7,360	Cold Spring Gap .	4,523
Portland Gap .	5,549	Hardware Gap .	4,979
Sir John's Peak (highest point) of Cinchona Plantation } .	6,100	Fox's Gap .	3,967
House, Cinchona Plantation .	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it) }	4,360
Arntully Gap .	2,754	Guy's Hill .	2,130
Bagley Gap .	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point .	2,300
Morice's Gap .	4,945	" " where road crosses .	1,800
Content Gap .	3,251	Bull Head .	2,885
Newcastle Hospital .	3,800	Mandeville .	2,131
Flamstead .	3,663	Accompong .	1,409
Belle Vue .	3,784	Dolphin Head .	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally have a north and south direction; that is, those streams rising on the northern side of the great ridge flow northerly to the northside, while those which emanate from the southern slopes run southerly to the southside. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden river in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally northerly and southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. It may, however, be mentioned that many of these rivers now have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden river already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony Rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River, that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time, in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out. The West India Improvement Company in accordance with their contract with the Government for building railroads, selected the greater portion of this land.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio-Grande.

In St. Andrew we have the Wag Water (corruption of *Agua Alta*) river, which, rising in the mountains back of Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope river rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguanea receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio-Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio-Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Neuva and the White River, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White River is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St Ann, being chiefly of limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring river and the Llandovery river possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton.

The Cave and Hector's rivers rise near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes, respectively.

The Cave river, with its affluent the Yankee river, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's river runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sinks in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One

Eye river, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which points to the sea it is called the Black river. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black-river bay near the town of that name. This river is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black river receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry River, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," as the expression is, all communication along the south side of the island was cut off until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk river, a very fine river, navigable for some miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae river. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego river rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle river. It sinks and re-appears, and, after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea south of the town of Montego Bay. The Great River is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint, Maggoty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island Rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet river, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur, the chief of which is the beauti-

ful cave at the place called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "flood-gate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth, is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth river flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River; one at Swansea in Lluiddas Vale, &c.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

There are many mineral springs in Jamaica, most of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

Two of these are particularly famed, namely, the hot sulphurous spring at Bath and the warm salt spring at Milk River.

There are public institutions maintained at both these springs for the benefit of those unfortunately requiring relief. The spring at Bath in the parish of St. Thomas has a temperature at the fountain head of 126° to 128° F., but the water loses about 9 degrees of heat in its transit to the bath. These waters are sulphuric and contain a large proportion of hydro-sulphate of lime; they are not purgative and are beneficial in gout, rheumatism, gravelly complaints, cutaneous affections and fevers. It is remarkable that a cold spring flows from the same hill-side, near the hot spring, so that cold and hot water are

delivered alongside of each other at the bath. (*See "Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle."*)

The bath at Milk River in the district of Vere is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is a warm, saline, purgative bath; the temperature is 92° F. It is particularly efficacious in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and neuralgia; also in cases of disordered liver and spleen. Some wonderful results are on record, and it is believed that if the beneficial effects of these waters were more generally known in Europe and America a large number of sufferers would be attracted to them. The buildings are extensive; and comfortable accommodation at a moderate charge can be obtained by visitors. (*See "Bath, Milk River."*)

The Spa Spring, or Jamaica Spa, as it is called, at Silver Hill in St. Andrew, was formerly maintained as a government institution and extensive buildings once existed there, but they have long since gone to decay, and the spring is neglected. These waters are chalybeate, aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints.

Another similar spring, but not so strong a chalybeate, exists at St. Faith in the district of St. John.

There is also a remarkable spring at Moffat, on the White river, a tributary of the Negro river in the Blue Mountain valley. These waters are sulphuric, cold and purgative, useful in itch and all cutaneous diseases. A similar spring exists near the source of the Cabaritta river in Hanover.

The spring at Windsor, near St. Ann's Bay, was once brought into considerable prominence in consequence of some remarkable cures effected by its use. People from all parts of the island visited it and the water was carried away to great distances. It is still a favourite among the peasantry, and it is said to possess wonderful powers in healing ulcers, &c.

There are warm springs at Garbrand Hall on the east branch of the Morant river, and on the Adam's river, near the Blue Mountain Ridge in the parish of St. Thomas, and on the Guava river in Portland.

The well known spring at New Brighton, in St. Catherine, is the favourite bath of the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

A mineral spring also occurs on the sea edge at Manatee Bay, also in St. Catherine, and one at Rock Fort in the parish of Kingston.

Another possessing some qualities of importance is to be found at Golden Vale in Portland; and there are salt springs near the Ferry on the Kingston and Spanish Town road, and at Salt River in Vere; and in many other localities salt-water springs are found and some impregnated with soda or other alkalies.*

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

It may be interesting to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island. Long tells us that "in 1658 there were about four thousand five hundred whites and one thousand four hundred negroes." An attempt at numbering the people was made in 1660, when "the relics of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more.

* For further information on this subject see Phillippo's "Mineral Springs of Jamaica."

On the 23rd of September, 1670, Sir Thomas Modyford sent to Lord Arlington a "Survey of the Island," by Thomas Tothill, Receiver General.* The estimated population of the whole of the parishes was as follows :—

St. Thomas Parish	...	590
St. Davids Parish	...	960
St. Andrews Parish	...	1,552
St. Catherines Parish	...	
[Without St. Jago]	...	2 370
St. Johns Parish	...	996
Clarendon Parish	...	1,430
Privateers, Hunters, Sloop and Boatmen	...	2,500
Northside (St. Georges, St. Mary, St. Anne's and St. James) and St. Elizabeth	...	1,500
Towns of Port Royal and St. Jago	...	3,300
		<hr/> 15,198

In 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified :—

Whites—		
Men	...	4,050
Women	...	2,006
Children	...	1,712
Negroes—	...	9,504
		<hr/> 17,272 a.

In 1696 they were given as—

Whites—Men	...	2,465
Women and Children	...	4,900
Negroes (about)	...	40,000
		<hr/> 47,365

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	...	7,644
Slaves	...	86,546
		<hr/> 94,190 b.

In 1764 the population was 166,454 (146,454 slaves).

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	...	12,737
Free Coloured	...	4,093
Slaves	...	192,787
		<hr/> 209,617 c.

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	...	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	...	10,000
Maroons, about	...	1,400
Slaves	...	250,000
		<hr/> 291,400 d.

* "Sketch Pedigrees of some of the Early Settlers in Jamaica, &c." By Noel B. Livingston. (Kingston, 1909).

a. Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I.

b. Montgomery Martin's "Colonial Empire." Taken from Long's "History" (Vol. I p. 377) who throws doubts on its accuracy.

c. Bryan Edwards, "West Indies," Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839. Hill's "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History."

In 1807 there were 319,351 slaves in the island.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered				311,070 and the
other portion of the population was computed at—				
Free Blacks	...	...	...	5,000
Coloured	...	...	...	40,000
Whites	...	...	...	15,000
				<hr/> 371,070

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island :—

Males	...	181,633	White	...	15,729
Females	...	195,800	Coloured	...	68,576
		<hr/> 377,433	Black	...	293,128
					<hr/> 377,433

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows :—

Males	...	213,521	White	...	13,816
Females	...	227,743	Coloured	...	81,074
		<hr/> 441,264	Black	...	346,374
					<hr/> 441,264

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of Scarlatina and one of Smallpox which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated" ^a

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861, namely :—

Males	.	246,573	White	.	13,101
Females	.	259,581	Coloured	.	100,346
		<hr/> 506,154	Black	.	392,707
					<hr/> 506,154

Compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	.	282,957	White	.	14,432
Females	.	297,847	Coloured	.	109,946
		<hr/> 580,804	Black	.	444,186
			Coolies	.	11,016
			Chinese	.	99
			Not stated	.	1,125
					<hr/> 580,804

The population according to the Census of 6th April, 1891, was as follows :—

Males	.	305,948	White	.	14,692
Females	.	333,543	Coloured	.	121,955
		<hr/> 639,491	Black	.	488,624
			East Indian	.	10,116
			Chinese	.	481
			Not stated	.	3,623
					<hr/> 639,491

These figures show an excess of 56,681 over the population of 1881, and of 133,337 over that of 1871.

Estimated population on 31st March in each year, 1891-1909 :—

1891 Census	. 639,491	1901 Estimate	. 755,730
1892 Estimate	. 649,524	1902 do	. 770,242
1893 do	. 660,232	1903 do	. 785,434
1894 do	. 672,762	1904 do	. 797,528
1895 do	. 683,739	1905 do	. 806,690
1896 do	. 694,865	1906 do	. 820,437
1897 do	. 706,394	1907 do	. 830,261
1898 do	. 718,367	1908 do	. 835,799
1899 do	. 730,725	1909 do	. 848,656
1900 do	. 745,104	1910 do	. 862,422

The births registered in the year 1909-10 numbered 32,402, giving a rate of 37.8 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual birth-rates from 1905-06 to 1909-10 :—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1905-06	. 38.8
1906-07	. 38.1
1907-08	. 35.0
1908-09	. 37.6
1909-10	. 37.8

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st March, 1910, numbered 18,636 being in the proportion of 21.7 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates from 1905-06 to 1909-10 :—

Year	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.
1905-06	. 21.9
1906-07	. 26.2
1907-08	. 28.3
1908-09	. 22.4
1909-10	. 21.7

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1891.			Census, 1881.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.		
Kingston	20,114	28,390	48,504	15,928	22,638	38,566	9,938	.
St. Andrew	18,318	19,537	37,855	17,251	17,731	34,982	2,873	.
St. Thomas	15,566	16,620	32,176	16,819	17,126	33,945	.	1,769
Portland	15,664	16,334	31,998	14,294	14,607	28,901	3,097	.
St. Mary	21,267	21,648	42,915	20,010	19,686	39,696	3,219	.
St. Ann	26,254	27,873	54,127	22,831	23,753	46,584	7,543	.
Trelawny	14,326	16,670	30,996	15,556	16,559	32,115	.	1,119
St. James	16,063	18,987	35,050	15,815	17,810	33,625	1,425	.
Hanover	15,402	16,686	32,088	14,518	15,049	29,567	2,521	.
Westmoreland	25,820	27,630	53,450	24,549	24,486	49,035	4,415	.
St. Elizabeth	29,915	32,341	62,256	26,612	27,763	54,375	7,881	.
Manchester	27,173	28,289	55,462	23,622	24,836	48,458	7,004	.
Clarendon	28,338	28,767	57,105	25,180	24,665	49,845	7,260	.
St. Catherine	31,738	33,771	65,509	29,972	31,138	61,110	4,399	.
	305,948	333,543	639,491	282,957	297,847	580,804	61,575	2,888

Net Increase, 58,687

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	1891.			1881.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston	18,926	27,616	46,542	36,846
Morant Bay	261	395	656	1,000
Port Antonio	788	996	1,784	1,305
Port Maria	748	744	1,492	1,741
St. Ann's Bay	654	961	1,615	1,565
Falmouth	948	1,569	2,517	3,029
Montego Bay	1,884	2,919	4,803	4,651
Lucea	563	1,032	1,595	1,702
Sav.-la-Mar	1,184	1,768	2,952	2,498
Black River	527	627	1,154	1,279
Mandeville	473	698	1,171	218
Chapelton	187	282	469	654
Spanish Town	2,154	2,865	5,019	5,689

PART IV.--CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

[The events abroad have been selected for

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1492	...	...
1493	...	...
1494	...	Columbus landed in Jamaica, probably at Dry Harbour (May 4).
1497	...	...
1498	...	...
1502	...	Juan de Vergara visited Jamaica (April) from Venezuela.
1503	...	Columbus revisited Jamaica, at St. Ann's Bay (June 24). Diego Mendez went to Española for help.
1504	...	Mutiny of Porras and his followers (Jan. 2). Arrival in Jamaica of Diego de Escobar (March). Further rebellion of Porras (May 19). Arrival of Salcedo (June). Columbus left (June 28).
1507	...	Alonso de Ojeda and Jago do Nicuesa made viscounts of Jamaica.
1508	...	...
1509	JUAN DE ESQUIVELLO	Esquivello took possession of Jamaica for Columbus's son Diego (Nov).
1510	...	Sevilla Nueva founded.
1511	...	...
1512	...	...
1515	...	...
1516	...	...
1517	...	Negroes first imported from Africa into Jamaica.
1518	FRANCISCO DE GARAY	Garay sent an expedition to explore Yucatan.
1519	...	...
1520	..	St Jago de la Vega founded by Diego Colombo. Garay sent to Spain a map embodying Pineda's discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico of 1519.
1522	...	...
1523	...	Garay went on an expedition to Panuco, but Cortez prevented him from colonizing. During his absence Diego Columbus came to Jamaica to suppress a revolt of the Indians.

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

their special bearing on Jamaica History.—F. C.]

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Colombus discovered America, first landfall probably Watling Island (Sep. 12)	Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain	1492
Columbus discovered Española (Haiti) (Nov. 23)		
Papal Bull of Demarcation (May 3)		1493
Treaty of Tordesillas (June 7): removal of Line of Demarcation to 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands	...	1494
Columbus discovered Dominica and Guadeloupe (Nov. 3), Montserrat and Antigua, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico		
Cabot discovered eastern coast of North America (June 24)	Henry VII of England	1497
Columbus discovered Trinidad (July 31); Grenada (Aug. 15) and Tobago	...	1498
Columbus discovered St. Lucia (June 15) and British Honduras (July 14)		1502
Columbus discovered Cayman Islands (May 10)		1503
Earliest mention of negroes in the West Indies, in Española		
...	Juana of Spain (Nov. 26)	1504
...	...	1507
Ocampo circumnavigated Cuba	...	1508
Central America divided between Nicuesa and Ojeda	...	1509
...	...	1510
Spaniards settled in Cuba	...	1511
Turks and Caicos Islands discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon	...	1512
Foundation of Santiago de Cuba	...	1515
...	Charles I of Spain	1516
Emperor granted patent to Genoese merchants for an annual supply of 4,000 negroes to Greater Antilles	...	1517
...	...	1518
Foundation of Havana. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes. Charles elected Emperor of Spain	...	1519
First sugar plantation established in San Domingo	...	1520
First recorded revolt of Slaves—on Diego Columbus's estate in Española (Dec. 27)	...	1522
...	...	1523

JAMAICA.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1524	...	The King ordered a sum to be expended from the royal revenue on the church in Jamaica equal to what the abbot, Peter Martir, might spend on the church which he was causing to be erected in Sevilla Nueva.
1526	...	The King gave 100,000 maravedis to a hospital at St. Jago, but as there were no sick it was used to build a church.
1537	...	...
1530	...	...
1531	...	...
1532	...	...
1541	...	...
1554	...	Sevilla Nueva destroyed by French pirates.
1556	...	...
1558	...	...
1564	...	De Orange captured the Governor of Jamaica.
1568	...	...
1580	...	...
1585-6	...	...
1592	...	William King, in the <i>Solomon</i> , watered at Cayman Islands.
1595	...	...
1596-7	...	Sir Anthony Shirley landed at Jamaica (Jan. 29).
1598	...	...
1600	...	...
1605	...	...
1606	...	...
1609	...	...
1615	...	...
1616	...	...
1617	...	...
1618	...	...
1619	...	...
1621	...	...
1622	...	...
1623	...	...

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.	
...		...	1524
...		...	1526
First settlement of Venezuela		...	1527
Governor of Quito sent an expedition to explore Guiana		...	1530
First attempted settlement by Spaniards in Essequibo (Barima)			
Order issued from Spain to desist from making the native West Indians slaves			1531
First Spanish Governor appointed to Trinidad. Carthagená founded		...	1532
Publication of the Laws of the Indies by Charles V. of Spain		...	1541
...		...	1554
...	Philip II of Spain (March 28)		1556
...	Elizabeth of England (Nov. 17)		1558
Hawkins used one of the Queen's ships, <i>Jesus</i> , as a slaver		..	1564
First settlement at Cayenne		...	1568
British flag said to have been hoisted in Tobago.		...	1580
Union of Portugal with Spain. Dutch settled in Guiana. United provinces of Holland threw off allegiance to Spanish Crown			
Drake sacked San Domingo city (Jan. 1)		...	1585-6
Defeat of Spanish Armada		...	1588
...		...	1592
Raleigh burnt St. Joseph in Trinidad. Assiento de Negros granted to a Fleming		...	1595
...			
Earl of Cumberland took San Juan, Puerto Rico (June 6)	Philip III of Spain (Sep. 13)		1596-7 1598
Portuguese Governor of Angola undertook Assiento		...	1600
Port Royal, Acadie, founded	James I of Eng- land		1605
<i>Olive</i> touched at Barbados and St. Lucia			
Sailing of <i>Sara</i> , <i>Constant</i> , <i>Godspeed</i> and <i>Discovery</i> from Blackwall, England, for Virginia (Dec. 19)		...	1606
Robert Harcourt started a colony in Guiana		...	1609
Summer Islands Company formed		...	1615
Essequibo settled by Dutch		...	1616
Company of the Isles of America formed in France		...	1617
First African Company chartered		...	1618
First laws passed in British America (in Virginia)		...	1619
Dutch West India Company established. (Charter granted in 1607)	Philip IV of Spain (Mar. 31)		1621
Publication of <i>Code Noir</i> by Louis XIV		...	1622
St. Kitts (oldest British West Indian Colony) settled by British		...	1623

JAMAICA.		
	SPANISH GOVERNORS.	Events in Jamaica.
1624	...	Bishopric of Jamaica annexed to Archbishopric of San Domingo (Feb. 15).
1625
1626
1628
1629
1630
1631
1632
1634
1635
1636
1638	...	Jackson raided Jamaica from Leeward Islands
1640
1641
1643
1644
1648-9
1648
1649
1650	..	.

Events abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Berbice first settled by Dutch	..	1624
Tobago first settled by English; Cayenne by French	...	1625
St. Croix settled by Dutch.		
St. Kitts divided between French and English (May). French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> formed	...	1626
Patent to James, Earl of Carlisle, as proprietor of the Caribbee Islands (July 2)		
Barbados settled by English (Feb. 26-27)		
Wolferstone landed (July 25), first Governor of Barbados	...	1628
Nevis settled by British		
Grant of land in West Indies to Sir Robert Heath, Attorney-General (Oct. 30)	...	1629
Providence (off Mosquito Coast) settled by British: French Buccaneers settled at Tortola	...	1630
First settlement in Surinam		
Second African Company formed	..	1631
Antigua and Montserrat settled by British from St. Kitts. Dutch took Tobago	...	1632
Dutch took Curaçoa. Lords Commissioners for the Plantations appointed (April 28). Governor General of French West Indies removed his seat of Government from St. Kitts to Tortuga	...	1634
Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Lucia settled by French	...	1635
Slave Trade legalized in Barbados	...	1636
British Honduras settled from Jamaica. First printing press in English colonies, in Massachusetts	Charles I of England	1638
Dutch raided Trinidad. Portugal separated from Spain. French took Surinam. Saba occupied by Dutch. Sugar introduced into Barbados from Brazil	...	1640
English turned out of New Providence by Spaniards	...	1641
Formation of Board of Trade and Plantations	...	1643
Truxillo pillaged by the Dutch		
Sugar cane introduced into French West Indies from Brazil	...	1644
...	Commonwealth	1648-9
Treaty of Munster (between Spain and the Netherlands) (Oct. 14)	...	1648
Eleuthra (Bahamas) settled by British from Bermuda	...	1649
Charles II proclaimed King in Barbados (May 3)	...	1650
Long Parliament passed an act prohibiting trade with Bermudas, Barbados, Antigua and Virginia, because they refused to recognize Commonwealth (Oct.)		
Du Parquet, governor of Martinique, purchased for £2,500 Martinique, St. Lucia and Grenada from the French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> , which ceased to exist		
Colony started at Surinam, from Barbados		

JAMAICA.		Events in Jamaica.
SPANISH GOVERNORS.		
1651	...	..
1651-2	..	...
1652	...	...
1654	..	...
1654	CRISTOFORO ARNOLDO SASI	...
1654	...	...
BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.		
1655	General Robert Venables, } Admiral William Penn, } Captain Gregory Butler, }	Penn and Venables, with 38 ships, landed (May 10) with 8,000 troops. Spaniards capitulated (May 11).
	Vice-Admiral William Goodsonn, General, } Richard Fortescue }	Penn left (June 25). Venables left (July 4).
1655	Goodsonn, Major-General Robert Sedgwick, } Fortescue }	Sedgwick arrived (Oct. 1).
	Goodsonn, Sedgwick, } Colonel Edward Doyley }	Fortescue died (Oct. 21).
1656	Goodsonn, Doyley } General William Brayne, }	Sedgwick died (May 24). Brayne arrived (Dec. 14) with 1,000 troops.
	Goodsonn, Doyley }	Luke Stokes, governor of Nevis, came towards end of year and settled with 1,600 men, women and children.
1656-7	Brayne, Doyley	Goodsonn left (Jan. 30).
1657	Doyley (with government by court martial)	Brayne died (Sep. 2). Doyley defeated, at Ocho Rios, Sasi, the former Spanish governor, who had descended on the island from Cuba.
1658	...	...
1660	...	Col. William Beeston arrived (April 27). News of Restoration reached Jamaica (Aug. 15).
GOVERNORS.		
1661	Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY	Commission (dated Feb. 8) arrived (June 1) for Doyley to be governor
1662	THOMAS LORD WINDSOR	Windsor arrived (Aug. 11) and published (14 Dec.) a proclamation from the King that all born in Jamaica of British subjects should be citizens of England Doyley left (Sep. 10). Myngs took St. Jago de Cuba (Oct. 2). Windsor left (Oct. 28), having disbanded army and established five regiments of militia.
	Sir Charles Lyttelton, Dep. Governor	Census. Population 4,205.
1663	...	Juan de Bolas appointed colonel of black regiment (Jan. 30). Lands granted to the Maroons (the African slaves left by the Spaniards). Jamaica fleet sacked Campeche (Feb.).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Navigation Act passed (Oct.)	...	1651
Knights of Malta purchased St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix and Tortuga	...	1651-2
Cavaliers capitulated to Roundheads in Barbados (Jan. 17)	...	1651-2
British settled at Paramaribo	...	1652
Acadie taken by the English	...	1654
Commission signed for West India expedition (Dec. 9)	...	1654
Proclamation issued by Cromwell, giving encouragement to such as shall transport themselves to Jamaica (Oct. 10)	...	1655
Cromwell issued (Oct. 10) proclamation encouraging immigration to Jamaica	...	1655
War declared by England against Spain	...	1656
Du Parquet sold Grenada to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns	...	1657
Cromwell died (Sep. 23)	...	1658
French and English made treaty of peace with Caribs (March 31) whereby Caribs were to have St Vincent and Dominica. The English colonies on the American continent contained about 77,000 white persons	Restoration, Charles II, (May 29)	1660
Charles II knighted 13 gentlemen of Barbados	...	1661
Charles II issued proclamation giving benefits of subjects of England to such as should go to Jamaica and their children	...	1661
Guiana granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II	...	1662
Third African Company incorporated (surrendered its charter in 1672)	...	1662
Proprietary government dissolved in Barbados	...	1663
Lord Willoughby founded settlement at Surinam	...	1663

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1663-4	Sir Charles Lyttelton, Dep. Governor	First House of Assembly met (Jan. 20) at St. Jago de la Vega, consisting of 20 members representing 13 constituencies.
1664	Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres. Col. Edward Morgan, Dep. Governor	Lyttelton left (May 2). Edward Morgan arrived (May 21).
	Sir THOMAS MODYFORD, Bt.	Modyford arrived (June 4) from Barbados, bringing 1,000 settlers with him. Island divided into 7 parishes. Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent home. A number of Quakers transported to Jamaica
1665	...	...
1665	...	Royal African Company's factor first came to Jamaica (Feb. 7) to settle their negro trade.
1666	...	..
1667	..	...
1668	..	Coins of Spain made currency.
1669	...	...
1670	...	Jamaica ceded to England (July 8). Hurricane (Oct. 7). Island divided into 12 parishes. Modyford's commission revoked (Dec.) because he sent privateers against Spanish vessels.
1670-1	...	...
1671	Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch arrived (June 25). Modyford sent home a prisoner (Aug. 12). George Fox visited Jamaica "travelling up and down through the island."
1672	...	...
1673	...	Census. Population 17,272. Parish of Vere formed. Invasion by Dutch and Spanish feared.
1673-4	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch demitted government to Morgan (March 7).
1674	...	Hurricane (Aug. 10).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
...	..	1663-4
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> formed by Colbert, and acquired Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, St. Croix, &c. French took Montserrat		
...	Charles II of Spain, (Sep. 17)	1665
England declared war against Netherlands	...	1665
French joined Dutch against English	...	1666
Bahamas (New Providence) settled by British	...	1667
Surinam taken by Dutch (March)	...	1667
TREATY of Breda (July 21) : New Netherlands (New York) confirmed to England : Surinam to Holland : Antigua declared British, and St. Lucia French.	...	1667
	...	1668
	...	1669
	...	1670
Henry Morgan sacked Porto Bello (July) Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations formed	...	1668
Montserrat restored to England	...	1669
Dominica surrendered by Caribs to British	...	1669
Men from Barbados joined expedition to found South Carolina	...	1670
Division of British Windward and Leeward Islands	...	1670
Morgan burnt Panama. Treaty of Madrid (July 8) : Spain recognised British con- quests in West Indies	...	1670-1
Charles II granted to proprietors of the Caro- linas charter to govern the Bahamas	...	1671
Morgan took Panama (Jan. 19)	...	1671
St. Thomas occupied by Danes	...	1671
Danish West India and Guinea Company formed (11 March)	...	1672
Captain John Wentworth governor of the Ba- hamas	...	1672
Virgin Islands captured by British	...	1672
Arrival of Iversen, first governor of Danish West Indies	...	1672-3
Charter of incorporation to Royal African Com- pany (Sep. 27) (fourth of its kind)	...	1673-4
England and France declared war against Hol- land (March)	...	1674
...	...	1674
PEACE (Westminster) concluded between Eng- land and Holland (March 25). : <i>Status quo</i> <i>ante bellum</i> established. New Dutch West India Company formed	...	1674
	...	1674
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> dissolved, and: colonies placed under the French Crown (Dec.) St. Lucia was made dependent on Martinique		

JAMAICA.
GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1674-5	JOHN, Lord VAUGHAN	Vaughan arrived (March 14).
1675	...	Lynch left (May 24).
		1,200 Surinam settlers arrived (Sep. 1) and started sugar planting in land in St. Elizabeth (now part of Westmoreland).
		Proclamation issued against breaking the peace with Spain (Dec. 15).
		Proclamation making it necessary to keep 1 white servant for every 10 negroes.
		Parishes of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and St. Dorothy formed.
1676	...	...
1677-8	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Vaughan left (March 14).
1678	CHARLES, Earl of CARLISLE	Carlisle arrived (July 19).
1680	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor	Carlisle left (May 27): having failed in his attempt to force upon Jamaica the form of legislature prescribed for Ireland by Poyning's law.
1681	...	First deficiency law passed.
1682	Sir THOMAS LYNCH	Lynch arrived (May 15).
1683	...	Sir Henry Morgan and Col. Byndloss suspended from Council and all commands (Oct. 12.) A post-office for foreign letters and also an inland post founded (Oct. 18).
1684	Col. Hender Molesworth, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch died (Aug. 24)
1684-5	...	...
1685	...	News arrived (April 13) of death of Charles II. Commission signed for Sir Philip Howard to be governor of Jamaica (Oct. 28) but he never came.
		Convicts of Monmouth's and Argyle's rebellion sent to Jamaica to serve for ten years.
		Mosquito Indians came under suzerainty of Jamaica.
1687	CHRISTOPHER, Duke of ALBEMARLE	Albemarle arrived (Dec. 20); with Sir Hans Sloane, as his private physician, who collected, in 15 months, 800 plants, mostly new species.
1688	...	Hurricane east end of island (Mar. 1).
	Sir Francis Watson, Pres.	Albemarle died (Oct. 6); his body being sent home for interment.
1689	...	First Assiento Company established for supplying Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica
1690	WILLIAM, Earl of INCHINQUIN	Inchiquin arrived (Aug. 2).
1691	...	...
1691-2	John White, Pres.	Inchiquin died (Jan. 16).
1692	...	Earthquake destroyed Port Royal (June 7), when about 2,800 houses were thrown down.
		This led to the settlement of Kingston.
	John Bourden, Pres.	White died (Aug. 22).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Hurricane at Barbados (Aug. 1)	... ...	1674-5 1675
<i>Consulado</i> of Seville undertook Assiento French raided Trinidad	... ...	1676 1677
Turks Islands settled by British; Bermudians erected Fort Works.		1678
Spaniards laid waste British settlement in the Bahamas	...	1680
Hurricanes at Antigua and St. Kitts (Aug. 27) Elector of Brandenburg formed company to trade in slaves	...	1681
... ...	... ...	1682 1683
Colonization of St. John by Danes	...	1684
... Brandenburg Company formed to trade with Danish Colonies (Nov. 24)	James II, (Feb. 6) ...	1684-5 1685
Proclamation by James II offering pardon to buccaneers who would give up their calling	...	1687
Proclamation by French Government offering pardon to buccaneers	...	1688
WAR declared by England against France Royal African Company abolished Trinidad raided by French First paper currency in British Empire (in Massachusetts) Barbados appointed agents in England	William and Mary, (Feb. 13)	1689 1690 1691 1691-2
...	...	

JAMAICA.
GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1692-3	Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor	Beeston landed and sworn in (Mar. 9). Col. Peter Beckford, appointed agent to solicit Jamaica affairs in England.
1693	...	Parish of Kingston formed
1694	...	About 1,500 French troops, under DuCasse who came with 3 men of war and 23 trans- ports, defeated at Carlisle Bay (July 23) by Jamaica militia.
1695	...	Wilmot and Lillingston attacked St. Domingo from Jamaica.
1696	...	dePointis, with French squadron, threatened to attack Jamaica.
1697	...	...
1698	...	Population 47,365 (negroes about 40,000).
1699	...	Proclamation forbidding Jamaica to trade with Scots at Darien (April 9).
1700	Sir WILLIAM BEESTON, Governor.	Commission as Governor received, (April.)
1701	...	...
1701-2	Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM SEL- WYN	Beeston superseded in government (Jan. 21).
1702	Peter Beckford, Lieut- Gov.	Selwyn died (April 5). Beeston left (April 25). Fight between DuCasse and Benbow (Aug. 19- 24) off Santa Martha. Benbow, who died of his wounds, is buried in Kingston parish church. Earl of Peterborough appointed Governor of Jamaica, but never came.
1702-3	Col. Thomas Handasyd, Lieut.-Governor (Jan.)	Fire destroyed Port Royal (Jan. 9). An act passed to prevent its re-settling was disal- lowed by the Queen
1703	...	Parish of Westmoreland formed.
1704	Sir THOMAS HANDASYD, Governor	Handasyd's commission as governor published (July 29).
1710	...	...
1711	Lord ARCHIBALD HAMIL- TON	Severe storm in western part: damage in West- moreland £700,000.
1712	...	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
...	...	1692-3
...	...	1693
...	William III, (Dec. 28) 1694	
...	...	1695
Board of Trade and Plantations (May 15) replaced Committee of Privy Council dePointis took and sacked Carthagenia (May 3; booty amounted to £2,500,000).	...	1696
	..	1697
TREATY of Ryswick (Sep. 20: (news of it reached Jamaica 11 Dec.): Spain ceded to France western part of San Domingo; French portion of St. Kitts given back to France	...	1698
	...	1698
Establishment of squadron of five ships for pro- tection of British West Indies	...	1698
Scots settlement at Darien (Nov. 4)	...	1699
Population of Canada 13,353,	...	1699
Scots abandon Darien (June 20), some coming to Jamaica	...	1699
...	...	1700
Assiento granted to French Company (Aug. 27) Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts incorporated	...	1701
	...	1701
...	Anne, (March 8)	
WAR (of the Spanish succession) declared by England against France and Spain (May 4) West Indian Colonies placed under Bishop of London ecclesiastically	...	1702
	...	1702
Monthly official packet between England and West Indies established (Feb. 11)	...	1702-3
...	...	1703
<i>Boston News Letter</i> , (April 24) first American periodical	...	1704
Royal Decree fixing uniform rate of currency in colonies: pieces of eight to equal six shillings (June 4)	...	1710
	...	1710
Insurrection in Antigua; Col. Parke, the Go- vernor, murdered (Dec. 7)	...	1711
South Sea Company established	...	1711
...	...	1712

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1713	...	...
1714	...	Hurricane (Aug 29).
1716	PETER HEYWOOD	Heywood's commission published (July 25).
1717	...	Law passed legalizing the mutilation and dismemberment of slaves for certain offences.
1718	Sir NICHOLAS LAWES	Lawes arrived (April 26).
1721	...	Introduction of Coffee.
1722	...	Free School (Drax) founded at Walton, St Ann.
	HENRY, Duke of PORTLAND (Dec. 8)	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug 28)
1723	...	Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed.
1724	...	...
1726	John Ayscough, Pres.	Portland died (July 4). Storm (Oct. 22).
1727	...	...
1728	Maj.-Gen. ROBERT HUNTER	Hunter arrived (Jan. 29) Full legislative power ceded to the colony. Coffee introduced into the island by Sir N. Lawes from San Domingo
1730	...	Two regiments of foot arrived from Gibraltar as protection against the Maroons
1731	...	...
1732	...	...
1733	...	...
1734	John Ayscough, Pres.	Hunter died (March 31). Nanny-Town Maroons dispersed.
1735	John Gregory, Pres. HENRY CUNNINGHAM (Dec 18).	Hurricane (Sep. 1). Ayscough died (Sep. 30).
1735-6	John Gregory, Pres.	Cunningham died (Feb. 12).
1738	EDWARD TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed office 29 April. Jews protested against disabilities.
1738-9	.	Treaty of Peace with Maroons (March 1) : 2,500 acres were ceded to them, they agreeing, in return for freedom, to assist the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.
1740-41	(John Stewart, Lieut.-Governor)	Guinea-grass introduced from West Africa Vernon sailed (Feb. 25) from Port Royal for his ill-fated attempt on Carthage. Trelawny went on expedition against Carthage (March 9).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
TREATY of Utrecht (April 14): Assiento Contract transferred from France to English South Sea Company for 30 years: St. Kitts became all English: Tobago to be neutral between France and England, Hurricane at St. Thomas	...	1713
Unsuccessful attempt made to import East Indian labourers into Berbice	George I, (Aug, 1)	1714
Brandenburg Company ceased.	...	1716
...	...	1717
WAR with Spain (April 26) Captain Woodes Rogers extirpated pirates of the Bahamas TREATY of Madrid	...	1718
Grant of some of the West India Islands (including St. Vincent) to Duke of Montague	...	1722
St. Lucia declared neutral by France and England	...	1723
Coffee first cultivated in Martinique	...	1724
...	...	1726
...	George II, (June 10)	1727
...	...	1728
...	...	1730
<i>Barbados Gazette</i> (weekly) established (May 18) —earliest newspaper in British West Indies	...	1731
Moravians settled in Antigua and St. Thomas (Dec. 13)	...	1732
St. Croix bought by Denmark from France for £30,750	...	1733
Danish West India Company incorporated	...	1734
St. Bartholomew acquired by Sweden from France	...	1739
Moravian Missionaries went to Surinam	...	1739
Slave outbreak in Antigua	...	1736
...	...	1738
...	...	1738-9
WAR (of Jenkins's Ear) declared by England against Spain (June 13)	...	1739
Mosquito territory ceded to Great Britain	...	
Vernon destroyed Porto Bello (Nov. 22)	...	
Jews permitted to take oath of allegiance in American plantations	...	1740
Attempt on Carthage abandoned (April 17)	...	1741
Trade between New England and Barbados (probably all West Indies) estimated at £100,000; same as between New England and mother country	...	

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1742	...	Trelawny returned (April 13).
1744	...	Storm and earthquake (Oct. 20): Port Royal and neighbourhood suffered: Savanna-la-Mar destroyed: Damage estimated at £500,000: 182 men drowned.
1745	...	Ruatan made a British Colony under Jamaica (April 13).
1746	...	Insurrection of slaves.
1747-48	(John Gregory, Pres.)	Trelawny sailed (Feb.) with Knowles who took Port Louis in Cuba (Mar. 8), but failed in his attempt on St. Jago.
1749	...	...
1750	...	...
1751	...	Hurricanes (Mar. 7, Aug. 10, Sep. 2, Oct.). First Almanac printed in Jamaica.
1752	Admiral CHARLES KNOWLES (Sep.)	Trelawny left (No. 25).
1754	...	Moravian mission founded (Dec. 7). Kingston temporarily capital of the island; The Assembly held four sessions there.
1755	...	...
1756	Henry Moore, Lieut.- Governor	Knowles left in June. <i>St. Jago de la Vega Gazette</i> founded.
1758	...	Three counties formed.
1759	Gen. GEORGE HALDANE	(Haldane arrived 17 April and died 26 July).
1760	Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.	Rebellion of slaves in St. Mary (under Tacky). Stamp duties first imposed. Law against obeah first passed.
1761	...	...
1762	WM. HENRY LYTTTELTON	Expedition against Havana. Importation from Cuba of <i>formica omnivora</i> (Raffles' ant).
1763	...	...
1764	...	Population 166,454 (140,454 slaves).
1765	...	Bill read twice in Assembly limiting importation of slaves, but was withdrawn on Governor saying he would not give his assent.
1766	Roger Hope Elletson, Lieut.-Governor	Hurricane west of island (Aug. 16).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
France declared war (of the Austrian Succession) against Great Britain	... ...	1742 1744
Demerara made a dependency of Essequibo	...	1745
Act passed preventing pressing of marines in British West Indies	...	1746
TREATY of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 7): Assiento Contract abolished; agreed by France and England that Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago should be neutral	...	1748
Officer appointed from Jamaica to superintend Mosquito Coast	...	1749
A royal printing house established in San Do- mingo	...	1750
...	...	1751
<i>Alteration in Calendar</i>	...	1752
...	...	1754
Danish Colonies taken over by Crown from the Company	...	1755
"Seven Years" WAR declared against France (May). Dominica captured by England	..	1756
...	...	1758
Guadeloupe captured by England from France	...	1759
Complete conquest of Canada	...	1760
South Carolina tried to prohibit importation of slaves—disallowed in England	...	
Introduction of Methodism into Antigua	George III, (Oct. 25)	
Dominica acquired by British	...	1761
War declared (Jan. 18) by England against Spain for forming alliance with France: St. Vincent occupied by British: Havana cap- tured (Aug. 13) from Spain; Martinique and Grenada from France	...	1762
Treaty of Paris (Feb. 20): Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe given back to France; Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago ceded to England; Mosquito Territory aban- doned by British	...	1763
Slave revolt in Berbice (Feb.) (3,000 slaves, 100 whites)	...	
...	...	1764
Stamp Act passed (March)	...	1765
Botanic Garden established in St. Vincent		
Coffee introduced into Cuba from Martinique		
Constitution granted to British Honduras		
Van der Heuvel first governor of Demerara		
Stamp Act repealed (Feb.). Many storms in West Indies	...	1766
Symmer appointed agent and Commander of Turks Island		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1767	Sir WILLIAM TRELAWNY	Trelawny assumed Governorship (October).
1768	...	...
1770	...	Parish of Trelawny formed
1771	...	...
1772	Lt.-Col. John Dalling, Lieut.-Governor	Sir William Trelawny died Dec. 11. Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1773	...	Botanic Garden established. Hurricane (Oct. 2).
1774	Sir BASIL KEITH. (Feb.)	Bills passed restricting slave trade disallowed by Crown.
1775	...	Population 209,617 ; (12,737 white : 4,093 free coloured : 192,787 slaves).
1776	...	...
1777	Col. Dalling, Lieut.-Go- vernor	Keith died (June 15).
1778	...	Martial Law.
1779	...	Nelson governor of Fort Charles, Port Royal, (June to Aug.). Fire destroyed Savanna-la- Mar (Dec. 6 and 7).
1780	...	Expedition against Nicaragua (Jan.). Hurricane in Westmoreland (Oct. 3-12) : dam- age estimated at £700,000 : £40,000 relief granted by England.
1781	Maj-Gen. Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Go- vernor	Dalling left (Nov. 25). Mutilation and dismembering of slaves rendered illegal. In 1780 and 1781 importation in foreign bottoms was allowed, on account of the damage done by storms. Hurricane (Aug. 1).
1782	...	Hurricane at Kingston. British Logwood Cutters imprisoned at Hon- duras, liberated and settled in Jamaica.

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Bill passed imposing duties in British Colonies	...	1767
...	...	1768
All duties in British Colonies, except on tea, repealed	...	1770
Port au Prince destroyed by earthquake (June 3)		
Rodney captured all the Dutch West India Colonies. Famine in Honduras (8,000 Indians said to have died)	...	1771
Dominica became a separate colony and appointed an agent in Great Britain		
Mansfield declared that "slavery could not exist upon the soil of England" (June 22)	...	1772
Tract of land granted to Caribs in St. Vincent	...	1773
...	...	1774
American War (Lexington, April)	...	1775
Commodore Hopkins, of American navy, captured Nassau, and carried away the governor prisoner		
Formation in Paris of <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i>		
St. Vincent removed from Grenada and made separate government		
First motion made in House of Commons against slave trade		
...	...	1777
France made treaty of commerce and alliance with American revolutionists (Feb. 6).	...	1778
France captured St. Vincent (June 18), Grenada (July 4), and Dominica (Sep. 7)	...	1779
Carolina Corps (afterwards merged in 1st West India Regt.) raised		
Spain joined in war against England		
Great Hurricane in Windward Islands (Oct. 10 & 11)	...	1780
War declared by England against Holland (Dec. 20)		
Rodney took St. Eustatius (£3,000,000 and war material) (Feb. 13)	...	1781
Rodney took Essequibo and Demerara (Mar. 3)		
Berbice capitulated to British (April)		
Spaniards captured Nassau, Bahamas		
French took Tobago, Turks Island, St. Kitts		
All the islands left to England in the West Indies were Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua		
Joshua Steele founded Society of Arts in Barbados		
£80,000 voted to Barbados by Great Britain (Jan. 25) and £20,000 by Dublin	...	1782
Rodney's victory over deGrasse (April 12) off Dominica saved British West Indies		
Invitation offered by Spain for foreigners to settle in Trinidad		

Declaration of American Independence, (July 4)

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1783	CAMPBELL, Governor (Jan. 15)	Prince William Henry arrived as lieutenant in <i>Barfleur</i> (Feb. 5). George Leile, a black Baptist, began to preach in Kingston.
1784	Brigadier-General Alured Storm (July 10 and 30). Clarke, Lieut.-Governor, bottoms allowed for four years. (Nov. 16)	
1785	...	Storm (Aug. 27).
1786	...	Storm (Oct. 20) : 15,000 lives lost.
1787	...	Since the end of 1780, about 15,000 slaves had died as the result of scarcity of provisions, owing to storms, drought and suspension of intercourse with America.
1788	...	...
1789	...	Act passed prohibiting burials in churches. Wesleyan Mission founded (Jan. 19). Burying in churches stopped.
1790	Thomas, Earl of EFFINGHAM (Mar. 17)	Hurricane (July 31).
1791	Maj.-Gen. Adam Williamson, Lieut.-Governor, (Nov. 17)	...
1792	...	...
1793	...	Bligh arrived with breadfruit (Jan.)
1794	...	...

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Loyalists of South Carolina captured Nassau from Spaniards	...	1788
PEACE of Versailles (Sep. 3): England recovered, from France, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and ceded St. Lucia and Tobago; Bahamas recognized as British and purchased by government from proprietors		
British Honduras refused to receive convicts sent thither from England for sale	...	1784
Cat Island, Bahamas, peopled by loyalists from the United States	...	1785
Superintendent of British Honduras appointed by England	...	1786
Louis XVI created a Colonial Assembly in Martinique	...	1787
Mosquito Territory handed over to Spain: Settlers from Mosquito shore sent to Andros Island (Bahamas) by Governor of Jamaica. Belize destroyed by a hurricane (Sep. 2)		
Society formed in London for abolition of slave trade		
Pitt drew attention of House of Commons to African slave trade (May 9). <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i> formed at Paris.	...	1788
Otaheite cane brought from Isle de France to Cayenne and Martinique		
Revolution in France	...	1789
Value of slaves in British West India Islands estimated at £22,500,000		
Printing press established in Demerara	...	1790
National Assembly of France gave to French coloured colonists rights of citizenship (May 15); repealed it Sep. 24.	...	1791
Insurrection in San Domingo (Aug. 23): Port-au-Prince burnt (Nov.)		
Sierra Leone Company formed		
Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas		
Slave Trade prohibited by King of Denmark	...	1792
Expiration of Dutch West India Company's charter		
Bligh left breadfruit at St. Vincent	...	1793
France declared war against England, Spain and Holland (Feb. 1). Santhonax proclaimed universal freedom in Haiti (Aug. 29). Jeremie surrendered to Whitelock (Sep. 20). Tobago captured by British (April 15)		
Decree by France of Colonial freedom in Haiti (Feb.)	...	1794
Capture of most of the French West Indies by British		
Commercial Treaty (Jay's) between United States and England (Nov. 19)		

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1795	Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, Lieut.-Governor	Trouble with the Maroons. Martial Law. Hurricane (Aug. 10). Montego Bay destroyed by fire: (Damage about £300,000).
1796	...	Maroon rebellion quelled. Upwards of 500 were deported to Nova Scotia and thence to Sierra Leone.
1797	...	Consolidated [slave] Act passed (Dec.)
1798	...	Rebellion of slaves in Trelawny. Portas, a spy from San Domingo, was hanged in Kingston (Dec. 23). Jamaica raised by public subscription, about £80,000 to assist England against France. A Secret Committee of Safety appointed by Assembly with reference to number of foreigners recently arrived.
1799	...	From Feb. 12 to Oct. 27 the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker took 47 armed and 225 merchant vessels. Discovery and repression of General Rouse's attempt to instigate a rebellion in Jamaica.
1800	...	His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction (April 5).
1801	Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-Governor (July 29)	...
1802	...	...
1803	...	Incorporation of the town of Kingston (Jan. 12). Largest sugar crop ever sent from Jamaica.

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.
Williamson made governor of San Domingo (May).	... 1795
TREATY of Basle: Spanish San Domingo ceded to France	
WAR with Holland. 1st West India Regiment raised (April 24)	
Society for the conversion, religious instruction and education of the Negro Slaves in the British West Indies, incorporated	
Rebellion in Grenada, instigated by the French (Dec. 1794-May 1796)	
Demerara (April 21), Essequibo and Berbice surrendered to British Forces	... 1796
Spain declared WAR against England	... 1797
Rebel Caribs transported from St. Vincent to Ruatan (March 11)	
First manufacture in Prussia of sugar from beetroot	
Trinidad given up to British (Feb. 18)	
In Barbados Legislature voted (May 15) £20,000 towards English war fund, and £13,000 subscribed by inhabitants	
St. Domingo evacuated by British (Oct.)	... 1798
British victory of St. George's Key, British Honduras (Sep. 10)	
Legislature of Leeward Islands passed a humane slave amelioration act.	
West India Docks, London, founded. Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas	... 1799
	.. 1800
Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 1)	... 1801
Toussaint declared independence of Haiti (July)	
Demerara handed back to Holland (Dec. 3)	
TREATY of Amiens (March 27): England gave up Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice to Holland; St. Lucia and Tobago to France; but retained Trinidad. French decree of Feb., 1794, annulled: Toussaint submitted in San Domingo (May 5)	... 1802
Renewal of war with France	... 1803
Denmark abolished slave trade in her colonies	
St. Lucia (June 22) and Tobago (June 30) capitulated to British	
Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice retaken by British (Sep. 19)	
France sold Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs	

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1804	...	Hurricane (Aug. 29 and Sep. 22).
1805	...	Martial Law (April 1 to 19, and May 24 to June 22). Hurricane (July 27).
1806	Sir Eyre Coote, Lieut. Gov.	Nugent left (Feb. 20).
1807	...	319,351 slaves in Jamaica.
1808	WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER (March 26)	Manchester arrived Mar. 26. Mutiny in 2nd W. I. Regt. at Fort Augusta (May 27)
1809	...	Discovery of conspiracy amongst slaves to burn down Kingston (March)
1810	...	...
1811	Lieut. Gen. Edward Morrison, Lieut.-Governor (26 June to June, 1813)	Manchester away from June, 1811, to June 14, 1813
1812	...	Hurricane (Oct. 12 and 14).
1813	...	Spanish theatre opened in Kingston (May 24)
1814	...	Parish of Manchester formed. Baptist Mission founded (Feb. 23). Largest coffee crop ever shipped from Jamaica, (34,045,585 lbs.).
1815	...	Fire at Port Royal (July 13). Storm (July 31, Aug. 1 and Oct. 18).
1816	...	Law rescinded that demanded a payment of £100 of the owner for liberating a slave. Bolivar visited Jamaica.
1817	...	...
1818	...	Hurricane at Port Royal (Oct. 7). Hurricane (Nov. 17-20).
1819	...	...

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
Haiti declared independence (Jan. 1) : Dessalines declared Emperor (Oct. 8)	...	1804
War declared by Spain against England (Dec. 12)		
La Grange invaded Dominica	...	1805
Trafalgar (Oct. 21)		
Steam engine first used on sugar estate in Demerara		
Duckworth defeated French off San Domingo (Feb. 6)	...	1806
Napoleon issued Berlin decree (Nov. 21)		
English took Curaçoa		
African slave trade in British Colonies abolished by Parliament (March 25)	...	1807
Foundation of African Institution (June 14)		
Sierra Leone taken over by British Crown from Company		
Eastern part of San Domingo regained by Spain	...	1808
Slave trade abolished in United States		
London Missionary Society began work in Demerara		
English took San Domingo city from French, and handed it to Spain	...	1809
France owned no property in the West Indies	...	1810
Beet sugar industry started in France	...	1811
Christophe made King of Haiti (March 26)		
Venezuela declared independence (July)		
Berbice joined to Demerara (April 1)	...	1812
Volcanic eruption at St. Vincent (April 27)		
United States declared war against Great Britain (June 18)		
First Protestant Church erected in Central America (at Belize)		
Hurricane at Nassau (Aug.)	...	1813
A police force established in Antigua		
TREATY of Paris (May 30) : England kept Tobago, St. Lucia, Demerara, Essequibo and Curaçoa restored to Dutch, Danish islands restored to Denmark in return for Heligoland	...	1814
TREATY of Ghent with United States (Dec. 24)		
Waterloo (June 18)	...	1815
Slave insurrection in Barbados		
Slave trade condemned by Congress of Vienna		
Wesleyan Mission founded in Haiti	...	1816
British Honduras Free School established (Feb. 19)		
Slave rising in Barbados (April 14)		
Foundation of Liberia	...	1817
...	...	1818
First passage of the Atlantic by steam (New York to Liverpool)	...	1819

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica.
1820	...	...
1821	(Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-Governor)	Manchester fractured his skull by a fall from a horse, and visited England to recuperate (1821 to Dec. 1822)
1822	...	Hurricane (Mar. 11).
1823	...	House of Assembly refused to adopt Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.
1824	...	Foundation of Presbyterian Church in Jamaica. See of Jamaica (Jamaica, Bahamas and British Honduras) constituted. Severe drought. People of colour first permitted to give evidence on oath
1825	...	Jamaica ports made free to foreign nations.
1826	...	...
1827	Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Lieut.-Governor	Manchester left (July 2), having governed for 19 years.
1828	...	...
1829	SOMERSET, Earl of BEL- MORE	Belmore arrived (Feb. 19).
1830	...	Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1831	...	Negro rebellion in St. James (Dec. 28); damage £666,977. The British Government lent the planters £200,000 for the restoration of plantations.
1832	George Cuthbert, Pres. CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE	Colonial Church Union founded (Jan. 26) Belmore sailed (June 11). Mulgrave arrived (July). Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1833	...	... Establishment of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica (Oct. 28) since defunct.
1834	George Cuthbert, Pres. Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Nor- cot, Lieut.-Governor	Mulgrave sailed (March 15). Abolition of slavery and establishment of apprenticeship system: £5,853,975 paid in compensation for 255,290 slaves (Aug 1). Norcot arrived (March 27; sworn in 29th).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
First emigrants for Liberia embarked from New York	George IV, (Jan. 29)	1820
Slave trade abolished by Spain	...	1821
African Company abolished	...	1821
Eastern part of San Domingo obtained its independence	...	1822
San Domingo became part of Haiti	...	1822
Commission of inquiry into administration of justice in the West Indian Colonies	...	1823
Martial Law in British Honduras (Dec. 19, 1822-Jan. 16)	...	1823
Munroe Doctrine formulated by the United States (Dec.)	...	1823
Rebellion of slaves in Demerara (Aug. 18)	...	1823
Revolt in Cuba	...	1823
Buxton moved in House of Commons that slavery should be gradually abolished throughout the British colonies (May 15)	...	1824
Anti-Slavery Society founded	...	1824
See formed of Barbados and Leeward Islands	...	1824
Earl Bathurst sent instructions to West Indies for amelioration of slave population	...	1824
Independence of Haiti acknowledged by France (24 July)	...	1825
Primary visitation of the Bishop to Honduras (March 24)	...	1826
British Guiana joined to see of Barbados	...	1827
<i>Libertador</i> , first steam vessel to reach Barbados	...	1827
H. M. Commissioners of legal inquiry on the colony of Trinidad reported	...	1828
Fire at Georgetown, Demerara (Dec. 29)	...	1829
...	...	1829
Republic of Venezuela formed	William IV, (June 20)	1830
Demerara and Berbice united with Essequibo as one colony (July 21)	...	1831
Hurricane at Barbados, St. Vincent and St. Lucia (Aug. 10)	...	1832
Legislative Council of Trinidad created	...	1832
Abolition Act passed (Aug. 28)	...	1833
Amalgamation of Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica)	...	1833
Amalgamation of St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago with Barbados as Windward Islands	...	1834
Abolition of slavery in British Dominions and complete freedom to children under six years of age (Aug. 1). Emancipation complete in Antigua	...	1834
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 20)	...	1834

JAMAICA.

- 1835 PETER Marquis of SLIGO Sligo arrived (April 4; sworn in 7th).
Sligo visited Grand Cayman (May 2) to explain that the apprenticed slaves had been declared free, owing to non-registration.
- 1836 Sir LIONEL SMITH Smith arrived (Aug. 30).
Sligo left (Sep. 2).
- 1837 ... Arrival of *City of Kingston* (Aug. 9), first steamship to reach Jamaica: brought news of death of William IV.
Saving Banks first established.
- GOVERNORS.
1838 ... Events in Jamaica.
Total abolition of slavery (Aug. 1) by cessation of apprenticeship system
Formation of Association of Jamaica Proprietors (May 24).
- 1839 ... Planters Bank formed (July 1).
SIR CHARLES METCALFE Smith left (Oct. 1).
(Sep. 26). Metcalfe did much to reconcile differences between the Jamaica planters and the British Government.
- 1840 ...
- 1841 ... First arrival of free African immigrants (May 25).
Parish of Metcalfe formed.
Jamaica Silk Company incorporated (July)
Riot in Kingston (Dec. 27).
- 1842 JAMES, Earl of ELGIN Maroons received all rights of British subjects.
(July 12).
- 1843 ... Fire destroyed portion of Kingston (Aug. 26).
General Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded.
Calabar Institution (Baptist) opened (Oct. 6).
- 1844 ... Census: population 377,433.
- 1845 ... Jamaica Railway opened (Nov. 21).
Coolies from India first arrived (Feb.)
Office of Island Agent abolished (Dec. 8).
- 1846 Maj.-Gen. Sackville ...
Berkeley, Lieut.-Gov.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	
...	Rulers.	...
		1835
Schomburgk discovered <i>Victoria regia</i> lily in Berbice	...	1836
Colonial Bank founded (June 1)	Victoria. (June 20)	1837
...		
Commissioners report to British Government on Prisons and on Negro Education	...	1838
First immigration of coolies to British West Indies (British Guiana) (May 7)		
St. Lucia added to Windward Islands		
Lord Melbourne resigned on question of sus- pension of constitution of Jamaica (May 7)		
Total abolition of slavery in British colonies (Aug. 1)		
Export tax in Barbados abolished		
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society formed (April 17)	...	1839
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. received Charter (Sep. 27.)		
Bill to suspend constitution of Jamaica passed in the Commons		
Duty equalized in England on colonial grown coffee	...	1840
...	...	1841
St. John's, Antigua, destroyed by fire (April 2)	...	1842
Establishment of Royal Mail Company		
Select Committee of House of Commons in- quired into state of West Indies in reference to relations between employers and labourers		
Bishopric of British Guiana formed		
Baptist Mission founded in Trinidad: Earth- quake in Leeward Islands (Feb. 8)	...	1843
Earthquake in Antigua, Guadeloupe and other parts of Leeward Islands (Feb. 8); eight lives lost in Antigua, 3,000 in Guadeloupe		
Bahamas made an archdeaconate of see of Jamaica		
<i>La Guerre Nègre</i> in Dominica. Santo Domingo Republic established (Nov. 18)	...	1844
Slave disturbances in Cuba		
Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana formed (May)		
First coolies reached Trinidad (May 30)	...	1845
Government of Dutch Guiana separated from that of Dutch West Indies		
Act passed equalizing sugar duties on British and foreign products	...	1846

JAMAICA. GOVERNORS.		Events in Jamaica
1847	Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY	...
1848	...	Anticipated outbreak of negroes in western parishes was prevented. Planters Bank stopped payment (Aug.) The Governor injured by a fall from a horse (Sep. 4).
1849	...	...
1850	...	32,000 deaths from Asiatic cholera.
1851	...	Pongo Mission formed.
1852	...	...
1853	Sir HENRY BARKLY (Oct.)	The Treasury became bankrupt, and a political deadlock ensued. British Government granted a loan of £500,000 to pay off colony's debt.
1854	...	Slight changes in legislative bodies. Jamaica granted a Civil List to the Crown of £25,000 a year.
1855	...	...
1856	Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.-Governor	...
1857	Captain CHARLES DARLING.	Darling appointed an Executive Committee to carry out wishes of Assembly.
1858	...	First issue of Jamaica postage stamps (May 8)
1859	Captain CHARLES DARLING.	Introduction of Electric Telegraph and Postage Stamps (Feb. 1). Toll-bar riots at Savanna-la-Mar (Feb. 12). Florence Hall Riot (Aug. 1).
1860	...	Post Office transferred from English to Colonial Government (Aug. 1).
1861	...	Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) visited Jamaica (March 24-April 6).
1862	Edward John Eyre, Lieut.-Governor	...
1863	...	Toll-bars abolished (October)
1864	EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Governor	Eyre made Governor.
1865	...	Morant Bay rebellion (Oct. 11): 608 persons, including the Custos of St. Thomas, were killed during the outbreak and under martial law: George William Gordon, the ringleader, was hanged. Surrender of Jamaica Constitution to Crown (Dec. 21), empowering the Queen to create such a government as she might think fit.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Barbados (first of British Colonies) granted aid to Ireland in famine	...	1847
Liberia became a republic		
Turks Islands separated from Bahamas and made a separate colony (25 Dec.)	...	1848
Slavery abolished in French and Danish West Indies		
Public Library founded in Barbados		
Republic of Haiti made an empire (Aug.)	...	1849
...	...	1850
Public Library founded in Trinidad	...	1851
Bay Islands (Honduras) made a separate colony	...	1852
Lime tree orchards first planted in Montserrat		
First Chinese immigrants into British Guiana (Jan. 12)	...	1853
Imperial Colonial Department established	...	1854
Abolition of protective duties on British grown sugar.		
Ostend Manifesto (United States' claim to Cuba)		
Cholera in Grenada (3,788 deaths: population 32,671)		
Bahama Government Bank failed	...	1855
Panama Railway opened		
Great Britain relinquished protectorate of Mosquito Shore.	...	1856
Ruatan and other islands formed into a British colony as Bay Islands		
Angel Gabriel Riot in Demerara (Feb.)		
...	...	1857
Empire of Haiti overturned and Republic re-established.	...	1858
Bay Islands recognised as part of Republic of Honduras	Victoria	1859
...	...	1860
Bishopric of the Bahamas created	...	1861
Rebellion of Southern States against the Union (April 13)		
British Honduras declared a colony under Jamaica (May 12)	...	1862
...	...	1863
Imports of Bahamas (through blockade running) £5,346,112	...	1864
End of war in United States (May 26)	...	1865

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1866	...	New Constitution (Crown Government). (June 11).
	Sir HENRY STORKS	The Royal Commission (Sir Henry Storks, Russell Gurney and J. B. Maule) appointed to enquire into the outbreak, reported that the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, and alluded to a desire to obtain lands rent free, and a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring classes in the local tribunals.
	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed.
	Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, (Lieut.-Governor)	Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Aug. 5). A semi-military police was organized; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	...	District Courts established.
1868	...	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	...	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountains). Telegraphic communication with Europe established. Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used.
1870	Edward Rushworth, (adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston. Repeal of Law of Charles II empowering governor to declare martial law.
1871	...	Census Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining, in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Hare</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money, which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	...	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	...
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 25). Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed.
1875	...	Hurricane (Nov).

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
...	...	1866
Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras	...	1867
Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	...	1868
Withdrawal of grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies	...	1868
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	...	1869
Declaration of independence in Cuba (Céspedes) (April)	...	1870
British Honduras lost its representative insti- tutions	...	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in British Honduras	...	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquar- ters of Danish West Indies	...	1871
...	...	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies	...	1873
<i>Virginia</i> seized by Spanish cruiser, and 153 of her crew shot (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	...	1873
Turks Islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	...	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	...	1875

JAMAICA.
GOVERNOR.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1876 ... Kingston street cars started.
Severe drought.
Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844.
Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,500.
- 1877 E. Rushworth, Lieut.-Gov.
Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm.
Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE Grey left (May 10). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10).
Rushworth died (Aug. 10).
Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24).
Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.).
- 1878 ...
- 1879 ... Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
- Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., (Oct. 8-4 June, 1880) Musgrave away Oct. 8 to 4 June, 1880.
Hurricane. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life and property near Kingston.
- 1880 ... Visit of H.M.S. *Bacchante* with Princes Albert Victor and George (March).
Cyclone (Aug. 18) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
- 1881 ... Census. Population 580,804.
Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5).
Jamaica Scholarship first awarded.
In the case of *Florence*, (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in imperial interests, the Auditor General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
- 1882 .. Great fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11). Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad; £4,810 was subscribed locally.
Cambridge University Local Examinations first held (Dec.).
- 1883 .. Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island.
A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the legislature.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD. Rulers.	
Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28); 40 killed or wounded Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions	...	1876
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	...	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies; St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden	...	1878
Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba	...	1880
Princes Albert Victor and George visited the West Indies in H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)	..	1881
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency	...	1882
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden- Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada (April)	...	1883

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1883 Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm.
Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm.
Sir HENRY NORMAN Musgrave left (April 20).
Gamble arrived (May 4).
Norman arrived (Dec. 21).
Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance;" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
- 1884 ...
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24).
Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28).
The new Legislative Council, elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30.
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19).
- 1885 ...
Extension of railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by volunteers if regulars were called to the Soudan.
Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.).
In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
Norman left for England (Dec. 10-Mar. 29) 1886.
1886 ...
(Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Formation of Volunteer Militia.
Retrenchment scheme passed by Legislative Council (April 8).
Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).
Cyclone (Aug. 19 and 20).
Education Commission's final report, recommending: (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education boards.
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
Foundation of Victoria Lying-in Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
Outbreak of small-pox which lasted into 1888.

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 5)	...	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate colony (Oct. 31)	...	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.), 18 killed		
Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate government (March 17)	...	1885
Royal Mail Co. moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados		
Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.)	...	1886
Botanical Gardens started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29)		
Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct. 6): End of slavery in the West Indies		
Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies	..	1887

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

- 1888 ... District Courts abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17)
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25–Aug. 27).
 Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12).
 Registration of Trade Marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
 Sir HENRY ARTHUR BLAKE Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March. 9).
- 1890 ... Sale of railway to American syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
 Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads. Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).
- 1891 .. Census. Population 639,491.
 International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2; guarantee fund £28,000; total visitors 302,831.
 Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).
 Lands Department formed.
- 1892 (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).
 ... Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893 ... Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax; Board of Education formed.
 St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Islands and Cayman Islands.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (from June 8 to July 21)
 A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).
 Major H. A. Yorke inspected railway (May), and reported it "generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10).
 Soldier Riot in Kingston (June 8).
- 1895 ... Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).
 Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
 Elected members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.
 Commission (appointed in Oct., 1894) reported on disease among cattle.
 Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5)

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.
Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)	...	1888
Tobago transferred from Windward islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1) Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19) French ceased work on the Panama Canal (March)	...	1889
...	...	1890
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	...	1891
Alteration in constitution of British Guiana, by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	...	1893
.		
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and declaration of independence (Sep. 13)	...	1895

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1895	...	The <i>Pearl</i> , schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
1896	(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Extended Representation: one member to each parish. Importation of South American cattle prohibited. Professor Williams visited the colony and reported on the cattle disease, which he found to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks. Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted. Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November. Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6).
1897	...	Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman, chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar industry (Mar. 28 to April 14). Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30). Statue of Queen unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
1898	(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18). Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner <i>pro. tem.</i> Jan. and Feb.). Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
	Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM LAWSON HEMMING (Feb. 11)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11). Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st mortgage bonds.
	(Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.). West Indian Weather Service instituted by United States. Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane. Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
1899	...	Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff bill (March 22), which he declared of "paramount importance": the 4 were subsequently withdrawn. Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on its finances; and Mr. Elliott on the railway. Imperial penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24). Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.

Events Abroad.	ABROAD.	Rulers.	
		..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17) Nonpareil Riot in British Guiana (Oct.)		...	1896
Floods in Montserrat		..	1897
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)		...	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies			
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England			
Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havannah harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10)			
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20)			
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England			
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada.			
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)		...	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)			
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug 7) and (Sep. 8). Mansion House Fund £7,329			
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Paris tribunal			

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1899	...	Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29). In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.
1900	...	The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the council chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session. Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11). (Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm. Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May 10 May 10 to July 3) (Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. Gen. Hallowes left (July 3). July 3 to Nov. 2) Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).
1901	...	Imperial Direct Line of steamers inaugurated. <i>Port Morant</i> reached Kingston March 1. £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government Port Royal created a separate parish (April). Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.
1902	...	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £20,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of sugar industry pending abolition of sugar bounties (July). (Hon. S. Olivier, adm.) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief of sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19). Cyclone (Aug. 11): damage to colony, chiefly on northside, assessed at £125,000. 65 deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000 £50,000 voted as loans for relief.
1904		Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan). A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed Hon. S. Olivier, adm. Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). (May 25 to Sep. 15) Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23). Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, Mr. Olivier left (Sep. 15). adm. (Sep. 15-30). Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (Sep. 30).

ABROAD

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
...	...	1899
...	...	1900
<p>Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21)</p> <p>Atlas line purchased by Hamburg-American Line.</p>	Edward VII, (Jan. 22)	1901
<p>Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5)</p> <p>Control of Cuba transferred to local government (May 20)</p> <p>Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund £65,769</p> <p>Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian sugar industry £250,000</p>	...	1902
<p>Water Riots at Port of Spain (March) ; 16 killed, 43 wounded</p> <p>Coolie Riot at Berbice (May).</p> <p>Abolition for five years of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1)</p> <p>Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3)</p> <p>Treaty signed between United States and Panama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18)</p>	...	1903
<p>Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April)</p> <p>Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4)</p> <p>Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6)</p>	...	1904

JAMAICA.

GOVERNORS.

Events in Jamaica.

1905	...	<p>New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4).</p> <p>The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Island, but soon abandoned it.</p> <p>Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31).</p> <p>Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5).</p> <p>Open competition for public service abolished (May).</p> <p>Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct). Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York.</p> <p>British Infantry stationed in the colony finally withdrawn (Nov. 8).</p>
1906	...	<p>Grant for Militia considerably reduced.</p>
1907	...	<p>Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000.</p> <p>Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).</p>
	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne adm. (May 3-16)	
	Hon. S. OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier landed (May 16).
	Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27)
1908	(Hon. H. Clarence Bourne adm. April-June 4)	<p>Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4).</p> <p>Examinations of Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M. first held.</p> <p>Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28).</p>
	(Brig.-Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Aug. 22-28)	Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands.
	(Brig.-Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Sep. 14)	Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sep. 9)
1909	...	<p>Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Islands with reference to damage by storm.</p> <p>Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary.</p>
	(Hon. P. C. Cork admn. June 3-Sep. 3)	Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3-Sep. 3)
1910	...	<p>Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11).</p> <p>Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14).</p> <p>New Public Buildings opened.</p> <p>Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.</p>

ABROAD.

Events Abroad.	Rulers.	
Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17)	...	1905
Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30) ; 8 killed, 103 wounded		
Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sep. 28), and assumption of control by the United States	...	1906
Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)		
Coolie riot in Trinidad (March)	...	1907
Riot at St. Lucia (April)		
Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15)		
Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913		
About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone		
Central American Peace treaties signed Dec. 20.		
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.) : (Dec.)	...	1908
General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica		
Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels		
Constitution granted to Cuba	...	1909
Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies.		
Severe storm in Cuba (Oct.)	George V, (May 6)	1910

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

THE Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council, and a Legislative Council.

The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign for a term of years, usually five, and holds office during the Sovereign's pleasure.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or be too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorized to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

The Legislative Council is constituted by an Order in Council of Queen Victoria, dated 19th May, 1884, which has been modified by subsequent Orders in Council. At present it consists of the President (The Governor), five *ex-officio* members and ten nominated, and fourteen elected members.

The Order of the 19th May declared that the Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops in Jamaica, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown, and nine members to be elected by the people. By a subsequent Order in Council dated the 30th January, 1893, the Governor ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council and a President was added to be appointed by the Queen or by the Governor under instructions from Her Majesty. At the same time the Collector General was made an *ex-officio* member of the Council. On the 29th January, 1894 an Order of the Queen in Council was issued, the effect of which was (1) to replace the Governor as President of the Council; (2) to continue the Collector General an *ex-officio* Member, and (3) to take away the President's deliberative vote, leaving him a casting vote only. [In the Despatch from the Secretary of State of the 28th May, 1884, which appears on a subsequent page, it was proposed, in order not to place the elected members in a minority, that only two nominated members should be appointed.] The elected members were to represent the following electoral districts—one member for Kingston and St. Andrew; one for St. Thomas and Portland; one for St. Mary and St. Ann; and one each for St. Catherine; Clarendon; Manchester, St. Elizabeth; one for Westmoreland and Hanover; one for St. James and Trelawny.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN ELECTED MEMBER.

By the 9th section of the Order in Council no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected, shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1.) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2.) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3.) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz.:—
 - (a.) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
 - (b.) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.

- (c.) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
- (d.) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

A further Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1895, contained the following provisions:—

3. The Council shall consist of the Governor, as President, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein referred to as *ex-officio* members), such other persons, not exceeding ten in number, as Her Majesty may from time to time appoint by instructions or warrant or warrants under Her sign manual and signet, or as the Governor, in pursuance of the power hereby vested in him, may from time to time provisionally appoint (herein referred to as *Nominated Members*), and fourteen persons to be elected as herein-after provided (herein referred to as *Elected Members*).

4. Whenever the number of *Nominated Members* shall be less than ten the Governor may, by an instrument under the Broad Seal of the Island, appoint provisionally one or more person or persons to be a Member or Members of the Council, provided that the number of *Nominated Members* shall not be thereby raised above ten. Every such appointment may be disallowed or confirmed by Her Majesty through one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, and until so confirmed may be revoked by the Governor by an instrument under the said seal.

6. For the purpose of election of Members to serve in the Council, the Island shall be divided into the following fourteen Electoral Districts, that is to say:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The parish of Kingston. | 8. The parish of Clarendon. |
| 2. The parish of St. Andrew. | 9. The parish of Manchester. |
| 3. The parish of St. Thomas. | 10. The parish of St. Elizabeth. |
| 4. The parish of Portland. | 11. The parish of Westmoreland. |
| 5. The parish of St. Mary. | 12. The parish of Hanover. |
| 6. The parish of St. Ann. | 13. The parish of St. James. |
| 7. The parish of St. Catherine. | 14. The parish of Trelawny. |

One Member shall be elected for each of the said districts.

10. No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any Electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The 14th section of the original Order of 19th May, 1884, provided for the property qualification of voters as follows:—

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

14. Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter, and when registered to vote at the election of a member of the Council for any of the said electoral districts, who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—

- (a.) is on the 30th day of June in such year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an occupier as owner or tenant of a dwelling house within such district: and has during the time of such occupation, been rated in respect of such premises so occupied by him

to all poor rates made in respect of such premises, and has, during the said period of twelve calendar months, paid in respect of the same premises alone, or in respect of the same premises together with other taxable property owned by him, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound; or,

- (b.) is on the 30th day of June in such year possessed of property in respect of which he has during the preceding twelve calendar months paid, within such district, public or parochial taxes or rates, or taxes and rates, to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings; provided—
- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter, or be entitled to vote for the election of a member of the Council who has been sentenced by any Court in Her Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from Her Majesty.
 - (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has within twelve calendar months immediately preceding the 30th day of June in that year received any relief from public or parochial funds.
 - (3.) That after the year 1884 no person not then already registered as a voter shall be so registered unless he shall, in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate, with his own hand subscribe his name to his claim to be registered, and write thereon the date of such subscription.

The 41st and 42nd sections of the Order in Council declared in regard to proceedings in the Legislative Council that "the Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided." The 43rd and 44th sections of the Order thus regulated the votes of the official and the elected members:—

43. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of this Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than six (now nine under Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895) elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

44. The votes of the *ex officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the nine (now fourteen under Order of 3rd October, 1895) elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, were appointed a quorum; and it was declared that "the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members."

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Instructions from Her Majesty bearing date the 4th of June, 1877; but these were superseded by the Royal Instructions dated the 29th July, 1887. By these latter Instructions any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, "or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized to

assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty :—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony ;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself ;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers ;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes ;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association ;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties ;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty ;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea ;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced ;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable ;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council ; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

PRESENT QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

The first registration of voters under the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884 took place in the month of July, 1884, and the Courts for the revision and final settlement of the lists of voters were held in the succeeding month of August. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 62 persons in the island.

Since then important changes have been made in the qualifications of electors.

Law 52 of 1908 consolidates previous Laws and was further amended by Sec. 2 of Law 28 of 1909.

The qualifications are now as follows :—

Every male person shall be entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say :—

- (1.) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—

(a.) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,

- (b.) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
- (c.) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
- (d.) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Provided—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2.) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election of January, 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The *estimated* population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The Registrar General *estimated* the total population on 31st March, 1906, at 820,437.

The *estimated* population in 1910, on 31st March, was 862,422.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in force on the occasion of the General Election in January, 1906, and that of 1911. The population as ascertained at the last census (1891) is also given :—

	Population. — Census of 1891.	No. of Voters on List.	
		1905-06.	1910-11.
Kingston	48,504	892	3,311
St. Andrew	37,555	646	1,934
St. Thomas	32,176	401	1,595
Portland	31,998	436	1,712
St. Mary	42,915	564	2,320
St. Ann	54,127	545	1,351
Trelawny	30,996	342	1,054
St. James	35,050	517	1,424
Hanover	32,088	620	1,382
Westmoreland	53,450	739	2,138
St. Elizabeth	62,256	640	1,529
Manchester	55,462	778	1,983
Clarendon	57,105	451	1,940
St. Catherine	65,509	1,036	3,584
	639,491	8,607	27,257

APPENDIX A.

The following is the Despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding the Order in Council of 19th May, 1884,* and explaining its provisions:—

(Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.)

Jamaica—No. 161.

Downing Street, 28th May, 1884.

SIR, —I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, an Order of Her Majesty in Council reconstituting the Legislative Council of Jamaica in the manner indicated by my Despatch No. 285 of the 1st December last.†

2. The new Council will consist of the Governor and four other *ex officio* members, viz., the three officers who are *ex officio* members of the existing Council and the Director of Public Works; not more than five members to be nominated by the Crown or provisionally by the Governor, and nine elected members.

3. Following a suggestion made by you, and in furtherance of the policy enunciated in my Despatch of the 1st of December, Her Majesty's Government have thought it advisable that the number of nominated members should not be fixed by the Order in Council; the Legislative Council can therefore be in the first instance so constituted as not to place the elected members in a minority, while the power is reserved to Her Majesty or Her Representative of securing in case of necessity a control over its decisions by raising the number of nominated members to the prescribed maximum.

4. It is proposed that, in the first instance, only two nominated members should be appointed, and I have to request that you will furnish me with the names of two gentlemen whom you would recommend for that purpose. You will, however, clearly understand that in the case, which I trust is not likely to happen, of your considering it really necessary to add to the number within the prescribed limits by provisional appointments under the fifth clause of the Order you have full authority for doing so.

5. The seats of the nominated members will be vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

6. Public officers hereafter appointed will hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

7. Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the Queen) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

8. In prescribing the property qualifications for a seat in the Council as an elected member Her Majesty's Government, with your concurrence, have adopted those which were required for a seat in the former Legislative Assembly, and the holders of offices of emolument under the Crown or the Colonial Government are declared ineligible.

9. In my despatch of the 1st of December it was suggested that each of the three counties of Jamaica should return three members of the Council. The Commissioners, however, whom you appointed to report on the Franchise, expressed the opinion that the adoption of the counties as electoral districts would give undue predominance in the representation to the inhabitants of the larger towns. After receiving a further report on the subject from five of the Commissioners, and separate reports from another of them, and from the gentleman who was Secretary to the Commission, all of which you have transmitted to me, and after deliberating on the question with the Privy Council, you decided to recommend the division of the island into nine electoral districts, each returning one member and consisting of one or two parishes.

10. On full consideration of the matter I have arrived at the conclusion that the scheme of electoral districts which you have proposed is calculated to secure the fairest representation of all interests, and it has been adopted in the Order in Council.

* For Order in Council see Handbook of '84-85, page 485.

† For Despatch see Handbook of '84-85, page 71.

11. Upon the important question of the Franchise I have had no hesitation in adopting the property qualifications and the grounds of disqualifications unanimously recommended by the Royal Commissioners and by you. The majority of the Commissioners further recommend that ability to read and write should be made a necessary condition for the exercise of the Franchise. Of the minority of three who dissented from that recommendation two proposed that the requirements of an educational qualification should be deferred for a stated period, while the third, Mr. Stiebel, in a separate report stated with much force and ability his objections to an educational test which would exclude a considerable number of negro and coloured inhabitants, who are in other respects well fitted to be entrusted with votes, but who from no fault of their own have not received any education.

12. I learn from your Despatch No. 75 of the 23rd of February that in your opinion, and in that of the great majority of persons whose views you have been able to ascertain, the imposition of an educational test is desirable, but that it would be unjust and inexpedient to apply that test to the persons referred to in Mr. Stiebel's report, and you therefore recommend that on the first registration of voters the condition of being able to read and write should be dispensed with, but that it should be imposed in future years on all persons seeking to be registered for the first time. This proposal appears to me to afford the best solution of the question, and the Order in Council accordingly provides that after the present year no one shall be registered as a voter for the first time without signing his name to the claim and adding the date of signature in the presence of the Registering Officer or of a Magistrate.

13. The Order provides that the voting at election of members of the Council shall be by ballot and that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the tribunal for determining questions of disputed elections, and it contains provisions adopted from the English Statute Law for the prevention of bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, interference with the secrecy of voting and other election offences. It leaves the necessary regulations in matters of detail relating to registration and election, for the framing of which local knowledge and experience are essential to be supplied by the Governor's Proclamation in the first instance, and afterwards by colonial legislation.

14. The 43rd and 44th clauses of the Order give effect to the views of Her Majesty's Government expressed in the 5th and 6th paragraphs of my despatch of the 1st of December last, by securing that with a reservation for protecting vested interests votes of two-thirds of the elected members shall govern the decision of the Council on financial questions, and that the unanimous opinion of the elected members on other questions shall not be overruled, unless in either case the Governor declares that in his opinion a contrary decision is of paramount importance to the public interest. Whenever the Governor makes such a declaration he is required to report it with his reason to the Secretary of State. I trust it will be rarely or never necessary for the Governor to exercise the power of over-riding the votes of the elected members, but it must be clearly understood that it is his duty to do so if in his opinion the public interest absolutely requires it. Six members are to be a quorum, and neither the existence of vacancies among the *ex officio* or elected members, nor the non-attendance of elected members, will affect the proceedings of the Council, if the Governor thinks it necessary to proceed with the despatch of business with the prescribed quorum. The duration of the Council is limited to five years, but the Governor is empowered to dissolve it at any time.

15. A moderate civil list comprising the salaries of the Governor and his Private Secretary and some of the principal officers in the civil service of the colony is reserved by the Order.

16. The Governor is required to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure bills which repeal, alter or amend, or are inconsistent with any provision of the Order, and power is reserved to Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to revoke, alter, or amend the Order.

17. Having now noticed the principal provisions of the Order in Council it only remains for me to request you to issue the necessary Proclamations under the 25th and 53rd clauses so as to enable the first election of members to be held at the earliest practicable date.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

DERBY.

Governor Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E., &c., &c., &c.

CIVIL LIST

	Per annum.		Per annum
Governor	£6,000	Auditor-General	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp	400	Treasurer	600
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Collector-General	1,000
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Superintending Medical Officer	1,200
Attorney-General	1,500	Inspector-General of Police	900
Director of Public Works	1,350	Inspector of Prisons	660

NOTE.—Law 26 of 1895 was passed to secure the salaries of the above-mentioned Officers (except the Treasurer), of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The Civil List is not however at present acted upon, the following being the salaries now paid to the officers mentioned:—

Governor, £5,000; Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp—no provision from public funds; Colonial Secretary, £1,200; Assistant Colonial Secretary, £600; Attorney General, £1,000; Director of Public Works, £1,200; Auditor General, £800; Treasurer, £650, but his duties now also comprise those of Manager of the Government Savings Bank, without additional remuneration; Collector General, £800, who is also Stamp Commissioner and Comptroller of Widows and Orphans Pensions, without additional emolument; Superintending Medical Officer, £800 to £1,000; Inspector General of Police and Prisons (offices combined) £100.

NOTE—(For the Political History of the Constitution see Handbook prior to 1901)

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER, K.C.M.G., B.A., born 1859, educated at Tonbridge school; open exhibitioner Corpus Christi College, Oxford; 2nd class classical mods., 1878; 2nd class in final classical school, 1881; appointed, after competitive examination, clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 17th April, 1882; honourably mentioned for Cobden prize essay, Oxford, 1883; acting Colonial Secretary British Honduras, Oct., 1890, to April, 1891; acting Auditor General, Leeward Islands, Oct., 1895, to Feb., 1896; Private Secretary to the Earl of Selborne, Sep., 1896; Secretary to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into condition of the West Indies, Dec., 1896; 1st class clerk, June, 1897; sent to Washington on special service in connection with West Indian reciprocity negotiations, 1898; Colonial Secretary, Jamaica, 1900-1904; acting Governor, 1900, 1902, and 1904; returned to Colonial Office as a principal clerk, Oct., 1904; Governor of Jamaica, 1907; K.C.M.G., June, 1907.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary: Capt. C. H. Robinson, Royal Fusileers.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. R. M. DALRYMPLE-HAY, Served in the South African War, 1881. Took part in the Transvaal Campaign. At the siege of Potchefstroom. Mentioned in despatches. Served in West Africa 1897-8. Lagos. Employed in Hinterland. Despatches. Lond. Gaz., 7 Mar., '99. Brev. of Lt.-Col. Medal with clasp. Took part in the operations in Sierra Leone, 1898-9. Clasp. South African War, 1899-1901. Spec. Serv. Offr. Afterwards on Staff and subsequently Dist. Commr. and Dist. Commdt. Served during operations in Cape Colony March to April, 1900. In Natal April to June, 1900. In the Transvaal June to 29th Nov., 1900. Again during operations in the Transvaal 30th Nov., 1900, to June, 1901. Also in Cape Colony June to Nov., 1901. Despatches, Lond. Gaz., 8 Feb., 1901. Queen's medal with 4 clasps. D.S.O.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

[Members of the Privy Council and Legislative Council and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.]

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.
Lt.-Col. Charles James Ward, C.M.G.
John Vassall Calder.
James Richmond, C.M.G.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

G. M. Wortley.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The present Council (1911) is the seventh summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarter House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	-	1884-1888	5th Council	-	1901-1905
2nd "	-	1889-1893	6th "	-	1906-1910
3rd "	-	1894-1896	7th "	-	1911-
4th "	-	1897-1900			

List of Members.

PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Brigadier-General J. R. M. Dalrymple-Hay, D.S.O., Senior Military Officer in Command of His Majesty's Forces in this Island.

Philip Clarke Cork, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

Ernest St. John Branch, B.A., B.C.L., Attorney General.

Percival Robert Augustus Willoughby, M.I.C.E., Director of Public Works.

Alfred Henry Miles, I.S.O., Collector General.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., Custos of St. Mary.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G., Custos of Kingston.

Louis John Bertram, C.M.G., Auditor General.

John Vassall Calder.

John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer.

Herbert Henry Cousins, M.A., F.C.S., Director of Agriculture.

Henry Isaac Close Brown.

James Rowland Williams, M.A., Superintending Inspector of Schools.

Colonel Edward Alfred Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G.

Dugald Campbell.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

		Member for
Robert Percival Simmonds	...	St. Mary.
S. T. Vine, M.B.	...	Trelawny.
John Humber Allwood	...	St. Ann.
David Aurelius Corinaldi	...	St. James.
J. M. Farquharson	...	St. Elizabeth.
Fred. R. Evans	...	Westmoreland.
H. T. Ronaldson	...	Clarendon.
S. A. G. Cox	...	St. Thomas.
A. A. Fleming	...	St. Catherine.
F. G. Grosett, M.D.	...	Portland.
E. A. H. Haggart	...	St. Andrew.
C. W. Hewitt	...	Hanover.
Arthur Levy	...	Manchester.
H. A. L. Simpson	...	Kingston.

Clerk to the Legislative Council—Philip Stern, £150, appointed 4th July, 1908.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[*The Colonial Secretary's Office is at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.*]

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation.

By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers, who were each assigned, by Law 3 of 1866, a salary of £1,500.

The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created by Law 8 of 1866, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary.

As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured, whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. This change was effected by Law 7 of 1870, and provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The staff of the two Secretariats was then united. On the occurrence of a vacancy in 1883 in the office of Colonial Secretary by the resignation of Mr. Newton, Mr. Walker was appointed to the office at the reduced salary of £1,300 a year; and, as the result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively, and in December, 1897, the Governor appointed Mr. Cork Assistant Colonial Secretary, at a salary of £600, rising to £700. In August, 1898, owing to the need for economy the Office of Chief Clerk was abolished. On Mr. T. L. Roxburgh's appointment as Assistant Colonial Secretary the salary of that Office was reduced to £600. The late Mr. H. C. Bourne was in 1904 appointed Colonial Secretary at the reduced salary of £1,200 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Colonial Secretary	Hon. P. C. Cork, C.M.G.	1,200 0 0	
Asst. Colonial Secretary	Robt. Johnstone	600 0 0	1st March, '78
Senior Clerk	G. M. Wortley	480 0 0	21st Jan., '81
First Class Clerk	Alfred Cork	450 0 0	1st May, '76
Ditto	F. L. Pearce	400 0 0	19th Aug., '84
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Casserly	300 0 0	29th Aug., '74
Ditto	D. H. Hall	255 0 0	7th Dec., '91
Ditto	H. R. Latreille	210 0 0	1st July, '01
Assistant	H. C. Savage	120 0 0	3rd June, '08
Ditto	W. P. C. Adam	110 0 0	7th May, '06
Ditto	J. D. L. Smith	80 0 0	6th Aug., '09
Clerical Assistant	W. E. Roxburgh	78 0 0	—
Ditto	C. H. Munn	78 0 0	—

NOTE.—Mr. Pearce is also Clerk to the Privy Council and Mr. H. R. Latreille is Secretary to the Titchfield Land Board.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[The office of the Director of Public Works is in the Parade, Kingston.]

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the High-ways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were, to quote Phillippo's "Jamaica, its past and present state," "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."

In 1851 the Legislature, with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road laws and settling a new system for the management of these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857, but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue, loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river. Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October, 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time until 1890, the expenditure on main roads was defrayed from the General Revenue of the Island with the exception of a few cases in which roads and bridges were constructed by grants from the Parochial Road Revenue Fund and afterwards taken over and maintained as main roads. A number of bridges were erected during this period.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, which was com-

pleted in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is, nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland, and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public during 1890-91. [*For a list see previous Handbooks.*]

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, capable of carrying the heaviest loads that can come upon them, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on cast iron screw piles 18 inches in diameter, all are carried on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span. The foundations of the piers are laid in wrought iron caissons 24 feet long and 6 feet wide sunk in the bed of the rivers and reaching to low water level. Owing to large boulders being continually encountered in the river beds, the great depth to which many of the caissons had to be sunk, and the dangerous floods to which these rivers are subject, the difficulties to be overcome were very great. The impossibility of transporting the heavy pieces of ironwork by land over the hills between the sea ports and the sites of the bridges, and the consequent necessity of carrying them by sea and landing them on various dangerous sea beaches was another formidable difficulty.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these bridges completed, and is the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

It was ultimately found inadvisable to carry out the erection of the bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in the manner contemplated at the time of the passing of Law 7 of 1881, and Law 1 of 1891 was then passed, under the powers of which a new main road was constructed from the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay on the line of which the following bridges were erected, viz., at Easington, Ramble, Negro River, Allan Spring, Palmetto Gully, York River, Sandy Gully and Johnson's River. On the completion of this road, an extension from the point where it crossed the Johnson's River Bridge to the town of Bath, and a branch road from where the interior road crossed the Negro River Bridge, through Belvedere, to join the coast road on the western side of the Johnson's River, were constructed under authority of Law 7 of 1894.

The loans for the system of roads and bridges authorized by these four Laws amounted to £120,000, the principal and interest being made a charge against General Revenue.

The rapid growth of the cultivation and export of fruit and the consequent call for improved means of communication induced Sir Henry Blake to provide for the transfer of a considerable mileage of the more important Parochial Roads to the category of Main Roads, and for improved maintenance of the remainder by the consequent relief given to the road funds of the several parishes by the passing

of Law 17 of 1890. Under this Law certain taxes were appropriated for providing interest and sinking fund on a loan of £140,000 to be expended in reconstructing the roads so taken over as Main Roads, and also an annuity equal to about £20 per mile per annum for their maintenance. In the succeeding three years an aggregate length of 981 miles were thus added to the schedule of Main Roads. The revenue raised by the appropriated taxes fell off very appreciably in the years 1896-97, and at the same time the average allowance of £20 per mile proved inadequate for the maintenance of the roads. Law 4 of 1898 was therefore passed providing for the maintenance of all the Main Roads from General Revenue and for the merging therein of the net revenue from the appropriated taxes after paying interest and sinking fund on the loan. [*For a list of some of the principal roads so taken over see Handbooks prior to 1909.*]

By Law 20 of 1892 a Loan of £100,000 was authorized to be raised chargeable against General Revenue for the erection of bridges over the rivers, on the most important roads of the island, and under the provisions of this Law many bridges were erected. [*For a list see Handbooks prior to 1909.*]

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, and a new driving road was made from the Cooperage near Gordon Town, via Newcastle and over Hardware Gap to Buff Bay in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap. Surveys were also made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forest, and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town. During the period of the relief works following the hurricane of 1903, the construction of this road was somewhat advanced, and it was completed as far as Mavis Bank in 1908.

In addition to work under Loan Laws many bridges and roads were constructed and improved by funds provided by General Revenue during the last 18 years.

The main roads have in many places been widened and improved and there are now 1,971½ miles open for traffic, the average cost for ordinary maintenance of which for the financial year ended 31st March, 1910, was £30 2s. 2d. per mile, in addition to which the sum of £24,028 5s. 2d. was expended for flood damages, equivalent to £11 15s. 10d. per mile, making a total expenditure of £41 18s. per mile.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. Since then various buildings have been erected by the department for the accommodation of the public service in different parts of the island, including court houses, police stations, public hospitals, industrial and other schools, residences for inspectors of police, &c.

Other public buildings have been enlarged and improved.

A description of the new public buildings in King St., with a list of offices housed therein will be found among the Addenda at the end of the present volume.

OTHER WORKS.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the construction of the Vere Irrigation Works; the erection of the Post Office Telegraph lines; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places on the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, and Montego Bay.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Director of Public Works	P. R. A. Willoughby, M.I.C.E.*	£ 1,050 s. 0 d. 0	24th Dec., '08
Assistant ditto	Jno. D'Aeth, I.S.O., M.I.C.E.*	600 0 0	17th Jan., '73
Inspecting Engineer	Neville Roots, A.M.I.C.E.	450 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Superintendent for Irrigation	F. E. Taylor	300 0 0	1st Oct., '37
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
† First Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	J. F. Brennan a	300 0 0	15th Feb., '89
Ditto	T. C. Garrett a	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	D. L. Feurtado a	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. A. Smith† a	300 0 0	1st Oct., '79
Ditto	J. E. Streadwick b	300 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	H. Hollis b	300 0 0	1st March, '94
Ditto	E. W. Eveleigh b	300 0 0	1st April, '96
† Second Class Superintendent of Roads and Works	E. M. Morales	250 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	J. M. Lynch	250 0 0	1st Dec., 1900
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson	250 0 0	1st April, '03
Ditto	T. L. Pearson	250 0 0	1st June, '04
Ditto	C. S. Henriques	240 0 0	1st Oct., '05
Ditto	G. S. R. Walcott	200 0 0	1st April, '10
Accounting Clerk	E. H. Whitehorne	400 0 0	1st Oct., '70
First Class Clerk	C. O. Magnan a	300 0 0	25th April, '75
Ditto	H. C. Livingston	230 0 0	1st Oct., '86
Second Class Clerk	G. S. Cox	160 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	C. B. Dignum	160 0 0	10th July, '92
Ditto	A. J. Macglashan	200 0 0	1st April, '08
Assistant	F. S. Thompson	83 10 0	22 April, '07
Ditto	E. Lucie Smith	70 0 0	19th Aug., '07
Ditto	H. W. Hylton	70 0 0	1st Oct., '07
Chief Draughtsman	R. R. Williams	350 0 0	6th April, '75

* The Director of Public Works and Assistant Director of Public Works are reimbursed travelling expenses according to a scale at present in force.

† The First and Second Class Superintendents of Roads and Works receive travelling allowances in addition to their salaries.

† Mr. Smith receives £40 per annum as Superintendent of the Spanish Town Water Works.

a Receives a personal allowance of £50. b Receives a personal allowance of £25.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

[*Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.*]

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £93,932, which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American syndicate, for £800,000, under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—54½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Govern-

ment of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

STAFF.

James Richmond, C.M.G.	..	Director
J. H. Dodd, A.M.I.C.E.	..	Engineer of Way and Works
C. S. Sanginetti	..	Acting Traffic Supt.
C. J. Thornton		Locomotive Supt.
H. C. Littelljohn	..	Accountant.

There is an Advisory Board of 8 members, nominated by the Governor, but they have no executive functions. The Board (appointed 7th May, 1902), consists at present of D. S. Gideon, Chairman; Hen. H. Cork, E. H. Kerr, A. W. Farquharson, Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., L. DeMercado, Arthur George, J. Richmond, C.M.G.; Secretary—H. G. Pascoe.

(*Refer to Part XVII, "Travelling in Jamaica," for time tables, fares, &c.*)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

[Office: Parade, Kingston.]

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Government Surveyor.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch was organised into a separate service and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles (most of which were previously unknown) inquired into and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which the ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustees of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 27,066 acres have been recovered from 1,594 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years' trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these and other lands amounted to £1,978 11s. 5d. for the financial year 1909-10.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of quit rents. Under these laws the particulars of no less than 952,120 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 239,923 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet

in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres nor more than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant is placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money, together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in 10 years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in kola, coffee, oranges or other permanent crop-producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. Up to 31st March, 1910, 3,331 lots, covering 30,751 acres, have been surveyed and put in possession of the purchasers, who have paid £24,657.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under Lease to various Persons.	Unpatented. Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston	1,216	9	—	1,225
St. Andrew	2,091	262	—	2,353
St. Thomas	4,173	255	—	4,428
Portland	31,378	300	1,120	32,798
St. Mary	1,420	6	—	1,426
St. Ann	27,943	—	4,335	32,278
Trelawny	31,501	—	14,335	45,836
St. James	9,184	—	1,700	10,884
Hanover	—	—	—	—
Westmoreland	698	—	—	698
St. Elizabeth	12,773	5,000	5,570	23,343
Manchester	1,378	—	—	1,378
Clarendon	11,690	198	7,300	19,188
St. Catherine	25,103	3,289	6,200	34,592
Grand Totals	160,548	9,319	40,560	210,427

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on and land liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time about 129,368 acres have been actually surveyed and 987 leases have been effected, covering 131,099 acres.

The Government have realized £43,062 from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £2,857.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigations; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island, and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans, of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes, of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show correctly their extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

In 1889, when the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his

associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk, respectively, the Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and cost, to 31st March, 1905, £82,639 8s.

Under the 34th Section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway were entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 74,443 acres, or 116½ square miles of land were conveyed to them, leaving 2,367 acres, or 3¾ square miles, selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture. These lands which were in the hands of the Administrator-General on behalf of the Receivers of the West India Improvement Company, New York, have recently passed back into the hands of the Government by purchase at 15/ per acre.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Surveyor General	C. Liddell*	500 0 0	1st May, '81
Assistant Surveyor	W. A. Baker*	300 0 0	1st April '03
Accountant	W. M. Fraser†	200 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Assistant	V. N. Smith	83 10 0	24th Mar., '03

* Re-imbursed travelling expenses. † Receives £30 personal allowance.

AUDIT OFFICE.

[Public Buildings, King Street.]

THE expenditure in the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Boards' Accounts are subjected to an examination in the Audit Office, and half yearly inspection of the Accounts is made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated.

The financial year of the colony is from the 1st of April till the 31st of March.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General	Louis J. Bertram, C.M.G.*	800 0 0	March, '78
Chief Clerk	W. C. G. Arrowsmith†	400 0 0	1st May, '66
Senior Clerk	G. McN. Livingston	400 0 0	16th Aug., '69
First Class Clerk	H. E. Laidman	300 0 0	20th Oct., '73
Ditto	G. W. Taylor	280 0 0	6th Oct., '79
Ditto	J. L. Pietersz	270 0 0	10th Dec., '85
Second Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Ditto	S. W. Royes	190 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	W. E. A. Pigou	160 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	J. M. Burke	140 0 0	17th Sep., 1901
Ditto	A. E. Pullar	140 0 0	6th May, 1901
Third Class Clerk	C. H. Valencia‡	100 0 0	25th July, '04
Assistant	B. P. Burrowes	100 0 0	15th Mar., '05
Ditto	H. Pigou	83 10 0	1st July, '07
Ditto	M. L. Levy	83 10 0	6th Jan., '08
Copyist	C. H. Munn	60 0 0	1st Dec., '09
Temporary Clerk	P. D. Pomier	156 0 0	1st April, '09

* Receives £100 a year as a personal allowance.

† Receives £50 a year for parochial inspection.

‡ Seconded for service in R. M. Court, St. Thomas.

TREASURY.

[Public Buildings, King Street.]

THE Receiver General's Office, the headquarters for the collection of all duties, is one of the most ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with other public offices) transferred to Kingston.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000, which was the amount received by John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was, by a law passed in 1733, prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive, were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council, shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore, namely, 3 per cent., is payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances, and the sum annually estimated as realizable from this source of revenue is £600.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer, giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. At the same time the Customs was formed as an independent department. Until the earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there were no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an Inland Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders

payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follow:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
" of 10s. and under £2	3d.	" of 6 " 7	8d.
" of £2 " 3	4d.	" of 7 " 8	9d.
" of 3 " 4	5d.	" of 8 " 9	10d.
" of 4 " 5	6d.	" of 9 " 10	11d.

For sums of £10, 1s., and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10, up to £50.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANKS were first established in this island in the year 1837 under the Act 7th William IV., chapter 6.

These Banks were managed by a Board of Officers consisting of a President, Vice-President, Trustees, Managers, Auditor, and Treasurer or Secretary, the rules framed for their government being approved and certified by a Revising Barrister. The deposits received by the Bank were invested in the Island Treasury at 6 per cent. interest, while the depositors received interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the interest to depositors being payable half-yearly. The following were the Banks that existed under the old law, each of which was opened once a week for the transaction of business:

Kingston established	1838	Hanover established	1856
St. James " "	1838	St. Mary " "	1856
Trelawny " "	1842	Westmoreland " "	1865
St. Ann " "	1845	Vere " "	not known.

These Banks did good service and enjoyed the confidence of the public until the Secretary of the Trelawny Bank committed a series of forgeries, for which he was indicted and sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude. The depositors then learnt that their savings were not secure and a panic ensued. The Government intervened and towards the end of the year 1870 obtained the passing of a law to establish a Government Savings Bank, with branches throughout the island. The direct security of the public chest was given for the due re-payment of all moneys deposited, and for the regular payment of the interest thereon, the rate being fixed at 4 per cent., calculated to the 30th September in each year. In the session of 1880 the interest to depositors was reduced to 3 per cent., and in December, 1897, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Law 33 of 1882 provides that a deposit shall not be of a less amount than 1s. or some multiple of 1s.; also that no depositor shall be entitled to deposit in any one year any sum of money exceeding in the whole £200, nor at any time have in deposit more than £400. Deposits, however, on behalf of a charitable or friendly society may amount to but not exceed £500 in any one year; but the accumulated deposits of any such institution may not exceed at any time £1,000. There is no limit to the amount which may be deposited on account of any public department fund. Secrecy is enforced on all officers engaged in the discharge of the duties of the Bank, and, except in due course of law or to the Revenue Commissioner, transactions of a depositor are not disclosed.

Under the provisions of the 3rd section of Law 8 of 1879 deposits may now be made by a married woman, and such deposits are to be deemed her separate property; provided that if any such deposits are made by a married woman by means of moneys of

her husband without his consent a Judge may, upon an application under section 6 of the law, order such deposits or any part thereof to be paid to her husband.

Deposits of £5 are re-paid without any previous notice being required, but if the amount exceeds that sum but does not exceed £50 one week's notice is required; over this amount two weeks' notice must be given. The deposits of a deceased person if above £25 can be paid only on the production of the probate of the will, or under letters of administration; but any deposits under that amount may be paid by the Manager, with the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner, to any person who may appear entitled to the same. The payments made on account of the property of deceased depositors during the year 1909-1910 were as follows:—

Under Letters of Administration	...	...	£120 0 8
„ Letters Testamentary	...	...	914 3 7
„ Revenue Commissioner's authority	...	...	204 19 7
„ Power of Attorney	...	...	336 5 8
			<hr/>
			£1,875 9 6
			<hr/>

The branches of the Bank were at first open to the public once in each week, but in order to afford increased facilities they are now opened daily, and the boon has been much appreciated. The sub-branches are now opened weekly instead of monthly as heretofore.

The following is a statement of the transactions of the Government Savings Bank from 1900 to 1910:—

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	No. of Deposits.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.
1900-01	3,570	2,642	31,518	36,814	£209,929 13 1	£238,176 6 11½
1901-02	3,417	2,528	30,840	37,067	196,620 14 4½	232,982 19 8
1902-03	4,042	3,761	34,075	33,990	212,556 13 4½	209,406 2 2
1903-04	4,028	2,627	34,676	33,298	221,076 13 9	241,168 16 5½
1904-05	3,495	2,888	32,128	37,770	176,267 1 9½	216,436 1 2½
1905-06	4,164	2,806	36,749	34,847	198,124 16 3	213,627 5 6½
1906-07	3,919	2,524	33,244	32,427	198,642 18 2½	197,481 13 9½
1907-08	3,972	2,828	31,864	34,551	224,775 14 0½	229,980 6 10½
1908-09	3,396	2,780	27,260	33,532	199,069 0 8½	220,309 12 5½
1909-10	3,259	2,678	25,994	27,913	154,084 10 9	189,208 18 10½

There were on the 31st March, 1910, 40,027 depositors, including charities, societies, clubs, and public functionaries investing in their official capacities.

The following statement shows the distribution of the amount held as deposits on the 31st March, 1910 :—

Administrator-General's Account	.	.	£39,396	7	7½
Bankrupt Estates	.	.	3,417	1	9
Charities	.	.	1,399	0	11
Chancery Accounts	.	.	9,366	14	9½
Government Accounts	.	.	531	16	9
Private Depositors, Societies and Clubs	.	.	293,058	3	9½
Government Trusts	.	.	1,412	7	11
Other Trusts—Trustees and Executors	.	.	12,751	9	7
Turks Islands Savings Bank	.	.	2,285	1	7
“ “ Surplus Fund	.	.	178	4	0
“ “ Educational Fund	.	.			
Total	.	.	£363,796	3	8½

The total amount of interest credited to depositors since the establishment of the Savings Bank amounted to the sum of £369,912 19s. 6d. During the year 1909-10 the amount was £8,564 19s. 11d.

The investments on account of the bank are chiefly in English consols and Colonial debentures bearing interest at the rates of 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 6 per cent. On 31st March, 1910, they stood thus :—

British and Colonial Securities	.	.	£363,793	9	8½
Uninvested	.	.			
Cash in hand	.	.		2	19 0
Total	.	.	£363,796	8	8½

Branches of the Government Savings Bank are now in operation at the following places :—

OPEN DAILY.

Kingston.	Falmouth.	Black River.
Morant Bay.	Montego Bay.	Mandeville.
Port Antonio.	Lucea.	May Pen.
Port Maria.	Savanna-la-Mar.	Spanish Town.
St. Ann's Bay.		

Sub-Branches of the Government Savings Bank are established at the following places :—

Port Royal, open every week day.	Santa Cruz, open every Saturday.
Buff Bay, open every Saturday.	Alley, open every Saturday.
Annotto Bay, open every Saturday.	Chapelton, open every Saturday.
Brown's Town, open Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	Linstead, open every Saturday.
Halfway-Tree, open every day except Wednesdays.	Old Harbour, open every Saturday.

In order to encourage thrift and saving habits among the people, and to give an opportunity to those who are not able to use the Government Savings Bank in consequence of the distance from their homes of a branch or sub-branch, as well as to enable smaller deposits to be received than are allowed by the Government Savings Bank, Penny Banks (in respect of which however the Government has no responsibility) have been established in several districts of the island by Ministers of Religion and other influential gentlemen. The result of the movement, which began on the 1st January, 1881, was that on the 31st December, 1897, (the close of the financial year) there were 43 Penny Banks in existence with 11,703 depositors. The amount deposited during the year was £3,291 and the amount withdrawn was £3,103. Mr. H. W. Livingston, then Manager of the Government Savings Bank, was the originator of the scheme. Penny Banks are now independent of the Treasury and are managed by Ministers of Religion and Managers of Schools

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	E. J. Andrews, I.S.O.	£ 650 s. 0 d.	1st Feb., '68
Chief Clerk & Accountant	E. W. Astwood	400 0 0	1st March, '75
Cashier	D. G. Parsons	300 0 0	30th Dec., '74
First Class Clerk	Vacant		—
Ditto	A. L. Harris	240 0 0	16th Aug., '78
Ditto	C. W. Magnan	300 0 0	1st June, '77
Ditto	C. A. Logan	241 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Second Class Clerk	A. J. Durant	150 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Ditto	T. H. Smith	150 0 0	1st Mar., '96
Ditto	H. E. Romney	130 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	F. P. Bond	120 0 0	21st Sep., '01
Ditto	B. Burrowes	110 0 0	18th June, '03
Ditto	A. O. Ritchie*	100 0 0	18th Mar., '02
Assistant	E. C. Aitken	93 10 0	20th Oct., '02
Ditto	A. W. Perkins	78 0 0	1st Mar., '06
Ditto	O. L. Samuel	78 0 0	8th Mar., '09
Copyist	G. A. Howden	60 0 0	1st May, '09
SAVINGS BANK.			
Manager	E. J. Andrews, I.S.O.	—	—
Accountant	T. B. Hendriks	340 0 0	1st May, '74
First Class Clerk	E. N. Romney	230 0 0	—
Cashier	A. G. Richards	150 0 0	1st April, '97
Second Class Clerk	E. P. Andrews	130 0 0	6th June, '03
Ditto	E. Poule	110 0 0	1st April, '03
Assistant	S. L. Thompson	88 0 0	1st April, '06
Ditto	W. A. Naar	78 0 0	18th June, '07
Copyist	E. S. Hendricks	60 0 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	F. R. Martin	60 0 0	2nd Aug., '10

* Seconded for duty in Administrator General's Department.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

[Public Buildings, King Street.]

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyors' commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character.

The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties; they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General.

The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, Receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this Island, also letters of allotment and renunciation, and Powers of Attorney for voting by Proxy.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps; and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. The Collectors and Assistant Collectors are allowed 1 per cent. of their sales, and the District Postmaster $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A discount of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is allowed on purchases of £5 at a time made by vendors of adhesive stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading can now be stamped within 7 days after execution.

Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of attorney,

&c., which is not liable to *ad valorem stamp duty*, should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of its first execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred.

Any document, on which is payable *ad valorem stamp duty* such as conveyances mortgages, leases, &c., should be stamped before the expiration of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in this colony. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable within six months of the spoiling or return to the island of the instrument bearing the stamp.

Unstamped documents, liable to Stamp duty, are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 1 per cent. is payable on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances, bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now made liable thereto, with the exception of mortgages to Building Societies which are not taxable till they exceed £500.

A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies, the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. The aggregate value of a legatee's benefit when it does not amount to £20 is also exempt. See Law No. 14 of 1898. A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

The Probate duty received for the financial year 1909-10 was £3,659 7s. 11d. The Legacy duty for the same period was £2,014 5s. 1d.

The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1909-10, were £24,750 2s. 4d.

Under the provisions of Law 20 of 1898, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. Duty collected for the year 1909-10 is £1,403 18s. 0d.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law (40) of 1903.

The following laws are read with or are cognate to this Law :—

Law 16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law.

27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages, &c.

14 of 1898—A Law to amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879.

20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law, 1898.

7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898.

6 of 1900—The Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900

17 of 1910—The Stamp Duty Amendment Law, 1910.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods :—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809.

“ 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

“ 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impression upon dies in self recording presses, and also by means of over embossed stamps.

Bond, Covenant or instrument of any kind whatsoever creating a security, conveyance, lease, mortgage, bond, debenture, settlements, transfers, re-conveyances, assignments may be stamped within thirty days from date of execution.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deeds or other documents to be sent to the Stamp Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0 0 6
“ of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/	0 0 1
An Agreement for a Lease or with respect to the letting of any lands, tenements or heritable subjects, is chargeable as a lease.	
A Lease made subsequently to and in conformity with the above is chargeable	0 0 6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0 0 6
Articles of Clerkship	50 0 0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship	0 15 0
Award	0 15 0
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0 1
Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0 0 1
Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0 2
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 0 3
Exceeding 20 “ 30	0 0 6
“ 30 “ 50	0 0 9
“ 50 “ 100	0 1 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 0
The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland, apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island, and are payable by adhesive stamps, on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated.	
Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—	
The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—	
Where the amount does not exceed £5	0 0 3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 0 6
“ 10 “ 50	0 0 9
“ 50 “ 100	0 1 6
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0 1 6
Bills of Lading (Foreign)—	
The duty of 1/ is now affixed on one of a set.	
Coastwise receipt	0 0 3
Bonds—	
Above £30 and not exceeding £50	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100	0 4 0
“ 100 “ 200	0 8 0
“ 200 “ 300	0 12 0
“ 300 “ 500	0 15 0
“ 500 “ 1,000	1 0 0
And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part	0 10 0
Certificates—	
On the admission of a Barrister	15 0 0
On the admission of a Solicitor	100 0 0
On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island	0 2 0
Charter-party	0 10 0
Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland).	

Conveyances on sale—

Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds	£0 0 6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 1 0
" 10 " 15	0 1 6
" 15 " 20	0 2 0
" 20 " 25	0 2 6
" 25 " 50	0 5 0
" 50 " 75	0 7 6
" 75 " 100	0 10 0
and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0 5 0
Copartnership Articles	1 10 0
Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set	0 0 3
Certificate of Naturalization	2 0 0
Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—	

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.

On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the island, on which the British *ad valorem* duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of 3 10 0

On every Deed of any kind whatever, not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty 0 15 0

Escheat—

On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200	5 0 0
If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part	2 10 0
On every letter of preference	1 0 0
For every fiat of land on escheat	1 0 0

Exchange—

On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange	2 0 0
Above £200 <i>ad valorem</i> duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid	

Kettubah—

On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.

Leases—

Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5	0 1 0
Law 17 of 1910—	
Above £5 and not exceeding £15	0 2 0
" 15 " 30	0 3 6
" 30 " 50	0 5 0
" 20 and not exceeding £100	0 7 6
Above £100 and not exceeding £200	0 10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 5 0
Not otherwise charged	0 5 0
Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed	0 5 0

Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—

For each hogshead of sugar	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped	0 0 6

Letters or Powers of Attorney—

Ordinary Power	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—	
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0 0 1
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	0 0 6

Licenses—

To Insurance Companies	(yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms		4 0 0
To sell gunpowder		4 0 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes		65 0 0
Marriage License		5 0 0

Mortgages—

Not exceeding £25	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	0 2 6
" 50 " 100	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 6

Being a Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured 0 1 0

Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred, assigned or disposed 0 1 0

And also where any further money is added to the money already secured, the same duty as a principal security for such further money. Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured 0 1 0

But where the Mortgage is stamped under Law 27 of 1896, 6d. per £100

Naturalization, certificate of 2 0 0

Paper Stamps—

All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—

When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words 0 1 6

And for every additional 600 words or fractional part 0 1 6

Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—

On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6 or 3/	0 0 1½
Above 3/	0 0 2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0 0 1½
Medium Paper	0 0 3
Royal ditto	0 0 9
Imperial ditto	0 1 0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0 0 6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0 0

On each Form of Title	.	.	.	£0	1	0
Surveyors Notices	.	.	.	0	0	1
Passports	.	.	.	0	5	0
Patents—						
On every Power of Attorney applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	.	.	.	0	5	0
On the specification	.	.	.	0	10	0
On the Letters Patent	.	.	.	2	0	0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	.	.	.	0	1	6
On assignment of Letters Patent	.	.	.	0	10	0
Policies of Insurance, Fire—						
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	.	.	.	0	0	6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	.	.	.	0	0	6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £1,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £1,000 and not exceed £2,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £2,000 and not exceed £3,000 for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	.	.	.	4	0	0
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—						
For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.						
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof.						
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.						
Above six months, the full annual rate.						
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—						
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £10	.	.	.	0	0	3
And for every additional £10 or fractional part thereof up to £200	.	.	.	0	0	3
And where it shall exceed £200 and not exceed £500, for every additional £50 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	0	6
And where it shall exceed £500, for every additional £100 or part thereof	.	.	.	0	1	0
Marine, Coastwise—						
For every £20 or fractional part of £20 below £500	.	.	.	0	0	1
Every £500 or fractional part of £500	.	.	.	0	2	6
Policies of Insurance, Life.						
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	.	.	.	0	0	6
Does not exceed £50	.	.	.	0	0	9
Does not exceed £100	.	.	.	0	1	3
For every additional £100 or fractional part	.	.	.	0	1	3
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	.	.	.	0	0	6
Private Bills—						
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	.	.	.	50	0	0
Probate Duty. Three per cent. on personality above £100.						
Promissory Notes—						
For any sum not exceeding £1	.	.	.	0	0	3
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	.	.	.	0	0	6
“ 2 “ “ 5	.	.	.	0	1	0
“ 5 “ “ 10	.	.	.	0	2	0
“ 10 “ “ 20	.	.	.	0	3	0
“ 20 “ “ 30	.	.	.	0	4	0
“ 30 “ “ 50	.	.	.	0	5	0
“ 50 “ “ 100	.	.	.	0	10	0
which said notes may be re-issued after payment thereof as often as shall be thought fit—Sec. 11 Law 40 of 1903.						
Protests—						
On every Protest or other notarial act	.	.	.	£0	4	0

Receipts—

Of or above twenty shillings	£0 0 1
In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6
On every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	0 2 0
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts"	0 4 0

Schedule—

Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	0 1 0
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Scrip—

On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds	0 0 1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards	0 1 0

Settlements—

Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—	
For every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 10 0

Shares—

On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—	
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10	0 0 6
“ “ “ “ shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10	0 0 6
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be	0 2 6

Summons—

On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same	0 1 6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons	0 1 6

Voting—

On every instrument for the purpose of voting	0 0 1
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Warrants—

On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages	2 0 0
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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Commissioner of Stamps	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*	...	Feb., '74
Deputy Stamp Commissioner	George S. Thomson†	£400 0 0	31st Oct., '73
Second Class Clerk	Thomas E. Fray	190 0 0	1st March, '93

* Mr. Miles holds the office of Collector General.

† £100 personal allowance.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a chief clerk and fifteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (which is situated in King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston consists

of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; four first class clerks; four second class clerks; four third class clerks; a surveyor, an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, eight landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty outdoor officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; a first class assistant collector; a first class clerk; a first class locker and gauger; 2 assistants; and one second class locker and gauger.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue, he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* manager of the government savings bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and electors, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more is allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house-books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled treasury clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The treasury clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book, and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principal Out-Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay. Port Royal.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio	Hope Bay. Buff Bay. St. Margaret's Bay. Orange Bay
	Manchioneal.
Annotto Bay	
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay.
Dry Harbour	
Falmouth	Rio Bueno.
Montego Bay	
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	Negril. Bluefields.
Black River	Whitehouse. Parker's Bay. Pedro Bay.
Milk River	Carlisle Bay. Salt River

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above-mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law as amended by Law 14 of 1907.—A tax at the rate of eight-pence on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the island.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909.—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable: Provided, that the fractional part of ten pounds of the value of any property after, and in excess of the amount of one thousand pounds, shall not in any case exceed one shilling on every ten pounds of such value.

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding four pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the Repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 as amended by Law 14 of 1907.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of 1903 by Law 14 of 1907.

Horsekind	£0 3 6
Each wheel of a vehicle, with springs, used in the city	0 5 0
Each wheel of a vehicle, without springs, used in the city	0 3 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0 6 8

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAW 30 OF 1867, LAWS 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899 AND 36 OF 1908

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	£0 6 0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0 11 0
Each ass	0 3 6
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	2 0 0
Each wheel of a carriage or motor car	0 15 0
Each wheel of a cart	0 6 0
Each hand cart plying for hire	0 1 0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1 0 0
Each firearm	0 8 0

Registration of Motor Cars—Law 26 of 1905, Motor Car Law.

Registration Fee, Motor car	0 10 0
Motor cycle	0 5 0
Driver's license	0 5 0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868 AND 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucca, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Morant Bay and Port Royal

0 4 0

RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAW 31 OF 1898.

On all rum and other spirits distilled in the island and sold for consumption, 5s. per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1902 AND 18 OF 1910.

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred. (Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1½d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 6d. per pound.

SOAP EXCISE DUTY—LAW 26 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 39 OF 1903.

On every box of Soap of 36lbs. weight manufactured in this Island, 10d.

BEER DUTY—LAW 19 OF 1896, AMENDED BY LAW 11 OF 1899.

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this island 3d.

MATCH DUTY—LAW 12 OF 1901, AMENDED BY LAW 1 OF 1905.

On every gross of boxes of fifty sticks or less of matches manufactured in this Island 6d.

LICENSES.**Exclusive of Stamps.**

Brewer's License	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	0 10 0

Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Law 7 of 1893.

For each transferable license	£2 10 0
For each non-transferable license	2 0 0

Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Law 13 of 1869 Law 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.

License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange metals	£0 1 0
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	5 10 0
(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)	

Spirits—Law 31 of 1905.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston	£10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
For each Retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston	25 0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath	£20 0 0
In any other part of the island	10 0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	5 0 0
Stamp	0 10 0

Stills—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still £5 0 0

Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses 12 10 0

Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—

For the island 7 10 0

For the parish of Kingston 5 0 0

For any other parish 2 10 0

Wharfinger—For each wharf 2 10 0

Supercargo—For each person carrying on business 5 0 0

Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper 1 10 0

Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.

*Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Laws 31 of 1903 and 9 of 1906.**Class I.*

Nutmegs, coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, cured, kola or bissie, annatto £2 0 0

Class II.

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shaddocks, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit, and coco-nuts 2 0 0

Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof, wet or unripe cocoa, and cocoa in the pod 5 0 0

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &C.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 83rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part I, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons reg. tonnage	£1 0 0	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons	
Do. from 50 to 100	1 10 0	register tonnage	£6 0 0
Do. from 100 to 200	2 0 0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000	7 0 0
Do. from 200 to 500	3 0 0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000	8 0 0
Do. from 500 to 800	4 0 0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000	9 0 0
Do. from 800 to 1,200	5 0 0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10 0 0

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfage Law, 15 of 1895.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence, when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor, under Law 18 of 1877, section 35:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs weight; 1/ per half brl.; 6d. per qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

LAW 20 OF 1899, LAW 42 OF 1903, LAW 2 OF 1905 LAW 4 OF 1906 AND 2 AND 41 OF 1909.

Section 3 of Law 20 of 1899.

The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in Schedule I, or exempt from duty as set forth in Schedule 2, shall be exempt from duty under this act, except as hereinafter stated; but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers, or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the

goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in Schedule I, as well as goods liable to *ad valorem* duty, shall be liable to *ad valorem* duty, and when the package contains *ad valorem* and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such *ad valorem* goods.

SCHEDULE I.—RATED.

Ale, Beer and Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	£0 0 9	Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 doz. boxes, each box to contain 50 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion	£0 1 9
Animals alive—Horned Stock, per head	2 0 0	Meal, not wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 2 0
—Horses, mares, geldings and mules, per head	3 0 0	Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
—Asses, per head	1 0 0	Naphtha and gasolene, per gallon	0 0 4
—Sheep, goats and swine, per head	0 10 0	Oats per bushel	0 0 4
Arrowroot and cornstarch, per lb.	0 0 0½	Oils, Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per gallon	0 0 5
Bacon, per lb.	0 0 2	—Cotton Seed oil and Cocoanut oil, per gallon	0 0 5
Barley (not pearl Barley), per bushel	0 0 4	—Petroleum and its products, per gallon	0 0 4
Beans and Pease, including Split Pease, per bushel	0 1 0	—Crude Petroleum, per gallon (when admitted with the sanction of the Governor in Privy Council).	0 0 1
Beef—wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200lbs.	0 15 0	—Not otherwise enumerated, not including medicinal, essential and perfumed oils, per gallon	0 0 5
—smoked, or dried, per lb.	0 0 2	Opium, in powder, or as the raw drug, or solid extract of opium, but not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium, per lb.	1 0 0
Bread and biscuits, viz.:—Pilot bread, water and oyster crackers, soda biscuits and butter biscuits, per lb.	0 0 0½	Pork, wet, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
Butter and Butter substitutes, per lb.	0 0 2	Potatoes, per barrel of 180 lbs.	0 1 6
Candles, composition, per lb.	0 0 2	Rice, per 100lbs.	0 3 0
—wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0 0 2	—undressed, per bushel	0 1 0
—tallow, per lb.	0 0 0½	Salt, (not rock salt,) per 100lbs.	0 1 0
Cards, playing, per pack of 52	0 0 3	Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb.	0 0 2
Cartridges of all kinds for fire-arms, per 100	0 1 6	Shot, per 100lbs.	0 8 0
*Cement, per barrel of 400lbs.	0 1 0	Soap, common, brown, yellow, or blue mottled, and all other laundry soaps, per 100 lbs.	0 2 6
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 2	Spirits—Brandy, whiskey, gin, spirits of wine, alcohol (including absolute alcohol) and all other distilled spirits, per gallon of proof spirits as ascertained by Sykes (or Sikes) Hydrometer: provided that in no case shall the Duty be less than 13s. 6d. per liquid gallon	0 16 0
Chicory, per lb.	0 0 6	Bitters, cordials, liqueurs and sweetened or mixed spirituous beverages of a like kind, per liquid gallon	0 16 0
Cocoa beans and pods, per 100lbs.	0 10 0	Spirituous compounds, not being methylated spirits nor perfumery nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, nor recognised	
Coffee, British Colonial, raw, per 100lbs.	1 0 0		
—British Colonial, roasted, per 100 lbs.	2 0 0		
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0 0 4		
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0 3 6		
—smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0 0 0½		
—Herrings smoked, per lb.	0 0 0½		
—Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0 0 2		
—Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 10 6		
—Alewives, Herrings, Mackerels and pickled, unenumerated, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 4 0		
Flour Rye, per brl. of 19 lbs.	0 8 0		
—Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 8 0		
Gunpowder, Dynamite and other explosives, per lb.	£0 1 0		
(not to include cartridges for fire-arms, or percussion caps, detonators or fuse).			
Glucose, per lb.	0 0 1		
Hams, per lb.	0 0 2		
Indigo, per lb.	0 0 3		
Lard, per lb.	0 0 1		
Lard, substitutes, including Cotton-lene, per lb.	0 0 1		

IMPORT DUTIES, *continued*.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
medicinal preparations proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be of use only in the treatment of disease, and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per liquid gallon	0 16 0	proof spirit to be deemed a spirituous beverage	0 3 6
Sugar, refined or unrefined, per 100lbs.	0 2 0	And an additional duty on all Wines of a value of 12s per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0 1 6
Tea, per lb.	0 1 0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber, in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 9 0
Tobacco, cigars, per lb.	0 5 0	Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, groved or tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch	0 14 0
— Cigarettes or Snuff, per lb. (The weight of the Cigarettes to include the paper covering)	0 1 6	Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0 6 0
— Leaf, per lb.	0 1 0	— Wallaba, per thousand	0 6 0
— manufactured, including Cavendish	0 2 0	— Roston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand	0 4 0
Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0	And after these rates for any greater or lesser quantity of such goods respectively.	
— smoked or dried, per lb.	0 0 2	On all goods not enumerated in this Schedule or in the Free List, an ad valorem duty at the rate of 16½ per cent.	
Wheat, per bushel	0 0 6		
Wines, of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of			

SCHEDULE II.—FREE LIST.

Artizans tools and implements, namely, the distinctive tools and implements ordinarily used by an artizan in his trade or calling. The term "artisan" to be limited to mean fitter, mason, bricklayer, plasterer, smith, carpenter, painter, cabinetmaker, cooper, bootmaker, saddler, watchmaker and tailor, and the things exempted to be limited to articles such as are <i>pima facie</i> not ordinarily used in connection with other or domestic purposes, and not to include any article entering into the construction as part of the thing worked upon.	Bees, beehives and all accessories for apiaries
Agricultural implements, namely, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse hoes, hoes, cutlasses agricultural forks, axes, bill-hooks, clod crushers, dibbles, sewing machines, stump extractors.	Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.
Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.	Brass, old scrap.
Articles, the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purposes of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Governments: provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.	Bullion and coins.
Apparatus and appliances of all kinds for generating, storing, conducting, converting into power or light, and measuring electricity.	Britannia metal in pigs and bars.
Apparatus and appliances for generating measuring, conducting and storing gas.	Coal, Coke and patent fuel.
Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp or jute, for exporting Island produce.	Copper in pigs.
	Fire engines and fire extinguishers.
	Fertilizers of all kinds, natural or artificial, including guano and other manures.
	Iron, viz., galvanized for roofing, also screws, rivets, washers or bolts, also iron ridging, guttering, brackets and down pipes specially manufactured for use with such roofing.
	— pig.
	Locomotives, railway rolling stock any parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction, equipment and operation of railways and tramways.
	Lymph for vaccination.
	Lead, viz., old scrap and pig.
	Mess plate, furniture and band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
	Magic lanterns and slides therefor.
	Milk, condensed,
	Printing paper.
	Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—
	The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any article which is itself free;

FREE LIST, *continued.*

- and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.
- Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
- Photographic apparatus and appliances necessary for the production of photographs.
- Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia, on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army as aforesaid.
- Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this island, consigned by bills of lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the bills of lading and the certificate of the officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without payment of duty.
- Poultry and other birds.
- School slates and slate pencils.
- Sewing machines.
- Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshhead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
- Specimens illustrative of natural history mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.
- Steam engines, boilers, prime motor engines of all kinds, machines, machinery and apparatus, whether stationary or portable, worked by power or by hand, for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral products of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, coconuts, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions fibres, and for raising water for the development, manufacture, or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid. Pans for boiling sugar of not less than 10 gallons capacity.
- Steel, viz., Ingots.
- Stills and parts thereof.
- Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.
- Telephones and telephone switch boards.
- Tow.
- Trees, plants, vines, seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
- Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
- Turtle.
- Tin, viz., in blocks and pigs.
- Uniforms, Articles for Naval, Military and Civil, imported by members of those services for their personal use.
- Weather Service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United States of America, being the property of the United States Government.
- Wire for fences and staples for fastening the wire of fences.
- Wood hoops and truss hoops.
- Wood staves and headings.
- Zinc, viz., in blocks and pigs.

SECTION 2 OF LAW 4 OF 1906.

2. No goods imported free of import and customs duties, under the provisions of Law 19 of 1890, entitled "A Law to relieve the Governor from the payment of Import Duties, Rates and Taxes," or on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops as provided for in item 26 of Schedule 2 to the Tariff Law, 1899, (Law 20 of 1899) or on the certificate provided for in item 27 of Schedule 2 to the Tariff Law, 1890, (Law 20 of 1899) shall be sold or transferred without notifying the Collector General, and paying such import or customs duties as would be payable if the purchaser or transferee had, on the day of sale or transfer, imported the goods, and any such goods sold or transferred without such import or customs duties being paid as are hereby declared to be payable, shall be liable to be seized, wherever found, and forfeited, and the person so selling the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence under Section 157 of The Customs Consolidation Law,

1877. (Law 18 of 1877). The provisions of the last mentioned Law, and any Laws amending the same, in so far as they relate to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under those laws, or any of them, shall apply to goods liable to be seized and forfeited under this Law.

LAW 2 OF 1909.

2.—On and after the coming into operation of this Law, anything contained in the Principal Law notwithstanding, no duty of any kind shall be payable on

- (1) Cement which conforms to such standard as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette.
- (2) Steel bars, expanded metal, wire cloth and any other steel material specially manufactured for reinforcing concrete in building work.
- (3) Wrought Iron and steel work specially manufactured for the construction of the frame work of the walls, floors, roofs, partitions and stair ways of framed buildings the panels of which are to be filled in with brickwork masonry, concrete or similar non-metallic material.
- (3) Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.

3.—It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Invoices or other proper officer of Customs without prejudice to the power to take samples for examination conferred by the Customs Consolidation Law, 1877, or by this Law, to accept as prima facie evidence of the character of the cement entered for the Island consumption, a declaration of the consignor attested in writing by reliable cement tester in the country of manufacture, recognised as such by the Governor of this Island that the article so entered is cement, conforming to the standard fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

4.—The Law shall commence on the first day of April, 1909, and unless previously repealed, shall continue in force until and including the first day of June, 1911.

DRAWBACKS.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island, shall have been paid, if duty exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation; subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants to His Majesty's Naval or Military Authorities in this Island, for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers or Naval Messes, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchaser.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding (not being rope or cordage, or wire rope of any kind) which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind, on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in this island, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials, the imported material, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles, that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council, by regulation under Section 11 of the Principal Law, to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour, there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty imposed on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks.

The following are the Rules made by the Governor under Section 11 of Law 20 of 1899 regulating drawback of duty on the exportation of goods.

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least four working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Collector of Customs.

Jamaica

Port of

19

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*
on the _____ for _____

on which Drawbacks of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take account of the goods at _____

I am, &c., &c.

The entry on exportation required by Section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for Drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the Drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original Invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ _____ s. _____ d. upon which Drawback of duty is claimed was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the _____ for _____ as per warrant No. _____ dated _____.

In the case of rated goods, each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, etc., and the full particulars of such examination including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned _____ were weighed† in my presence and found to contain _____ and that they were duly shipped on the _____ for _____ as per warrant No. _____ dated _____.

The notice of the particulars of the goods required to be delivered by the Exporter as provided by Section 112 of Law 18 of 1877 shall include the name of the Import ship and the number and date of the Import warrant relating to each separate item of goods also the like particulars in respect of the Export ship and warrant, such notice being accompanied by Declaration of the Exporter, etc., in the form as hereinafter provided.

In the case of rated goods, Drawback will not be allowed, when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 46, 47, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the Rated Schedule to the Tariff Law, the officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package; and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin, and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for Drawback, samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label shewing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	{ in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Oils (other than petroleum).	{ in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	...at least 2 ounces from each package	
Matches	...at least 12 boxes from each package	
Soap	...at least one pound in weight of each shipment	
Candles	...do. do. do.	

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

* Here give general description of the goods.

† Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

DECLARATION WHEN THE ORIGINAL IMPORTER IS ALSO THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were duly imported by _____ and that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

And I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me {
this day of {
19

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were imported by _____ and the Import Duties duly paid thereon and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported as set forth on the back hereof and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me {
this day of {
19

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof were purchased by _____ from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods mentioned herein have been actually exported, as set forth on the back hereof, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any part of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods, I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me, {
this day of {
19

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of _____ were sold by _____ to the said _____ and that the said goods were duly imported by _____ and that the values set forth in the back hereof are the true values of the goods upon which Import Duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me, {
this day of {
19

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare, that the goods referred to in the Declaration of _____ were sold by _____ and that the said goods were duly imported by _____ and the Import Duties duly paid; and I further declare that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect

Declared to before me this

day of 19

Drawback of excise duty, after the rate of 5s. upon every imperial gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes Hydrometer, is allowed to the exporter when duty-paid rum is exported, provided twenty-four hours' notice of intention to ship be given to the local Collector of Taxes to enable him to make the necessary arrangements for testing the strength of the spirit and for its shipment under Customs supervision. [See section 45 of Law 10 of 1878, as amended by Law 12 of 1894. and Regulations published in Gazette of 15th April, 1897.]

The Rules for the granting of drawbacks in respect of exportations of beer and soap, and which have been manufactured in the island, are published respectively in the Jamaica Gazette of the 14th September, 1899, (p. 914), 6th August 1903, (p. 603),

The revised Regulations and forms approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the Tobacco Duty Laws 28 of 1900, 10 of 1902, 27 of 1906 and 18 of 1910, are set forth and published in Jamaica Gazette of 22nd September, 1910.

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 8 of 1900.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics

shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Port Lights—For the Folly Point Light at Port Antonio a uniform rate of ¼d. per register ton to be charged on the tonnage of every vessel on the occasion of each entry or call at the Port of Port Antonio.

Ships of War and private pleasure yachts are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance and half fees are levied on vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness.

Schedule of Harbour Dues under Law 36 of 1873.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within tropics.	Beyond Tropics.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0
	70 tons and under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0
	160 " ditto 350 "	0 15 0	1 10 0
	350 " ditto 850 "	0 17 6	1 15 0
	850 " and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0
<i>Droghers.</i>			
Kingston	{ Once in every period of (3) months	8/	
All other Ports		1/	

WHARFAGE.

Public Wharfage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston is entitled to Wharfage in accordance with the rates specified in column 1 of Schedules A and B for goods landed at his Wharf and to half rates for goods shipped from his Wharf.
- II. A Wharfinger out of Kingston is entitled to demand Wharfage at the rates specified in Column 2 of Schedules A and B either for goods landed and delivered or for goods received and shipped.
- III. Wharfage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
- IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the Ship in which they are to be shipped.
- V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing, while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
- VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
- VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C shall be charged; column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
- VIII. Before extra wharfage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfage.
- IX. For the use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
- X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package	0 3	0 4½

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Arms, chests of	3 0	4 6
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every cubic foot above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meats in casks or tierces, per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per tierce	0 9	1 1½
Ditto per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Bellows, Smith's, each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Butter and lard in firkins, per 56lbs, each	0 3	0 4½
Candles in boxes, 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose, per bolt	0 1½	0 2½
Carriages of four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, ditto each	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Coals or slate, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Cordage, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, pease and grits, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Ditto per bag of two bushels	0 2	0 3
Cheese in hampers or boxes, per 112lbs.	0 6	0 9
Demijohns, jars and jugs, of any description, empty, per gallon	0 0½	0 0½
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Fish, dried, per tierce or drum	1 0	1 6
per box	0 4	0 6
per half box	0 2	0 3
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 6	0 6
smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 3	0 4
" " per half box	0 1½	0 3
" red herrings, per small box	0 0½	0 1
pickled or wet, salted, per barrel	0 6	0 6
per half barrel	0 3	0 4½
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards, and every other article of furniture, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Gunpowder, per barrel	6 0	6 0
" half barrel	3 0	3 0
" keg	1 6	1 6
Hoops, truss per set	0 6	0 9
wood per 1,000	4 0	6 0
Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each	2 0	3 0
Ice, loose, per block 200lbs.	0 2	0 3
per hogshead	2 0	3 0
Iron ware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt., per 112lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Over one ton, and not exceeding two tons, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per ton	10 0	15 0
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders and other large pieces not exceeding two tons in any one piece, per cwt.	0 4	0 6
Lime, temper or other, per puncheon	1 0	1 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt Liquors, cider and vinegar, per tun	6 0	9 0
per butt	3 0	4 6
per hogshead	1 0	1 6
per barrel	0 9	1 1½
Ditto bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts, and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 6	0 9
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs	0 3	0 4½
Oars and handspikes, per doz.	0 9	1 1
Oil, kerosene, per case of eight gallons	0 4	0 6
Ditto per barrel	1 6	2 3½
Oil, other than kerosene, in barrels, drums and kegs, per gallon	0 0½	0 0
Ox bows, per dozen	0 3	0 4½
Paint in kegs and drums, per 112lbs.	0 4	0 6
Plough or harrow	1 0	1 6

	Column No. 1. s. d.	Column No. 2. s. d.
Rice, per bag, per 100lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose, per bushel	0 1½	0 2½
Salt in bags or sacks, per 200lbs.	0 4½	0 6
“ per barrel	0 4	0 6
“ “ hogshead	2 0	3 0
Sheep, hogs and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hogshead	0 3	0 4½
“ puncheons	0 6	0 6
“ barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 5	0 7½
Staves for butts and pipes, per 1,000	7 6	11 3
“ “ hogsheads and puncheons per 1,000 of 1,200	6 0	9 0
Spades, shovels and forks per doz.	0 3	0 4½
Soap in boxes, per 112lbs.	0 4½	0 6½
Stones, dripstones, each	0 9	1 1½
grindstones and tombstones not exceeding two tons, per 112 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ditto above two tons by agreement.		
paving stones, 12 x 12 inches each	0 1½	0 2½
Spirits or Wines, per pipe or butt	3 0	4 6
Ditto per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Ditto per quarter cask	1 0	1 6
Ditto bottled in cases of one dozen quarts, or two dozen pints, per case	0 4	0 6
Tar, pitch or turpentine, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Tea in chests, half chests and boxes, per 120lbs.	0 9	1 1½
Tobacco in hogsheads, half hogsheads, boxes, bales or seroons, per 112 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each, by agreement.		

SCHEDULE B.

Produce manufactured or otherwise, the exports of this Island.

	Kingstou. s. d.	Other Parishes. s. d.
Anatta, arrowroot, and beeswax, per barrel	0 4	0 6
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4
Coco-nuts, loose, per 1,000	6 0	9 0½
Ditto in bags of 100, per bag	0 3	0 4½
Cocoa, in bags and barrels, per 112 lbs	0 3	0 4½
Coffee, per tierce	1 8	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of not exceeding 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Ginger, per tierce	1 6	2 3
in bags and barrels, each	0 4	0 6
Hides, wet, each	0 1½	0 2
dry, each	0 1½	0 2
Honey, per quarter cask	0 6	0 9
per keg	0 3	0 4½
Limejuice, per puncheon	1 4	2 0
Pimento in bags, per bag	0 3	0 4
Rum per puncheon	1 4	2 0
per hogshead	1 0	1 6
per quarter cask	0 8	1 0
Sugar per hogshead	2 0	3 0
per tierce	1 4	2 0
per barrel	0 4	0 6
per bag of 2 cwt.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood, and other dye or hardwoods, per ton	3 6	5 3
Lancewood spars not exceeding 6 inches in diameter at the thick end, per dozen	2 0	3 0
Exceeding 6 inches in diameter as aforesaid by special agreement		
Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	6 0	9 0
Native Shingles, loose, per 1,000	3 0	4 6
Ditto in packages, per 1,000	2 0	3 0
Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet per bundle	0 4	0 6
Ditto loose, per 100	1 0	1 6
Wool, sheep's, in bales or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams, and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 3	0 4½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving, keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, pitch pine, per 1,000 ft.	6	0	9	0
Ditto white pine or spruce per 1,000 ft.	4	0	6	0
Shipping same, per 1,000	2	0	—	—
Shingles loose, per 1,000	3	0	4	6
in packages, per 1,000	2	0	3	0
Shipping same, half rate additional in Kingston				
Coals and patent fuel, landing, receiving, keeping on wharf for 6 months and delivery, per ton	4	0	6	0
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month up to twelve months in all, per ton	0	3	0	6
Shipping coal or patent fuel	2	0	—	—

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size, for use of wharf and for shipping exclusive of labour	0	0½	0	0½
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0	0½	0	0½
Oranges, loose, per 1,000	1	0	1	0
For use of wharf for shipping, inclusive of labour.				
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0	3	0	3
Boxes of fruit, per cubic foot	0	0½	0	0½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.			
Collector-General	A. H. Miles, I.S.O.*	£ 800 0 0	Feb., 1874
Supervisor	R. E. Nosworthy	450 0 0	Jan., 1880
Chief Clerk	R. O'C. Livingston	400 0 0	Jan., 1880
First Class Clerk	J. C. Bonitto	300 0 0	Aug., 1877
Ditto	A. S. Spratt	290 0 0	Mar., 1885
Ditto	A. W. L. Laing	240 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	E. C. Harriott	300 0 0	Nov., 1887
Second Class Clerk	G. A. Robinson	190 0 0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	A. R. Dignum	180 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	D. T. Seaton	200 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	A. T. Pullar	120 0 0	April, 1897
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	120 0 0	April, 1901
Ditto	E. A. Millengen	125 0 0	Feb., 1891
Assistant	W. D'W. Logan	75 0 0	July, 1906
Ditto	S. F. Binns	65 0 0	Aug., 1908
Ditto	E. W. Dunn	70 0 0	Feb., 1908
Ditto	F. G. Burrowes	60 0 0	Mar., 1909
Ditto	H. W. R. Turner	70 0 0	Sep., 1907
Kingston Customs.			
Collector and Inspector Invoices.	E. A. Savage	550 0 0	Jan., 1874
Shipping Master	"		
First Class Clerk	O. G. Gauntlett	270 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	T. R. Mould†	260 0 0	Feb., 1886
Ditto	D. N. Norman	220 0 0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	F. E. Holtz	220 0 0	Mar., 1893
Second Class Clerk	A. P. Williams	180 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	A. J. Mohrman	160 0 0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	O. C. Pearson	130 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	E. T. Moore	130 0 0	Feb., 1892
Third Class Clerk	K. V. Samuel	100 0 0	Feb., 1902
Assistant	V. A. Bird	75 0 0	Dec., 1906
Ditto	H. B. Cox	75 0 0	July., 1906
Ditto	G. B. Jopp	65 0 0	April, 1908
Surveyor	R. E. Nunes	450 0 0	Oct., 1872
Assistant Surveyor	B. deS. Bell	300 0 0	Oct., 1879
Senior Landing Waiter	A. K. McDermott	260 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. S. Shaw	230 0 0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	G. A. Gauntlett	200 0 0	Mar., 1893

* Mr. Miles is also Commissioner of Stamps and Comptroller Widows and Orphans' Fund without salary.

† Mr. Mould is also Secretary of the Marine Board at a salary of £80 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, continued.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Junior Landing Waiter	H. W. Mortlock	200 0 0	Feb., 1887
Ditto	E. J. Kennedy	200 0 0	Dec., 1880
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	170 0 0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	160 0 0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	160 0 0	Mar., 1898
Ditto	W. A. S. Browne	140 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	D. G. Archer	130 0 0	June, 1863
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	F. C. Lofthouse	110 0 0	April, 1904
First Class Out-Door Officer	R. D. Barclay	100 0 0	Oct., 1891
Ditto	C. B. Cooke	100 0 0	Oct., 1884
Ditto	F. Luke	100 0 0	April, 1885
Ditto	J. F. L. Henry	90 0 0	June, 1891
Ditto	B. L. F. Davis	90 0 0	Sep., 1897
Second Class Out-Door Officer	J. F. S. Hill	85 0 0	Feb., 1901
Ditto	Ronald Pyne	85 0 0	Aug., 1904
Ditto	Enos S. Smith	85 0 0	Jan., 1906
Ditto	J. Roberts	85 0 0	Oct., 1890
Ditto	A. J. Barned	85 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto	E. A. Steele	75 0 0	Nov., 1907
Ditto	W. S. Murray	75 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto	B. Hylton	75 0 0	Jan., 1907
Third Class Out-Door Officer	Sydney O'Meally	70 0 0	June, 1907
Ditto	G. T. Farquharson	70 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto	W. P. Watkins	70 0 0	Dec., 1907
Ditto	V. Barclay	70 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto	L. A. Robertson	60 0 0	July., 1909
Ditto	J. H. Scott	60 0 0	Dec., 1909
Ditto	R. A. Oliver	60 0 0	Mar., 1910
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	C. C. Anderson*	450 0 0	May., 1909
Senior Assistant Collector	H. B. Batley	270 0 0	Oct., 1889
Senior Locker and Gauger	E. T. Reed	180 0 0	Sep., 1892
Junior Assistant Collector	E. S. Murray	180 0 0	Mar. 1895
Junior Locker and Gauger	A. B. McCatty	112 0 0	Jan., 1894
Assistant	E. N. Magnus	70 0 0	Jan., 1908
Assistant	B. F. Wood	60 0 0	June, 1909
Senior Revenue Clerk	V. H. de V. Fonseca	166 0 0	July, 1902
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Senior Assistant Collector	P. J. Browne	300 0 0	July, 1883
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	L. D. Brandon	140 0 0	Mar., 1894
Assistant	H. L. Murray	60 0 0	Feb., 1910
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Junior Collector	E. P. Mudie	350 0 0	June, 1881
Senior Assistant Collector	W. M. Robertson	250 0 0	Oct., 1882
Junior Ditto	W. M. Lewin	220 0 0	May., 1885
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. M. Fonseca	140 0 0	Mar., 1895
Junior Landing Waiter	St. G. V. Thompson	125 0 0	Mar., 1895
Assistant	R. Nicholas	85 0 0	Jan., 1905
<i>Portland.</i>			
Senior Collector	W. B. Isaacs	500 0 0	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector	F. A. D. Eves	290 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Junior ditto	J. P. K. King	220 0 0	April, 1880
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	

* Mr. Anderson is also Secretary of the Loan Board at salary of £100 per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
		£ s. d.	
Senior Revenue Clerk	W. F. Jacobs	140 0 0	Mar., 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	M. A. Sullivan	124 0 0	Mar., 1896
Out-Door Officer	J. H. Smith	100 0 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	H. L. Payne	100 0 0	Sep., 1897
Ditto	C. M. O'Meally	95 0 0	July, 1904
Assistant	E. C. Forbes	90 0 0	Feb., 1905
Out-Door Officer	F. R. Dehanev	85 0 0	Oct., 1906
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. L. Lord	430 0 0	July, 1879
Junior Assistant Collector	D. M. Robertson	220 0 0	May, 1885
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	G. L. Facey	140 0 0	Mar., 1896
Junior Landing Waiter	A. C. Murray	125 0 0	Nov., 1894
Ditto	E. A. Davis	125 0 0	Feb., 1891
Out-Door Officer	C. H. Cameron	95 0 0	June, 1905
Ditto	D. B. Barned	85 0 0	April, 1908
Assistant	C. St. L. Hogarth	75 0 0	April, 1906
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Senior Collector	E. C. Baines	550 0 0	Oct., 1870
Senior Assistant Collector	J. Addison	300 0 0	April, 1878
	Travelling allowance	70 0 0	
Ditto	C. M. Muir	270 0 0	May, 1881
	Travelling allowance	55 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	A. Taylor	140 0 0	Nov., 1871
Junior Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	125 0 0	June, 1886
	Travelling Allowance	24 0 0	
Ditto	B. G. S. Crooks	112 0 0	July, 1900
Assistant	S. I. Hamilton	70 0 0	Nov. 1907
Ditto	W. A. Gaynor	60 0 0	May, 1909
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Junior Collector	G. H. Davidson	390 0 0	May, 1875
Senior Assistant Collector	S. H. Allwood	300 0 0	June, 1881
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	A. H. Packer	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	R. E. Fonseca	118 0 0	Jan., 1903
Junior Landing Waiter	C. M. Crawford	112 0 0	Mar. 1900
	Travelling allowance	10 0 0	
Assistant	T. A. Fraser	65 0 0	April, 1908
<i>St. James.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. H. B. Mais	350 0 0	May, 1883
Senior Assistant Collector	G. P. McGrath	290 0 0	June, 1888
	Travelling allowance	70 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	H. Barned	220 0 0	Mar., 1875
Junior Landing Waiter	A. E. Marshall	125 0 0	Sep., 1895
Ditto	H. C. O'Meally	118 0 0	June, 1895
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. C. B. Corinaldi	106 0 0	Nov., 1901
Junior Revenue Clerk	O. L. DePass	95 0 0	Feb., 1890
Assistant	C. F. Crooks	75 0 0	Aug., 1906
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Junior Collector	E. F. Wilson	350 0 0	June, 1885
Junior Assistant Collector	H. F. Isaacs	220 0 0	Feb., 1891
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	A. J. DePass	140 0 0	Mar., 1893
Junior Landing Waiter	E. A. Leeson	100 0 0	Jan., 1890

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *conts.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Westmoreland.</i>		£ s. d.	
Junior Collector	G. A. Burke	390 0 0	Mar., 1882
Senior Assistant Collector	C. L. Scarlett	300 0 0	Jan., 1887
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	J. Collymore	200 0 0	Dec., 1883
Senior Landing Waiter	E. B. Levy	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
Senior Revenue Clerk	C. C. Manton	130 0 0	April, 1897
Out-door Officer	T. A. Foote	100 0 0	Dec., 1902
Assistant	S. Chambers	75 0 0	Sep., 1906
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Junior Collector	Vidal Hall	390 0 0	Feb., 1883
Junior Assistant Collector	F. H. McDermot	200 0 0	June, 1888
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Landing Waiter	J. Smythe	200 0 0	Aug., 1874
Junior Revenue Clerk	J. S. H. Cridland	100 0 0	June, 1902
Junior Revenue Clerk	C. Reddish	100 0 0	Jan., 1904
Out-Door Officer	J. W. Weller	100 0 0	July, 1902
Assistant	C. E. Tucker	60 0 0	Jan., 1909
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Senior Collector	J. M. V. Thomson	450 0 0	June, 1881
Senior Assistant Collector	A. G. Davidson	300 0 0	Oct., 1870
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	D. Jacobs	106 0 0	July, 1902
Assistant	O. H. Nash	65 0 0	April, 1908
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Junior Collector	J. A. Marshall	450 0 0	April, 1869
Junior Assistant Collector	F. L. Nicholas	220 0 0	Feb., 1880
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Senior Assistant Collector	A. J. Rogers	180 0 0	Dec., 1891
	Travelling allowance	75 0 0	
Junior Landing Waiter	E. V. Mellad	106 0 0	May, 1894
	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. M. Smith	106 0 0	April, 1902
Assistant	C. R. Campbell	75 0 0	April, 1906
Ditto	Errol Swaby	65 0 0	April, 1908
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Junior Collector	W. E. M. Drummond	430 0 0	May, 1880
Senior Assistant Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	300 0 0	July, 1879
	Travelling allowance	50 0 0	
Junior Assistant Collector	L. G. Carvalho	200 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Senior Revenue Clerk	J. C. Whyte	140 0 0	Mar., 1896
Junior Locker and Gauger	C. A. Guy	112 0 0	Dec., 1892
Assistant	J. S. Lopez	80 0 0	Feb., 1905
Ditto	H. B. Ferguson	0 0 0	Mar., 1909
Ditto	C. Campbell	70 0 0	Feb., 1908

POST OFFICE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.*]

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The Circulation Branch, the Money Order Office, Mail Coach and Parcel Post Offices and Telegraph Office, are all maintained on the ground floor at the north-east portion of the new Public Buildings in King St. The Control Branch is on the first floor of the same building.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is open earlier or later should the arrival or departure of packet or important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order, Mail Coach and Parcels Post Offices are kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

OVERSEA MAILS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM, WEST INDIES, COLON, &c.—The Imperial Direct West India Mail Co. terminated its contract in January, 1911, and ceased running.

There is now no regular contract service between Great Britain and Jamaica. Mails are made up by every available opportunity.

The Royal Mail Steamship Co.'s vessels are timed to leave Southampton every alternate Wednesday and to arrive at Kingston every alternate Thursday, bringing mails from Barbados and Trinidad.

The return Steamers leave Kingston every alternate Friday, taking mails for Trinidad and Barbados.

THE UNITED STATES.—The Royal Mail Line: Leave New York every alternate Saturday, arriving at Kingston every alternate Thursday with mails.

The Hamburg American Line.—Kingston to New York tri-monthly on Thursdays; New York to Kingston every Saturday.

The United Fruit Co.—To Boston every Tuesday; to New York & Philadelphia occasionally, but no fixed dates; from Boston weekly on Wednesdays; from Philadelphia weekly on Thursdays.

The Halifax and West India S. S. Co.—To Halifax twice a month, calling at Turks Island once a month.

EXTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The following is a list of British Possessions and Protectorates, in addition to the United Kingdom, to which letters may be transmitted at the rate of *one penny* per ounce:—

Aden; Ascension; Australia (including British New Guinea, Lord Howe Islands and Norfolk Island).

Bahamas; Barbados; Bermudas; British Central Africa; British East Africa; British Guiana; British Honduras; British North Borneo; British Postal Agencies in China; British Post Office Agencies in Morocco.

Cape Colony; Canada; Cape of Good Hope; Ceylon; Cyprus.

Egypt, including the Soudan.

Falkland Islands; Fiji

Gambia; Gibraltar; Gold Coast.

Hong Kong.

India (not including Bagdad, Bashrah, Bunderabbas, Bushire, Jask, Linga, Mahom-merah).
 Johore.
 Labuan; Lagos; Leeward Islands, namely:—Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola (Virgin Islands).
 Malay States (protected), namely:—Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang;
 Malta; Mauritius.
 Natal; Newfoundland; New Zealand; Niger Coast Protectorate; Niger Territory.
 Orange River Colony.
 St. Helena; Sarawak; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Straits Settlements.
 Tobago; Transvaal; Trinidad; Turks Islands.
 Uganda.
 Windward Islands, namely:—Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.
 Zanzibar.

POSTAL UNION.

THE RATES OF POSTAGE to places in the Universal Postal Union are as under:—

For a Letter not exceed- ing 1 ounce 2½d.* For each ounce after, 1½d.	For Post Cards.		For News- papers or other Printed Papers per 2 ounces.	For Commercial Papers per 2 ounces.	For Sample Packets per 2 ounces.	†Registra- tion Fee.
	Single.	Reply paid.				
	1d.	2d.	½d.	½d. lowest charge 2½d.	½d. lowest charge 1d.	2d.

REGULATIONS.

Post Cards.—See Inland Regulations, p. 137 (prepaid rate one penny).

Printed papers and Commercial papers may be sent to any country of the Postal Union under the Book Post regulation.

It is forbidden to send through the Post to a country of the Postal Union—

- 1st. Any letter or packet containing gold or silver bullion, pieces of money, jewellery or precious articles, except to Great Britain and certain countries named in the British Postal Guide, but the packet must be sealed and prepaid at Registered Letter Rates.
- 2nd. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.
- 3rd. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

In addition, all kinds of printed, engraved or lithographed matter, legal and commercial documents and music in manuscript may be sent as a book-packet. Proofs of printing or of music may bear correction with a pen, and may have manuscript annexed to them. Circulars, &c., may bear the signature of the sender, his trade or profession, place of residence and a date. A book may have a dedication or complimentary inscription in manuscript; and printed and lithographed stock or share lists, prices-current, and market reports may have the prices added in writing.

Commercial papers and printed papers must be sent under band or in an open envelope, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for inspection, but if they present the form and consistency of an unfolded card they may be forwarded without a cover.

* Other than British possessions to which letters can be sent at 1d. per 1 oz. (see Ante.)

† The sender of a registered article addressed to any country in the Postal Union may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment in advance of a fee of 2d. in addition to the registration fee.

No packet of Printed matter or Commercial papers for transmission to countries of the Postal Union must exceed 18 inches in any direction, unless it be in the form of a roll in which case the limits of size will be 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter; and no such packet for other places abroad must exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth; the extreme limit of *weight* is 4lbs. for a single packet for countries in the Postal Union and 5lbs. for other countries.

Pattern and sample packets for places in the Postal Union must not exceed 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, unless it be in the form of a roll, in which case the limit of size will be 1 foot in length and 6 inches in diameter. The limit of weight is 8 ounces except when addressed to Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, and the United States of America, and Venezuela, the limits of which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12 ounces in *weight*. To Great Britain and any British colonies or possessions, or for any Non-union Countries, the limit of weight of such packets is 5lbs.

Sample packets containing any of the undermentioned dutiable articles must not be forwarded in the Mails for the United Kingdom:—Cocoa, Coffee, Chicory. Certain fruits namely: Currants, Figs and Fig-cakes, Plums and Prunes, Raisins and dried Apricots. Tea, Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, including Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff; Hydrate of Chloral, Transparent Soap or Confectionary, in the manufacture of which Alcohol is used; Playing Cards.

Should any such packet be posted at a District Post Office it must be forwarded to the Head Office, Kingston, and be accompanied by a report on the usual report of Error Form.

Samples of unmanufactured tobacco can, however, be forwarded by sample post to the United Kingdom, provided that each packet does not exceed 4 ozs. in weight. A charge for customs duty of ninepence will be levied in the United Kingdom upon addressees on delivery.

Dutiable articles can be forwarded, however, by "Parcels Post" under the conditions laid down, but such parcels can *only* be received at those District Post Offices which have been authorised to transact Parcel Post business.

Dutiable articles forwarded by Parcels Post will be liable on delivery to the duty and in certain cases to a fine. Tobacco in its various forms will be liable to a fine, except when sent in parcels in the shape of genuine samples not exceeding 4lbs. in weight of each description of tobacco.

Though under the Regulations of the Postal Union the public are not entitled to send *Articles liable to Customs Duty by any other Post than the Parcel Post in the United Kingdom*: in-coming Samples liable to Customs Duty are, as a general rule, not objected to when sent in quantities so small as to have practically no saleable value.

The term "printed papers" has reference to newspaper and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, printed visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscript relating thereto, engravings, photographs, cinematograph films, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved lithographed or autographed; in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment and cardboard, by means of printing, lithography, autography or any other mechanical process easy to be recognized, *except* the copying press, and the type writer.

Commercial papers comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (except letters or communications in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence) documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal written on stamped or

unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of Insurance and other public Companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, letters and post-cards of old date which have already served their original purpose, and pupils' exercises either in original or with corrections, but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

Stamps for pre-payment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles containing the representative sign of a monetary value are excluded from the reduced postage applicable to "printed papers."

Patterns of merchandize can only be forwarded by the ordinary post under the following conditions:—

They must be placed in bags, boxes or open envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must possess no saleable value, nor bear any manuscript beyond the name or social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, number and prices.

Patterns of merchandize may also be forwarded by Parcel Post subject to the conditions stated hereafter.

LIST OF COUNTRIES, &c., COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic; Ascension; Australia; Austro-Hungary, including Principality of Lichtenstein.

Bechuanaland Protectorate; Belgium; Bolivia; Bosnia; Brazil; British Borneo; Bulgaria, Principality of.

Cameroons; Canada, Dominion of; Canal Zone: Ancon, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, &c.; Cape Colony; Chili, including Western parts of Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego; Colombia, Republic of, Barranquilla, Bogota, Buenaventura, Carthagena, Porto Bello, Santa Martha, Savanilla; Congo, including Black Point, Majumba and Nyanza; Costa Rica; Cyprus.

Denmark (including Iceland and the Farøe Islands) and the Danish Colonies of Greenland, St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas; Dominican Republic (San Domingo.

Ecuador.

France, including Algeria, Principality of Monaco and the French Post Offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), Cambodia Annam and Tonquin; French Colonies.

Germany; Gibraltar, (including the British Post Office at Tangier, Tetuan Fez, Larache, Rabat, Cassablanca Saffi; Mazagan and Mogador.) Great Britain and Ireland and British colonies and possessions in addition to those separately mentioned. Greece, including Ionian Islands; Grey Town; Guatemala.

Honduras, Republic of (including Bay Islands); Hawaii; Hayti; Herzegovina.

Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Turkish Arabia; Italy, including the Republic of San Marino and the Italian Offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary. Massowah, Egypt and Assab, Abyssinia.

Japan and Japanese Post Offices in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Chin-King, Hankow, Ningpo Fouchow, Newyang, Kiukiang and Tientsin (China) and at Fusampo (Corea).

Liberia; Luxemburg.

Malta; Marquesas Islands; Mexico; Montenegro.

Natal, including Zulu Land; Netherlands; Netherland Colonies; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Norway.

Orange River Colony.

Panama, Republic of, (including Colon and Panama); Paraguay; Patagonia; Persia, via Russia, and via Persian Gulf; Peru; Portugal, including Madeira and the Azores; Portuguese Colonies.

Roumania (Moldavia and Wallachia); Russia, including Finland.

Salvador; St. Helena; St. Pierre and Miquelon; Servia; Seychelles; Siam; Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the Northern Coast of Africa and the Republic of Andorra, and the Postal Establishments of Spain upon the Western Coast of Morocco; Spanish Colonies of Fernando Po, Annobon and Dependencies and Marian Islands; Sweden, Switzerland, Tahiti; Transvaal; Turkey, European and Asiatic.

United States of America; Uruguay.

Venezuela.

Zanzibar.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO PLACES NOT COMPRISED IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

COUNTRIES NOT COMPRISED IN THE POSTAL UNION.	For a Letter, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	For a Single Post Card.	For a Reply Post Card.	For Newspapers or other Printed Papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Registration Fee.	For Commercial Papers.	For Patterns.
c. Abyssinia	d.	d.	a	d.	d.		
Afghanistan							
c. a. Africa (West Coast Native Possessions)					in. 4		
c. Arabia							
China							
Friendly Islands							
c. a. Madagascar via Marseilles (except French Establishments)	5	1	2	1	in. 4		
c. " via Mauritius							
c. Morocco (except places given in note)					none		
Navigators Islands (Samoa)							
Rhodesia					4		
. Society Islands							
c. Other parts					in. 4		

Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2d.
Same as Printed Papers except that lowest charge is 2d.

Prepayment to Morocco is *compulsory* with the exception of Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safi, Tangier, and Tetuan, to which places only registration extends. To these places (at each of which the Gibraltar P.O. maintains an agency under the Postal Union regulations) correspondence can be sent under the conditions applicable to Gibraltar.

(c) denotes that payment is *compulsory*, it being in all other cases optional; (a) that an *additional charge* is made on delivery; (in) that the Registration is *incomplete*, not extending beyond Port of Arrival.

Prepayment of all classes of correspondence must be effected by means of Stamps.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

The system of insuring Letters, under the Insurance Agreement of the Universal Postal Union, is in force between this Colony and the United Kingdom and the undermentioned Countries and Places :—

I.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF COMPENSATION HAS BEEN FIXED AT £120.

Algeria, Annam, Azores.	India, Italian East Africa (Assab and Massowah only), Ivory Coast.
Barbados.	Jibouti.
British Somaliland Protectorate	Lagos.
Canary Islands, Cape Verd Islands (Santiago and St. Vincent only), Ceylon, Cochín	Madagascar (Antannavarivo, Diego Suarez, Majunga, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, Tamative only), Madeira, Martinique, Mayotte
China, Crete (Candia, Canea and Retimo).	New Caledonia, Newfoundland, Nossi Bé.
Cayman Islands	Réunion.
Dahomey (Agoué, Carnotville, Cotonou, Dogba, Great Popo, Porto Novo, Sagou, Savalou, Whydah and Zagnanado only),	St. Helena, Senegal (Dakar, Goree, Rufisque, St. Louis, Thyes, and Tivauane only).
Falkland Islands.	Tonquin, Tripoli (Italian Post Office).
Gaboon, Guadeloupe.	
Hong Kong.	

II.—COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE LIMIT OF COMPENSATION HAS BEEN FIXED AT £400.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Bermuda, British Guiana
Gambia
Leeward Islands

Malta, Mauritius
Sierra Leone
Trinidad.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic, Austria and Austrian Agencies in the Levant	rooms, German East Africa, Kiautchau, Togo, German Offices in China & Morocco.
Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria	Holland, Hungary.
Brazil	Italy, Eritrea.
Chili	Japan.
Denmark (with Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland), Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies	Luxemburg.
Egypt	Montenegro.
France (also Agencies in Levant and Morocco), French Colonies; French Agencies in China.	Norway.
Germany (also Agencies in Levant), Camar-	Portugal, Portuguese Colonies
	Roumania, Russia (and Russian Agencies in China).
	Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.
	Tunis, Turkey.

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee.		Limit of Com- pensation.	Fee.		Limit of Com- pensation.
s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
0	8	12	9	2	212
1	2	24	9	8	224
1	8	36	10	2	236
2	2	48	10	8	248
2	8	60	11	2	260
3	2	72	11	8	272
3	8	84	12	2	284
4	2	96	12	8	296
4	8	108	13	2	308
5	2	120	13	8	320
5	8	132	14	2	332
6	2	144	14	8	344
6	8	156	15	2	356
7	2	168	15	8	368
7	8	180	16	2	380
8	2	192	16	8	392
8	8	204	17	2	400

The fee, which includes the Registration fee, must be prepaid in addition to the full postage by Postage Stamps, which must be affixed by the sender to the cover of the letter.

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A letter is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards, Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing Coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured.

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes coupons, securities, &c.

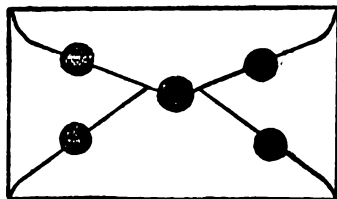
A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is

tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for £12," or whatever the amount may be.

Alteration, or erasure, of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made, the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below:—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgment of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to Registered letters, i.e. on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

Claim for compensation will not be entertained if made more than a year after the date of posting of the letter.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid, will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will, for the present, be forwarded only by the contract fortnightly Mail Steamers.

INTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Newspapers each.	Prices Current each.	BOOK PACKETS.	PARCELS.	Registration Fee.
For each ounce or fractional part thereof.	Single.	Reply Paid.			For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	For each two ounces or fractional part thereof.	
One-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	Half-penny.	One-penny.	Twopence.

REGULATIONS.

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are *wholly unpaid* will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to *double the deficiency*.

Post Cards.—Private Post-cards prepaid by means of half-penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—They must not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The right hand half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address; the left hand half is available for purposes of the sender, subject to the following restrictions:—In addition to stamps for pre-payment post cards may bear small labels showing the name and address of the sender and the addressee; and engravings and photographs on very thin paper may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side, provided that they are *completely adherent*.

Cards bearing the title "Post Card," or its equivalent, are admitted at the rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers; if they do not conform either to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post cards *they are treated as letters*.

Book Packets.—A book packet may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note *post*.)

Parcels.—The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

A Parcel may not exceed 1 lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission by Mail Coach. (See note *post*.)

Newspapers.—Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides *so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination*. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is *insufficient*. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices-current, book packet or parcel it will be withdrawn and surcharged at the *wholly unpaid letter-rate of postage*. If inseparable the whole packet will be liable to the letter-rate of postage.

The following may, however, be transmitted by book post:—

Old Letters which have apparently passed through the Post before and have served their original purpose.

Copies of Letters which do not bear a present date and which it is manifest are not serving the purpose of *original* letters.

Letters which are intended for publication in a newspaper or otherwise.

Circulars which, according to internal evidence, are being sent in identical terms to several persons and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved or lithographed.

Such letters and circulars must not, however, be closed in any manner and must be so put up as to admit of easy examination of their contents.

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage.

Packets containing money, jewellery or other value, *must be registered* and must be prepaid at the *letter-rate of postage*.

Any Packet found to *contain value*, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee, *viz.*, fourpence.

Additional postage is not charged upon any Mail Matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any *Letter* which may be re-directed and re-posted *intact* at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, Newspapers, Prices Current, Book Packets and Parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, Packet Letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such Letters to any other Postal Address, is 1s. for each service.

Applications for the detention, or re-direction of correspondence, from places abroad *must* be made prior to the arrival of the Mail.

NOTE.—Parcels intended for transmission by MAIL COACH, or which are addressed to places abroad, *must not be put into the Letter Box*, but must be handed to the Postmaster.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive official correspondence through the post free of charge:—His Excellency the Governor, the Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C., Colonial Secretary, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Adjutant Jamaica Militia, Administrator General, Analytical Chemist, Attorney General, Auditor General, Chairman of the Board of Supervision, Chief Justice, Clerk Legislative Council, Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Collector General, Collectors of Customs, Kingston and Outports, Collectors of Taxes and Assistant Collectors, Crown Solicitor, Custodes of Parishes, Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Works, Director Jamaica Government Railway, Government Electrical Inspector, Harbour Master, Kingston, Inspector General of Police and Prisons, Inspectors of Police, Inspectors of Schools, Keeper of Records and Deputy Keeper, Manager Government Savings Bank, Parochial Treasurers, Postmaster for Jamaica, Principal of Shortwood College, Protector of Immigrants, Puisne Judges, Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Titles, Resident Magistrates, Secretary Board of Education, Secretary Board of Supervision, Secretary of Schools Commission, Secretary Institute of Jamaica, Secretary Marine Board, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston, Solicitor General, Stamp Commissioner, Deputy Stamp Commissioner, Superintendents General Penitentiary, Prisons and Reformatories, Superintending Inspector of Schools, Superintending Medical Officer and District Medical Officers, Superintendents of Public Works, Superintendent Government Printing Office, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Surveyor General, Treasurer, Government Meteorologist (Maxwell Hall, Esq.), the Vere Irrigation Commissioners and the Secretary to the Vere Irrigation Commissioners, limited to correspondence on the business of the Commission passing between any one of the Commission and the Secretary. The Vere Irrigation Commissioners are:—

Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward; C. Lopez, Hayes; Hon. H. T. Ronaldson, Milk River; C. Watson, Hayes; A. W. Farquharson, Kingston, (Chairman), and the present Secretary is C. O. Magnan.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who have been approved by His Excellency to send but not to receive Official Correspondence through the Post free of charge:—Clerk of Works and Accountant Public Buildings; Controller of the Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Pensions; Inmates of the Lepers' Home; Secretary Jamaica Agricultural Society;* Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture.

* The Secretary to the Agricultural Society is authorized to issue envelopes or other coverings franked and marked "O.H.M.S." and addressed to himself as Secretary of the Society, so as to enable members of its Board of Management to reply to him without paying postage. He is also authorized to issue envelopes, similarly franked and superscribed, to persons receiving money from the Society for prizes &c., to enable receipts to be furnished without payment of postage.)

RULES REGARDING FRANKING OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.*From a Public Department, &c.*

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways:—

(a) By the impression of an approved "official frank stamp."

(b) By the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary, on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover.

2. The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

To a Public Department, &c.

1. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

2. The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

General.

1. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

2. Heads of departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege or any departure from the Rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.

3. The franking of envelopes, &c., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes, &c., contain at the time of franking, the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a Board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorised officer.

STREET AND RAILWAY LETTER BOXES.

There are in Kingston and St. Andrew 35 Street Letter Boxes as follows;—

LOCALITY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. King and North-sts. | 20. Port Royal-st. & Luke-lane |
| 2. Colonial Secretary's Office | 21. Gardner's, Harbour-st. |
| 3. Charles and East-sts. | 22. Orange-st and Charles-st |
| 4. Kingston Gardens | 23. Franklin Town Police Station |
| 5. Treasury, Hanover-st. | 24. Marescaux Road and Club Lane |
| 6. Supreme Court, Hanover-st. | 25. Corner of Hope Road and Oxford Road |
| 7. Fire Brigade Station | 26. Retirement Road near Retirement Pen |
| 8. Jamaica Club | 27. Knutsford Park Gate |
| 9. Torrington Bridge | 28. King's House Gate |
| 10. Allman Town Constabulary Station | 29. Bedford Park Gate on the Constant Spring Line near Sandy Gully |
| 11. South Camp Road Constabulary Station | 30. Barbican Road |
| 12. Highholborn & Laws-sts. | 31. Smith Village, Percy and Wellington-sts. |
| 13. Park Lodge | 32. Campbell Town, Liverpool and Hampton-sts. |
| 14. Brown's Town Constabulary Station | 33. Woodford Park |
| 15. Tower-st. & Elletson Road | 34. Papine Corner |
| 16. Marine Gardens | 35. Duke and Harbour-sts. |
| 17. Spanish Town Road | |
| 18. Parade, by Parish Church | |
| 19. Princess & Harbour-sts. | |

Letter Boxes have been also erected at all Railway Stations in the island. These boxes are cleared ten minutes before the departure of each Passenger Train

MAIL CONVEYANCE.

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

a.—Registered Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 9.00 a.m.

b.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 12.00 m. and Registered Letters 12.15 p.m.

Offices.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Above Rocks	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Glengoffe	25	3.00 p.m. c	3.00 p.m. c
Adelphi	St. James	<i>via</i> Falmouth	107	1.00 " b	1.00 " b
Albany, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Mary	by train	42	1.00 " b	1.00 " b
Albert Town	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Ulster Spring	103	1.00 " b	1.00 " b
Alderton	do	<i>via</i> Clarendon	51	1.00 " b	1.00 p.m. b
Alexandria	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	88	1.00 " b	1.00 " b
Alley, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> May Pen	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Alligator Pond	Manchester	<i>via</i> Spur Tree	79	9.30 " a	3.00 p.m. c
Anchoy, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. James	by train	105½	9.30 " a	9.30 a.m. a
Annotto Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	by train	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b
Balaclava, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	by train	71	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a
Bamboo	St. Ann	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	65	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b
Bartons	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Old Harbour	30	3.00 " c	3.00 " c
Bath, <i>mc. pp. tel.</i>	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> P. G. River	52	1.00 " b	2.00 " b
Belfield	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Highgate	42½	1.00 " b	1.00 p.m. b
Belvedere	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> H. W. Tree	10	3.00 " c	3.00 " c
Bethel Town	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Chester Castle	110	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a
Black River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Ipswich	98	9.30 " a	9.30 " a
Bluefields, <i>mc. pp. tel.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Mandeville	104	—	3.00 p.m. c
Bog Walk, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	2½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Boroughbridge t.	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Shooter's Hill	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 " b
Bowden, <i>mc. pp. tel.</i>	St. Thomas	main line	40	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 " b
Braes River, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Balaclava	77	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. a
Brainerd, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Troja	35½	1.00 " b	1.00 p.m. b
Brown's Town, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	79	1.00 " b	1.00 " b
Buff Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	by train	40	1.00 " b	1.00 " b
Bull Bay, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Andrew	main line	10	1.00 " b	2.00 " b
Bushy Park, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
				3.20 p.m. c	3.20 p.m. c
Cambridge, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. James	by train	98	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m. a
Cascade	Hanover	<i>via</i> Lucea	148	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b
Castleton, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Annotto Bay	19	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b
Catadupa, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. James	by train	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a
Cave Valley, t.	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b
Cedar Valley	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	23	3.00 " c	3.00 " c
Chapelton, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> May Pen	45	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Chester Castle	Hanover	<i>via</i> Montpelier	107	9.30 " a	9.30 " a
Christiana t.	Manchester	<i>via</i> Shooter's Hill	64	9.30 " a	9.30 " a

MAIL CONVEYANCE.**KINGSTON AND DISTRICT POST OFFICES.****DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.***Explanation of Marks of Reference.*

c.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 2.00 p.m. and Registered Letters at 2.15 p.m.

m.c.—Mail Coach Offices. *pp.*—Parcel Post Offices. *t.*—Telegraph Offices. *tel.*—Telephone.

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon. Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.05 "	9.05 "	1.10 "	1.10 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.20 "	7.20 "	5.40 "	5.40 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.30 "	7.30 "	4.55 "	4.55 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
11.55 "	11.55 "	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
9.05 "	9.05 "	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	5.20 "	3.20 p.m.
5.35 "	5.35 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
3.05 "	3.05 "	10.20 "	10.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.40 "	7.40 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	5.15 "	5.15 "	11.40 "	9.45 "
6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
6.35 "	6.35 "	5.40 "	5.40 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
7.35 "	7.35 "	5.35 "	5.35 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
4.05 a.m.	—	7.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	—	3.20 p.m.
7.50 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 "	9.5 a.m.
9.00 "	9.00 "	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 "
6.00 "	6.00 "	1.00 "	1.00 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
—	2.55 a.m.	—	2.00 a.m.	11.40 "	9.45 "
	10.15 p.m.		10.05 p.m.		
4.55 p.m.	4.55 "	8.05 a.m.	8.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.00 "	6.00 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
3.16 a.m.	3.16 a.m.	7.55 p.m.	7.55 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
—	8.00 a.m.	—	7.20 "	11.40 "	9.45 "
	4.40 p.m.		4.45 p.m.		
8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
4.55 "	4.55 "	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
3.05 "	3.05 "	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.00 "	3.00 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
10.36 "	10.36 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
11.54 "	11.54 "	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
0 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.45 "	6.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
.20 "	5.20 "	8.20 "	8.20 "	3.20 "	3.20 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Claremont <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	47	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Clark's Town, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Duncans	86	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Clifton	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Newcastle	18	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Clonmel	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Richmond	42	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Coleyville	Manchester	<i>via</i> Christiana	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m.
Constant Spring, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	6	7.00 " <i>b</i>	7.00 " <i>b</i>
				11.00 " <i>b</i>	11.00 " <i>b</i>
				3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
Crofts Hill	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Ewarton	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Crooked River	do.	<i>via</i> Chapelton	51	6.30 " <i>b</i>	6.30 " <i>b</i>
Cross Keys	Manchester	<i>via</i> Maundeville	70	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Cross Roads, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	2	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.
				11.20 a.m.	11.20 " <i>b</i>
				1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
				3.50 " <i>b</i>	3.50 " <i>b</i>
Darliston	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Petersfield	156	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Deeside	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Falmouth	107	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Devon	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mile Gully	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Dry Harbour, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	71	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Duncans, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	main line	82	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Enfield	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Annotto Bay	39	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Ewarton, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	29	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
				1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Falmouth, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	main line	92	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Fellowship	Portland	<i>via</i> Pt. Antonio	80	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
Flint River, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Hanover	main line	128	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Four Paths, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Clarendon	by train	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
				9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
				3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
				6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Frankfield	do.	<i>via</i> Chapelton	57	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Gayle <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Retreat	81	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Giddy Hall	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Middle Quarters	95	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Glengoffe <i>tel.</i>	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Stony Hill	20	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>a</i>
Gordon Town, <i>pp. tel.</i>	St. Andrew	by car and foot post	9	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Grange Hill, <i>t.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Sav.-la-Mar	137	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Gregory Park, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	64	6.30 " <i>b</i>	6.30 " <i>b</i>
				9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
				3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Green Island, <i>pp. t.</i>	Hanover	<i>via</i> Lucea	152	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Guy's Hill	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Linstead	38	6.30 a.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>c</i>
Guanaboa Vale	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Spa. Town	224	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Hagley Gap	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	19	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Halfway Tree, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	3	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.
				11.00 " <i>b</i>	11.00 " <i>b</i>
				12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.
				3.30 " <i>c</i>	3.30 " <i>c</i>
Hampden	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Falmouth	100	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Hampstead, <i>mc.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Highgate	44	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Harry Watch	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mile Gully	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>

MAIL CONVEYANCE *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	2.25 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
2.55 a.m.	2.55 a.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
6.20 "	6.20 a.m.	4.40 "	4.40 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 "	1.40 "
6.15 "	6.15 "	7.20 "	7.20 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	8.00 "	8.30 "	8.30 "	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
12.00 m.	12.00 m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.00 "	5.00 "	5.50 "	5.50 "
2.00 "	2.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.45 "	1.45 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.50 "	8.50 "	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.30 "	9.30 "
11.50 "	11.50 "	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.20 "	2.20 "	2.50 "	2.50 "
4.20 "	4.20 "	4.30 "	4.30 "	5.00 "	5.00 "
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	4.00 "	4.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.10 "	9.10 "	1.10 "	1.10 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	2.00 "	2.00 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
1.35 a.m.	1.35 a.m.	9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.		
		7.40 "	11.55 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.40 "	7.40 "	3.20 "	3.20 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
9.30 "	9.30 "	9.15 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 "	6.15 p.m.	11.40 "
			3.50 p.m.		6.15 p.m.
7.20 a.m.	3.20 a.m.	5.55 "	10.10 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.00 "	7.00 "	5.05 "	5.05 "	11.40 "	9.45 "
9.50 "	9.50 "	5.10 a.m.	5.10 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
9.45 "	9.45 "	6.15 "	6.15 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12 m.	12 m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.20 "	6.20 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.15 "	6.15 "
3.35 "	3.35 "	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
8.14 "	8.14 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	8.45 a.m.	8.45 "
5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	8.45 "	8.45 "
7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
8.00 "	8.00 "	8.10 a.m.	8.10 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
11.10 "	11.10 "	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	5.10 "	5.10 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
3.30 "	3.30 "	8.35 "	8.35 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.55 "	8.55 "	4.41 "	4.41 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
7.40 "	7.40 "	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
11.40 "	11.40 "	8.50 "	8.50 "	9.20 "	9.20 "
1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
4.20 "	4.20 "	2.50 "	2.50 "	2.50 "	2.50 "
		5.20 "	5.20 "	5.50 "	5.50 "
7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.25 "	3.25 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
4.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Hartlands, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	15	6.30 a.m. 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Hayes, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> May Pen	40	6.30 " " <i>b</i>	6.30 " " <i>b</i>
Hector's River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	main line	51	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Highgate, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Richmond	38	1.00 " " <i>b</i>	1.00 " " <i>b</i>
Hope, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Andrew	by car	5	3.00 " " <i>c</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>
Hope Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	by train	49	1.00 " " <i>b</i>	1.00 " " <i>b</i>
Ipswich, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	by train	86	9.30 a.m. <i>x</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Jackson Town, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Duncans	90	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Kellets	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Crofts Hill	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Lacovia, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	main line	85	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m.
Lamb's River	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Bethel Town	115	9.30 " " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Latium	St. James	<i>via</i> Montego Bay	123	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Laughlands, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Ann	main line	61	1.00 " " <i>b</i>	1.00 " " <i>b</i>
Lawrence Tavern <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Stony Hill	15	3.00 " " <i>c</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>
Lime Hall, <i>mc. pp.</i>	do.	main line	53	1.00 " " <i>b</i>	1.00 " " <i>b</i>
Linstead, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	24	6.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Little London	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Sav.-la-Mar	135	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>
Little River, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. James	main line	103	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Lluidas Vale	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Ewarton	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Long Bay	Portland	<i>via</i> Priestman's River	63	1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Lucea, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Hanover	main line	139	1.00 " " <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Maggotty	...	<i>via</i> Siloah	83	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Maidstone	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mile Gully	69	9.30 " " <i>a</i>	9.30 " " <i>a</i>
Malvern, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Santa Cruz	87	9.15 " " <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Manchioneal, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	main line	56	1.00 p.m. <i>a</i>	2.00 " " <i>b</i>
Mandeville, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Williamsfield	58	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Mavis Bank	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	14	3.00 " " <i>c</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>
May Pen, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Clarendon	by train	32	6.30 a.m. 9.30 " " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. 9.30 " " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Middle Quarters, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Mandeville	89	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 " " <i>a</i>
Mile Gully, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Ipswich	94	3.00 " " <i>c</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>
Milk River, <i>t.</i>	Clarendon	by train	61	9.30 " " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Mocho	do.	<i>via</i> Four Paths	49	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Moore Town	Portland	<i>via</i> Port Antonio	86	3.00 " " <i>c</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>
Moneague, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	39	1.00 " " <i>b</i>	2.00 " " <i>b</i>
Montpelier, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. James	by train	103	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Montego Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	do.	by road	114	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Morant Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Thomas	by train	113	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Mountinside	St. Elizabeth	main line	31	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Myersville	do.	<i>via</i> Black River	106	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>
		<i>via</i> Santa Cruz	87	9.30 " " <i>a</i>	3.00 " " <i>c</i>

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
10.40 a.m.	10.40 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
12.20 p.m.	—	12.25 "	—	11.40 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
11.35 "	—	11.40 p.m.	—	—	—
4.50 "	4.50 p.m.	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
4.15 "	4.15 "	8.00 "	8.00 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
6.15 "	6.15 "	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
—	—	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
4.05 "	4.05 "	8.45 "	8.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	4.15 "	4.15 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
1.45 a.m.	—	1.50 a.m.	—	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
10.10 p.m.	—	10.15 p.m.	—	—	—
6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	5.00 "	5.00 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
10.05 "	10.05 "	2.25 "	2.25 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
9.55 p.m.	9.55 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	—	11.15 p.m.	—	—	—
6.43 "	6.43 "	4.31 "	4.31 "	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
8.10 "	8.10 "	4.55 a.m.	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	—	1.00 "	—	—	—
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.30 "	9.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
2.00 "	7.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	4.10 "	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	3.55 p.m.	8.10 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
8.00 a.m.	8.00 "	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	11.40 "	9.45 "
12.00 m.	12.00 m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	8.00 "	8.00 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
4.50 "	4.50 "	8.10 "	8.10 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
4.05 p.m.	—	11.15 p.m.	—	11.40 a.m.	9.45 "
1.30 a.m.	—	1.40 a.m.	—	—	—
2.50 "	2.50 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
8.15 "	8.15 "	10.45 "	10.45 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
9.20 "	9.20 "	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.55 "	5.55 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
2.30 a.m.	—	9.30 "	—	3.20 "	9.15 "
5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
2.30 "	2.30 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.20 "	7.20 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
9.05 "	9.05 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	11.40 "	9.45 "
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.35 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
5.20 "	5.20 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
—	4.15 a.m.	—	4.25 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
—	8.20 p.m.	—	8.30 "	—	—
7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
7.15 "	7.15 "	3.45 "	3.45 "	3.20 "	9.15 "

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Negril	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Sav-la-Mar	147	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Newcastle, <i>pp. t.</i>	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> Gordon Town	14	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Newmarket	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Middle Quarters	100	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Newport, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Mandeville	64	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Ocho Rios, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	64	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Old Harbour, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	24	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.30 " <i>a</i> 2.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.30 " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Orange Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	by train	43	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Oracabessa, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	79	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Pear Tree Grove	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Troja	40	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Pedro Plains	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Black River	113	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Pedro	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Claremont	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Pepper, <i>mc. pp.</i>	do.	main line	71	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Petersfield, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Montpelier	129	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Plantain Garden River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Thomas	main line	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Point	St. James	<i>via</i> Montego Bay	127	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Point Hill	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Ewarton	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Port Antonio, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	by road <i>via</i> Golden Grove	77	—	2.00 p.m.
Ditto	do.	by train	75	1.00 p.m.	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Port Maria, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> Richmond	50	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Port Morant, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	86	—	—
Port Royal, <i>pp. t.</i>	do.	main line	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Porus, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Manchester	by boat	6	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
		by train	47	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.15 " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>a</i> 9.15 " <i>a</i> 3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Pratville	do.	<i>via</i> Newport	73	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Priestman's River, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Portland	main line	65	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
Race Course, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Alley	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Ramble, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Hanover	<i>via</i> Montpelier	109	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
Redwood	St. Catherine	<i>via</i> Linstead	31	6.30 " <i>b</i>	6.30 " <i>b</i>
Retreat, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Mary	<i>via</i> St. Ann's Bay	73	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Richmond, <i>mc. pp. t. tel.</i>	do.	by train	36	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Rio Bueno, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Trelawny	main line	76	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Riversdale, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	26½	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Riverside	Hanover	<i>via</i> Lucea	145	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Rock River	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Chapelton	51	6.30 a.m. <i>b</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>b</i>
Runaway Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Ann	main line	67	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
St. Ann's Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	do.	main line	57	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
St. Margaret's Bay, <i>m.c. pp.</i>	Portland	by train	53	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Salt River (telephone)	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Alley	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.
Sandy Bay, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Hanover	main line	130	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Santa Cruz, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Mandeville	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
		<i>via</i> Balaclava	87	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
5.40 p.m.	10.40 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.41 "	7.41 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	8.45 a.m.	8.45 "
8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
11.24 p.m.	11.24 p.m.	7.53 "	7.53 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
12.15 "	12.15 "	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	4.00 "	4.00 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
5.50 "	5.50 "	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
2.34 a.m.	2.34 a.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	11.40 "	9.00 "
6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
8.00 "	8.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
—	12.40 "	—	12.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
—	11.15 p.m.	—	11.20 p.m.	—	—
8.15 p.m.	8.15 "	4.05 a.m.	4.05 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 p.m.
—	1.10 a.m.	—	1.35 "	11.40 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
—	11.10 p.m.	—	11.35 p.m.	—	—
4.30 p.m.	4.30 "	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
5.00 "	—	7.00 "	—	—	9.00 "
6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 a.m.
6.20 p.m.	6.20 "	6.50 "	6.50 "	11.40 "	9.15 "
6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	—	—	11.40 "
3.00 "	—	—	3.05 a.m.	11.40 "	9.45 "
9.40 p.m.	—	—	9.45 p.m.	—	—
5.30 "	5.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	9.00 "	9.00 "
10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	6.15 "	6.15 "	9.15 "	9.15 "
1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
6.40 "	6.40 "	3.10 "	—	6.15 "	6.15 "
9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	2.00 "	2.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.10 "	—	3.15 a.m.	—	11.40 "	9.45 "
9.30 p.m.	—	9.35 p.m.	—	—	—
1.00 "	1.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
6.30 "	6.30 "	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
2.00 "	2.00 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
1.17 a.m.	1.17 "	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
4.30 p.m.	4.30 "	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	1.00 "	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	—	—	—
2.05 "	2.05 "	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
2.00 "	2.00 "	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
10.55 "	10.55 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
—	—	2.35 a.m.	—	11.40 "	9.15 "
—	—	10.20 p.m.	—	—	—
8.55 "	8.55 "	4.10 a.m.	12.15 a.m.	11.40 "	9.15 "
6.20 "	6.20 "	6.35 "	6.35 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
2.35 "	2.35 "	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	4.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
12.40 "	—	11.20 p.m.	—	3.20 "	9.15 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	—	3.20 a.m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Office.	Parish.	How served.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.	
				Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues. Thurs. and Sat.
Savanna-la-Mar, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> B. R.	128	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Seaforth, <i>t</i>	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> Mt. Pelier	125	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Shooter's Hill, <i>mc. pp. t. tel.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Morant Bay by train	37	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Siloah, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Elizabeth	by train	55	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Southfield	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Spur Tree	78	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Spanish Town, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	82	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
			12	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
				6.30 " <i>b</i>	6.30 a.m. <i>c</i>
				9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 " <i>a</i>
				1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
				3.20 " <i>c</i>	3.20 " <i>c</i>
Spaldings, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Shooter's Hill	62	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Springfield	St. Elizabeth	<i>via</i> Newmarket	107	9.30 " <i>a</i>	3.00 p.m. <i>c</i>
Spring Hill	Portland	<i>via</i> Buff Bay	23	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Spur Tree, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Manchester	main line	65	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Stewart Town (<i>telephone</i>)	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Dry Harbour	85	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Stony Hill (<i>telephone</i>)	St. Andrew	<i>via</i> H. W. Tree	9	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Titchfield, <i>mc. pp. t.</i> (only when the Hotel is open)	Portland	<i>via</i> Port Antonio	75	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Toll Gate	Clarendon	<i>via</i> Four Paths	41	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Trinity Ville, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	<i>via</i> Morant Bay	43	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>
		<i>via</i> Cedar Valley	28	3.00 " <i>c</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Troja, <i>mc. pp.</i>	St. Catherine	by train	31	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
Troy	Trelawny	<i>via</i> Balaclava	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Ulster Spring, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	do.	<i>via</i> Duncans	100	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Walderton, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Manchester	<i>via</i> Shooter's Hill	58	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Walker's Wood	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Moneague	46	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>
Watson Hill	Manchester	<i>via</i> Spur Tree	72	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Watt Town	St. Ann	<i>via</i> Alexandria	94	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
White House, <i>mc. pp.</i>	Westmoreland	<i>via</i> Black River	110	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.00 " <i>c</i>
Williamsfield, <i>mc. pp. tel.</i>	Manchester	by train	53	9.30 " <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>
Windsor Castle	Portland	<i>via</i> Annotto Bay	37	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.20 p.m. <i>c</i>
Windward Road	Kingston	by car	24	1.00 " <i>b</i>	1.00 " <i>b</i>
				8.18 a.m.	8.18 a.m.
				12.42 p.m.	12.42 p.m.
				3.54 " <i>b</i>	3.54 " <i>b</i>
Yallahs, <i>mc. pp. t.</i>	St. Thomas	main line	19	1.00 " <i>b</i>	2.00 " <i>b</i>

SUMMARY.

1. By first Trains to Porus and Ewarton, Mails close daily ... at 6.30 a.m.
2. By *through* train to Montego Bay " " ... at 9.30 a.m.
3. " " Port Antonio ... at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*. } East } via Port Antonio on Mon., Wed., & Fri. ... at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily } via Morant Bay on Tues., Thurs. & Sats. ... at 2.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside* } On Mon., Wed. & Friday ... at 1.00 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Stony Hill, Gordon Town, &c., daily } On Tues., Thurs. & Sat. ... at 9.30 a.m.
- ... at 3.00 p.m.
- ... at 3.00 p.m.

MAIL CONVEYANCE, *continued.*

Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
Mon., Wed., and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
9.35 a.m.	—	2.30 p.m.	—	3.20 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
9.20 p.m.	9.20 p.m.	3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	—	3.20 a.m.
3.42 a.m.	3.42 a.m.	2.18 p.m.	2.18 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.20 "	7.20 "	11.15 "	11.15 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
3.50 "	3.50 "	9.30 "	9.30 "	3.20 "	3.20 "
9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
8.35 "	8.35 "	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
11.40 "	11.40 "	10.15 "	10.15 "	11.40 "	11.40 "
3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.10 "	5.10 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	6.15 "	6.15 "
4.25 "	4.25 "	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	3.20 "	9.15 a.m.
8.40 "	8.40 "	2.20 "	2.20 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 "
—	2.45 a.m.	—	2.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
6.06 a.m.	6.06 a.m.	5.10 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	5.10 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	5.00 "	6.00 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 "	9.15 "
5.34 p.m.	5.34 p.m.	12.35 "	12.35 "	11.40 "	9.45 "
12.25 p.m.	12.25 p.m.	1.10 "	1.10 "	8.45 "	8.45 "
4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 "	11.40 "
5.50 "	5.50 "	7.30 "	7.30 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
3.15 "	3.15 "	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	3.20 "	3.20 "
9.35 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
7.00 "	7.00 "	5.25 "	5.25 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
9.40 "	9.40 "	2.40 "	2.40 "	11.40 a.m.	9.15 "
6.25 "	9.00 "	5.40 "	3.00 "	3.20 p.m.	9.15 "
1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 "
7.15 "	7.15 "	11.40 "	11.40 "	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
7.45 "	7.45 "	5.45 "	5.45 "	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
8.36 a.m.	8.36 a.m.	8.46 "	8.46 "	9.06 a.m.	9.06 "
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	1.28 p.m.	1.28 p.m.
4.12 "	4.12 "	4.22 "	4.22 "	4.40 "	4.40 "
—	5.40 a.m.	—	5.45 a.m.	11.40 "	9.45 a.m.
	6.15 p.m.		6.20 p.m.		

SUMMARY.

1. From Stony Hill, Gordon Town, &c., Mails are due daily. ... at 8.45 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, Mails are due daily. ... at 10.30 a.m.
3. From *Windward*. } East. { via Port Antonio on Mon., Wed. & Fri. ... at 11.40 a.m.
 } via Morant Bay on Tues. Thurs. & Sat. ... at 9.45 a.m.
4. By Train from Port Antonio daily ... at 11.40 a.m.
5. By Train from Montego Bay daily ... at 3.20 p.m.
6. From *Northside* } on Mon., Wed. & Fri. ... at 11.40 a.m.
 } on Tues., Thurs. & Sat. ... at 9.15 a.m.
7. From *Southside* } on Mon., Wed. & Fri. ... at 3.20 p.m.
 } on Tues., Thurs. & Sat. ... at 9.15 a.m.

HOUSE DELIVERY.

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in all parts of the City of Kingston, including Smith's Village, Hannah Town, Campbell Town, Franklin Town, Brown's Town, Passmore Town, and the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin Lands, thrice daily, viz.: 10.00 a.m., 12.30 p.m., and 3.45 p.m.

Correspondence is delivered in Lower St. Andrew as below:—

From HALFWAY TREE Post Office at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NORTH—From the junction of the Constant Spring Road and the road leading to King's House.

SOUTH—Down Halfway Tree Road to Oxford Road, along Oxford Road to Hope Road.

EAST—Matilda's Corner and Hope Road, from Oxford Road.

WEST—From Halfway Tree Court House to junction of Old Pound Road and Lyndhurst Road.

From CROSS ROADS Post Office at 9 15 a.m. and 2 p.m.:—

NORTH—From CROSS ROADS Post Office, along Caledonia Avenue, up to Halfway Tree and Hope Road to corner of Oxford Road.

SOUTH—Torrington Bridge and Slips Pen Road.

EAST—Marescaux Road.

WEST—From Cross Roads, along Retirement Road to corner of Lyndhurst Road and Old Pound Road, including Brentford Road.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage and registration fee.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 -	0s. 9d.	Above £5 and not exceeding £7 -	2s. 3d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 -	1s. 6d.	Above £7 and not exceeding £10 -	3s. 0d.

and 9d. for each additional £3 or fractional part of that sum.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Panama and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	-	0s. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	-	1 6
" 5 "	7	-	2 3
" 7 "	10	-	3 0

and in the case of the U. S. A., Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, 3d. for each additional £ or fractional part of £1.

The rate of exchange of Money Orders between the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands and Jamaica is \$4.87c. to the £.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding £2 -	0s. 6d.	Above £5 and not exceeding £7 -	1s. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 -	1s. 0d.	Above £7 and not exceeding £10 -	2s. 0d.

No single Order can be granted for more than ten pounds, except to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands; the limit in the first case being £40 and in the other cases £20 10s. 8d. or \$100.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remitter of a Money Order cannot be made until the Chief Office of the Paying Country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the original commission on the Order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and certain British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of a sum equal to one-third of the Commission collected at the Office of Issue. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the Payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the Remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the Remitter.

List of British Colonies, Protectorates and Postal Agencies abroad, and of Foreign Countries to which Money Orders may be sent.

Aden, Adrianople, Algeria, Andaman Islands, Angola, Antigua, Argentine Republic, Asmara Assab, Austria, Australia, Austrian Agencies in the Levant, Asia Minor, &c. Azores, Bagdad, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bassorah or Basra, Basutoland, Belgium, Beluchistan, Bengasi, Tripoli; Bermuda, Beyrout, Borneo, Bosnia, British Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British Columbia, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bulgaria, Bunder Abbas or Gomboon, Burma, Bushire or Abu shehr, Cameroons, (The), Canada, (Dominion of), Canal Zone:—Ancon, Ancon Sta. A., Bas-Obispo, Bohio, Corozal, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, Frioles, Gorgona, Gatun, La Boca, Lascascados, Matachin, Paraiso, Pedro Miguel, San Pablo, Tabernilla; Candia (Candie), Canea (Khania La Canée), Cape Colony, Cape Verde Island, Caroline Islands, Cayman Islands, Cesme (Chesmé Tcheshmé), Ceylon, Chatham Islands, Cheren, Chile, China:—(a) British P.O. Agencies, (b) German P.O., Agency at Tsintau (Kiautschou), (c) Japanese P.O. Agencies, Chios (Khios), Congo Free State, Constantinople (British P.O.), Cook Islands, Corea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Danish W. Indies, Dardanelles, Dédé-Agatch (Dédé Aghadj), Denmark and Faroe Island, Dominica, Durazzo, Dutch E. Indies, Egypt, Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, Formosa (including Pescadores Is.), France and Algeria, Federated Malay States, Friendly Islands, Gallipoli, Gambia, Germany (T.), German E. Africa, German S. W. Africa, Gibraltar, Goa, Gold Coast, Greece, Grenada (W. Ind.), Guadalur or Gwadel, Haifa (Caifa Kaifa), Hawaii (Sandwich Is.), Heligoland, Herzegovina, Holland, Hong Kong, Hungary; Iceland, India, Indian P.O. Agencies on the Persian Gulf, and in Tibet, Ineboli Italy, (with San Marino and Italian Agencies on the Red Sea and in the Regency of Tripoli), Jaffa, Janina, Japan, Jask, Jerusalem, Kaifa (Caifa), Kavalla (Cavalla), Kerassonde (Keressoun), Kiautschou, Korea, Labuan, Lagos (Turkey), Lagos (West Africa), Levant (The), Liberia, Linga or Lingor, Lorenzo Marques, Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of), Madeira, Mahe Islands (Seychelles), Malacca, Malta, Manitoba, Marshall Islands, Massowah, Mauritius, Mexico (United States of), Mitylene, Mohammerah, Monaco, Montenegro, Montserrat, Morocco (Tangier only), Mozambique, Muscat, Natal, Netherlands, Nevis, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Guinea (German Protectorate of), New South Wales, New Zealand, Nigeria (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), North Borneo (Brit.), Norway, Nova Scotia, Novi Bazar (Austrian Field Posts in), Ontario, Orange River Colony, Panama (Brit. P.O.), Papua, Penang, Penrhyn Is., Persian Gulf Postal Agencies on), Pescadores Is., Philippine Is., Pondicherry, Porto Rico, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Portuguese Colonies (except Portuguese India), Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, Prevesa, Prince Edward Is., Quebec, Queensland Retimo (Rethymo), Rhodes, Rhodesia, Rodosto, Rodrigues Is., Roumania, Russia, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas (Danish W. I.), St. Thomas and Principe, St. Vincent, Salonica (British P.O.), Salvador (Republic of, Samoa) (German Prot.), Samsoun, Sandwich Islands, San Giovanni di Medua, San Marino, Santi Quaranta (Serandouz), Sarawak, Scutari (Albania), Servia, Seychelles, Siam, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Smyrna (Brit. P.O.), South Australia, Straits Settlements, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangiers, Tasmania, Tobago, Togo, Transvaal, Trebizond (Trapezunt), Trinidad, Tripoli, Barbary; Tsintau, Tunis, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, United States of America, Uruguay, Valona, Vathy Samos, Victoria, Virgin Islands, West Australia, Yukon, Zanzibar, Zululand.

POSTAL ORDERS (INLAND).

1. Every Inland Postal Order shall be for one of the following amounts, and the following commission shall be paid :—

Amount.	Commission.	Amount.	Commission.
Sixpence	Half-penny	Two Shillings & Sixpence	Half-penny
One Shilling	Half-penny	Five Shillings	One-penny
One Shilling & Sixpence	Half-penny	Ten Shillings	Two-pence

2. Inland Postal Orders will only be issued at a Post Office, and will be payable at the Treasury, Kingston, the General Post Office and all Parochial Treasuries in the island.

3. Inland Postal Orders will, however, be cashed by any District Postmaster or by any Assistant Collector of Taxes (subject to these Regulations) when their respective offices are open ; and, provided, that they have sufficient funds for that purpose. They will also be accepted in payment of taxes or other public dues, whenever they have been filled up for payment at the Treasury of the parish in which such dues are being paid.

4. Before a Postmaster issues a Postal Order, the amount of the Order and the Commission thereon shall be paid to him, and he shall sign the Order and stamp it with the Office-Dated-Stamp, specifying the day of the month in which the Order is issued.

5. The amount of a Postal Order, and the commission thereon, must be paid to the Postmaster in *cash*. Postage stamps will *not* be accepted in payment for Postal Orders ; but postage stamps may, however, be affixed to a Postal Order to an amount not exceeding five pence for the purpose of increasing to that extent the value of such Postal Order. Any stamps in excess of that amount which may be affixed to a Postal Order will not be redeemed by the Paying Officer.

6. Each Postal Order shall be printed on such paper and in such characters and with such distinctive marks, whether on the face of it or in the paper or otherwise and the amount of the commission shall be denominated by means of such stamp or mark as the Postmaster for Jamaica, under the authority of the Governor, shall from time to time direct.

7. The blanks in a Postal Order for the name of the person entitled to the money (in these Regulations referred to as the Payee) and for the name of the Treasury at which it is to be paid may be filled in before or after issue.

8. If the blanks are not filled in before issue the person to whom the order is issued must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the Payee and may fill in the name of the Treasury at which the amount is to be paid.

9. The Payee must sign the receipt at the foot of the Order, and must also fill in the name of the Treasury if that has not already been done.

10. No alteration can be made in the name of the Payee or of the Treasury when once filled in except by the direction of the Chief Treasurer.

11. When a Postal Order is presented for payment, otherwise than through a Banker, the Paying Officer shall require the receipt for the amount of the Order to be first signed and may refuse payment until he is satisfied that it is signed by or under the authority of the person appearing to be the Payee.

12. He may also if the receipt is not signed in his presence, take reasonable means to satisfy himself that the person presenting the Order is either the Payee or his Agent.

13. He shall also require the person presenting the Order to sign his name on the Order before its payment, although the receipt has already been signed.

14. Nevertheless the signature to the receipt shall, in all cases, be a sufficient authority to the Paying Officer for the payment of the amount of the Order if that signature purports to be the signature of the Payee, and it shall not be necessary to prove that the receipt was signed by or under the authority of the Payee.

15. A Postal Order may be crossed. It may be crossed generally by the addition on its face of the words "and Company," or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines thus : "_____ & Co." or of two parallel transverse lines simply. It may be crossed specially by the addition on its face of the name of a Banker, in which case the order shall be deemed to be crossed to that Banker.

16. A Postal Order which is crossed generally may also be crossed specially.
17. A Banker to whom a Postal Order is crossed may again cross it specially to another Banker as his Agent for collection.
18. Where a Postal Order is crossed generally, the Paying Officer may pay it to any responsible person known to him, as well as through a Banker.
19. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially, the Paying Officer shall refuse to pay it except to the Banker to whom it is crossed or his Agent for collection.
20. Where a Postal Order is crossed specially to more than one Banker, except when crossed to an Agent for the purpose of collection, the Paying Officer shall refuse payment thereof.
21. If a Postal Order, which is crossed whether generally or specially, is presented by or through a Banker with the name of such Banker written or stamped upon the face thereof that name may be accepted as a sufficient receipt for the amount of the Order and the Order may be paid without any other receipt.
22. Provided that when the Order is crossed specially to a second Banker as Agent for collection the name of such second Banker written or stamped upon the face of the Order may be accepted as a receipt under this Regulation.
23. An Order which is crossed generally or specially, if presented for payment by or through a Banker, may be paid at any Treasury in Jamaica notwithstanding that the blank has been filled in with the name of some particular Treasury.
24. After the expiration of three months from the last day of the month in which any such Order is issued the Order shall be payable only on payment, in the manner for the time being directed by the Chief Treasurer, of a commission equal to the amount of the original commission with the addition (if more than three months have elapsed since the said expiration) of the amount of the original commission for any further period of three months which has so elapsed and for any portion of any such period of three months over and above any complete period.
25. A Postal Order will be payable during the hours for the time being appointed for public business at the Office at which it is presented for payment.
26. If a Postal Order presented for payment has any erasure or alteration, or is cut, defaced or mutilated, the Paying Officer may refuse payment and refer the person presenting it to the Chief Treasurer.
27. Payment of a Postal Order may be refused or be delayed, but the Paying Officer shall immediately report the cause thereof to the Chief Treasurer.
28. Upon paying a Postal Order the Paying Officer shall immediately place in the space provided for that purpose an impression of his Office Stamp specifying the date of payment, and thereby cancel the Order.
29. A Postal Order which has been cashed by a District Postmaster or by an Assistant Collector of Taxes must *not* be re-issued, but must be included in the first remittance of public revenue to the Treasury at which such Order has been made payable.
30. District Postmasters and Assistant Collectors of Taxes must, however, take care that all the Regulations herein laid down have been strictly complied with in the case of Orders which they cash or accept in payment of taxes or other public due.
31. The payment of the amount of a Postal Order, to whomsoever made, shall discharge the Postmaster for Jamaica, the Chief Treasurer and their Officers from all liability whatsoever in respect of that Order notwithstanding any forgery, fraud, mistake or loss which may have been committed or have occurred in reference to such Order or to the procuring thereof or to the obtaining the payment thereof; and notwithstanding any disregard of these Regulations, and notwithstanding anything whatsoever.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

A scheme instituted by the Imperial Post Office under which British Postal Orders are issued and paid in the colonies was extended to Jamaica as from 1st October, 1904. These orders may now be purchased or cashed at the Money Order

Branch of the General Post Office, at the several Parochial Treasuries and at the Cross Roads Post Office. The commission chargeable on orders issued is as follows:—

At 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d.	...	1d.
“ 5s.	...	2d.
“ 10s.	...	3d.
“ 20s.		5d.

In the United Kingdom orders are in circulation for every complete sixpence from 6d. up to 20/; and also orders for 21/. Any of these presented will, if in order be paid, but for the present the issue in the colony is limited to the seven denominations noted.

British postal orders are negotiable in the United Kingdom and in the following colonies and postal agencies which have given adhesion to the scheme:—

Aden, Andaman Islands, Antigua, Ascension, Bahamas, Baluchistan, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, Beyrout (British Agency) British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Burma, Bushire, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, Chatham Island, Constantinople, (British Agency), Cook Islands, Cyprus, Dominica, Egypt (including the Soudan), Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Federated Malay States, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong (and its Agencies in China), India (and Indian Post Offices on the Persian Gulf and in Tibet), Jamaica, Labuan, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, Natal, Nevis, Newfoundland, New Zealand, North Eastern Rhodesia, Northern Nigeria, North Western Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Orange River Colony, Panama (British Agency), Penhryn Island, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Salonica (British Agency), Sarawak, Savage Island, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Smyrna (British Agency), Somaliland Protectorate, Soudan, Southern Nigeria (Lagos), Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tangier, (including British Post Office Agencies at Casablanca, Fez, Larache, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Sabi, and Vetuan), Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Generally the Rules governing the issue and payment of local Postal Orders are applicable to the issue and payment of British Postal Orders, but the following principal modifications are to be noted:—

- i. The issue and payment outside of Kingston and Cross Roads is vested in the Parochial Treasurer and not in the District Postmaster.
- ii. Broken amounts, but not fractions of a penny, may be made up by the use of British or Local Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number and five pence in value affixed to the face of any one Postal Order in the space provided for the purpose. Perforated Stamps cannot be accepted for this purpose.
- iii. If an Order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged. This commission must be paid in cash. Postal Orders presented for payment more than six months from the last day of the month of issue are not paid until reference has been made to London.
- iv. If a Postal Order be crossed payment will only be made through a Banker and if the name of the Banker be added payment will only be made through that Banker.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange, between Jamaica and the United Kingdom; certain places via the United Kingdom; British Colonies in the West Indies; British Honduras, Canada and the United States of America, is now in operation.

Parcel Post business is transacted at the Head Office, Kingston, and at all Post Offices indicated under "Mail Conveyance" by the letters pp.

Parcel mails for the British Colonies in the West Indies are made up in Kingston on every alternate Thursday for despatch by the Royal Mail Line of Steamers—parcels being received up to two hours before the time advertised for closing the ordinary letter mail; and, for the United Kingdom, by the Direct Line, every alternate Thursday, parcels being received up to 4 p.m., the previous day.

Parcel mails for the United States, Canal Zone, Canada, and Turks Islands are closed for despatch by each direct opportunity, the hour of closing being duly notified on each occasion.

REGULATIONS.

The following are the most important *special* regulations and conditions to be observed with respect to parcels for the United Kingdom, British Colonies, &c. :—

The postage must in all cases *be paid in advance*, and by means of postage stamps which must be affixed by the sender, and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It should bear the words, "Parcel Post" in the upper left hand corner, and the name and address of the sender. The date of posting should also be added. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Postmaster or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting may be obtained, if desired, by the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Parcels will be liable to Customs duties and regulations, and the sender of each parcel will be required to make a Customs declaration, furnishing—upon a special form provided for the purpose, which can be obtained at any Post Office authorized to transact parcels post business—an accurate statement of the contents and value, the date of posting, and the sender's signature and place of abode. Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

No parcels containing dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases, or any contraband articles or substances will be accepted for transmission. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same any paper or communication of the nature of a letter such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed; and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid inland rate of postage.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission.

Parcels re-directed from one address to another will be surcharged a fresh postage at the pre-paid rate.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, if his address be given on the parcel, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of.

If returned or re-directed from one country to another the parcel will be charged a full rate of postage.

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be securely and substantially packed and closed by the sender and in some cases seals may be found necessary. If wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate.*

Parcels containing coin, anything made of gold or silver or other precious articles cannot be forwarded to a country participating in the insurance scheme (page 160) except the parcel is insured.

*The rule does not apply to parcels for the U.S. which must not be closed against inspection in any manner whatever.

CASH ON DELIVERY SYSTEM.

A Cash on Delivery System of Parcels is in existence between this Colony and the United Kingdom, and the public can order goods of a maximum value of £20 from a merchant in the United Kingdom. The value of the parcel, plus the fees charged for the service, on being paid to the Post Office, is remitted direct to the merchant in the United Kingdom. In like manner an order from the United Kingdom on Jamaica can be executed, and the value of the parcel collected in the United Kingdom and remitted direct to the merchant in Jamaica.

Any further information, including fees to be charged, can be obtained from the Parcel Post Office, Kingston, to which office the service, at present, is limited.

The following are the special Regulations which govern the exchange of parcels with the United States of America and the Canal Zone:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will, if required be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, postcards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must not* be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; liquids, and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of two-pence (or five cents) additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must **NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent.) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be so advised; and, if no action is taken by him within three months, the parcel may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

The following are the regulations and conditions with respect to the Parcel Post Exchange with Canada :—

A parcel may not exceed eleven pounds in weight, two feet in length and one foot in width or depth.

The postage on parcels *must* be prepaid by Postage Stamps.

All parcels will be subject to the Customs dues, laws and regulations in force in either country; and to each parcel must be affixed a "Customs declaration" containing an accurate statement of the contents and value thereof; the date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

A parcel may *not* contain the following:—

I. A letter or the communication of the nature of personal correspondence.

II. Any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it will be sent forward *separately* charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

III. Any explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substance which may in any way damage or destroy other parcels, or the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

An undelivered parcel may be re-directed to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned or be collected from the sender on delivery.

Parcels which cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, or the senders of which cannot be found, will be returned to the country of origin for disposal as undelivered, or "dead" matter.

The Post Office Department of either country will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

The parcels must be securely and substantially packed.

The exchange of parcels will be effected by means of steamers plying between ports in Canada and Jamaica.

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea under the Parcel Post arrangements with the Imperial Post Office are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered as under, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

In Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit, by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the "Parcel Post Office."

In the country, across the Post Office counter; provided that such Post Office is an office authorised to transact parcel post business

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office; and, unless such duty be paid within fourteen days after the arrival of the parcel at the office of address the parcel will be liable to be sent to the King's Warehouse.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has not any control whatever in the matter of duty.

PREPAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES,

And other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom.

Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom may, if they so desire, take upon themselves the prepayment of the Customs duty and other charges which in ordinary cases are leviable on the addressee. The sender will be told at the time of posting what the approximate amount of these charges will be, and a deposit will be taken of the estimated amount. A settlement will subsequently be made when a statement of the total amount of the charges has been received from the United Kingdom Post Office. The following are the conditions:—

- I. Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office conducting parcels post business.
- II. The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."
- III. The sender must fill up and sign a formal undertaking to pay on demand the amount of the charges due. Forms for this declaration may be had on application to the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office conducting parcels post business.
- IV. Parcels for free delivery will only be accepted from persons whose settled residence is in Jamaica. If the sender is residing only temporarily in Jamaica a parcel cannot be accepted for delivery free of charge.
- V. A fee of 6d. per parcel is charged for the cost of the service in addition to the postage and deposit for duty. This fee must be paid by a stamp or stamps affixed by the sender to his form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VI. The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or the district postmaster may, in each case, decide. This deposit will, for the present, be the amount of the estimated duty and must be paid by stamps affixed to the form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VII. When a deposit has been collected the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston will fill up and sign the receipt at the foot of the form of undertaking. He will hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from Kingston, or send it to the district postmaster to hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from any other post office.
- VIII. One form of undertaking will suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted together by the same sender to the same addressee. In such cases the fee will be 6d. for each parcel.
- IX. The following are the articles liable to duty under the United Kingdom Tariff which are likely to be despatched from Jamaica by Parcels Post, together with the rates of duty thereon:—

		£	s.	d.
Cocoa	... per lb.	0	0	1
" Husks and shells per cwt. 2s. Take deposit	" "	0	0	1
" or chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured	" "	0	0	2
" Butter	" "	0	0	1
Coffee, per cwt. 14s. Take deposit	" "	0	0	2
" kiln dried, roasted or ground	" "	0	0	2
Confectionery, containing chocolate	" "	0	2	0
Fruit, liable to duty if preserved with sugar—see sugar				
Ginger, " " " " " "				
Molasses, per cwt. 1s. to 2s. 9d. Take deposit	" "	0	0	1
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	" "	0	0	3
Spirits and Strong Waters:—				
Rum, other Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, such as Pimento Dram, Prune Dram, Anisou, Aniseed, Milk Punch, Orange Wine, Ginger Wine, Kola Wine, &c.	per pt. bot.	0	1	5
	" qt. "	0	2	9
Perfumed spirits	" pt. bot.	0	1	8
	" qt. "	0	3	3

			£	s.	d.
Sugar, per cwt. from 1s. to 4s. 2d. Take deposit		per lb.	0	0	1
(Under "Sugar" is included anything containing or preserved in syrup or sugar, such as					
Candied or drained peel					
Cocoanut.					
Confectionery other than chocolate.					
Fruit.					
Ginger					
Marmalade.					
Jam.					
Tea	...	per lb.	0	0	8
Tobacco, manufactured, viz. :					
Cigars	...	" "	0	7	0
Cigarettes	...	" "	0	5	8
Pipe tobacco, including "Donkey Rope" Cavendish and Negrohead	...	" "	0	5	4
Other manufactured tobacco	...	" "	0	4	8
Snuff	...	" "	0	4	10
Tobacco, unmanufactured, including "stemmed" or "stripped"	" "	" "	0	3	8½
" " unstemmed or unstripped	" "	" "	0	3	8
Wine, still	...	per pt. bot.	0	0	3
" "	...	" qrt. "	0	0	5
" sparkling	...	" pt. "	0	0	4
" "	...	" qrt. "	0	0	8

Under "Wine" is meant only the fermented juice of the grape. So-called "Orange Wine," "Ginger Wine," "Kola Wine," &c., are dutiable under "Spirits and Strong Waters," as "Mixtures containing spirits."

X. Parcels will be accepted in the United Kingdom for delivery in Jamaica free of Customs duty on conditions similar to the foregoing. Such parcels are liable to examination on arrival for Customs purposes, and all pains and penalties attaching for undervaluation or misrepresentation of contents or to prohibited goods will be enforced against the goods themselves or against the parties assuming the charges, as may be decided by the proper authorities.

DIMENSIONS.

CLASS I.

Greatest length 3 feet 6 inches. Greatest girth and length combined 6 feet.

For Great Britain and Ireland, British Colonies and Possessions generally (except Canada); for Foreign Countries (except as stated in Classes III. and IV.); and for the United States of America.

CLASS II.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest depth or width 1 foot.

For Canada.

CLASS III.

Greatest length 2 feet. Greatest length and girth combined 4 feet.

French Colonies and Possessions, Annam, Argentine Republic, Austrian and French Postal Agencies in Turkey, Chili, Congo Free State, Italy, Maderia via France, Malta via Italy, Portugal via France, Spain, Tahiti.

CLASS IV.

Two feet in any direction.

Austria-Hungary, Azores, Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Camerouns, Denmark, France, Germany, Greek Ports, Heligoland, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Luxemburg, Madeira via Portugal, Norway, Portugal (direct), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland.

Insurance of Parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other Countries.

1. Every insured **Parcel** must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey, and must be sealed with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each join and loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

2. All the seals on an insured **parcel** must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

3. **Parcels** containing coin or bullion (not to exceed 5*l.* in value, except in the case of coins clearly intended for purposes of ornament,) watches, jewellery, or any article of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up or otherwise fastened, in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each join and loose flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

4. If a **parcel** tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless **the onus of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing the packet lies upon the sender: and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.**

5. The amount for which a **parcel** is insured must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (15*l.*)," No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender. The amount must be entered on the letter Bill for Kingston.

6. No **parcel** can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered below against the name of the Country or Colony to which it is addressed. A **parcel** of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguard. **Over-insurance is an obstacle to compensation.**

7. The Countries to which **parcels** may be insured, the sum payable for Insurance, in addition to the postage which must be affixed to the parcel and the limit of insured value are:—

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Aden	120	0 8	Cameroons	400	0 9½
Algeria	200	0 9½	Cape Verd Islands (St. Vincent and Praia)	20	0 9½
Antigua	400	0 6	Ceylon	120	0 8
Ascension	50	0 8	Chili	50	0 8
Australia (Commonwealth)	50	0 8	China (British agencies only)	120	0 8
Austria-Hungary	400	0 8½	Comoro Islands	20	0 9½
Azores	20	0 8	Corsica	200	0 9½
Bahamas	50	0 9	Cyprus	120	0 9
Barbados	400	0 6	Dahomey	20	0 9½
Belgium	400	0 8	Danish West Indies	400	0 8½
Bermuda	400	0 8	Denmark (including Greenland)	400	0 8
Bosnio Herzegovina	400	0 9	Dominica	400	0 6
British East Africa (including Uganda)	120	0 8	Dutch Guiana	20	0 9½
British Guiana	400	0 6	Dutch West Indies	20	0 8½
British North Borneo	120	0 9	Ecuador	20	0 9½

Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.	Country.	Limit of Insured Value.	Fee to be collected in addition to the postage for every £12 of insured value.
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Egypt	400	0 8	New Zealand	400	0
Eritirea, Red Sea	40	0 10	Nigeria (Southern)	120	0 8
Falkland Islands	50	0 8	Norway	400	0 8
Faroe Islands	400	0 8	Nyasaland, Protectorate	20	0 9
Frome	200	0 8	Persia	20	0 10
French Guiana (Cayenne)	20	0 9½	Portugal	20	0 8
French Guiana (Conakry)	20	0 9½	Portuguese East Africa	20	0 8
French Indo China	20	0 9½	Portuguese India	20	0 8½
French Somali Coast	20	0 9½	Portuguese West Africa	20	0 9½
Gambia	400	0 8	Reunion	20	0 9½
Germany	400	0 8	Roumania	400	0 9
Gibraltar	50	0 8	Russia	400	0 8½
Gold Coast Colony	50	0 8	St. Helena	50	0 8
Great Britain	400	0 6	St. Kitts	400	0 6
Grenada	50	0 6	St. Lucia	120	0 6
Guadeloupe	20	0 9½	St. Vincent	50	0 6
Holland	40	0 8	Sarawak	400	0 9
Hong Kong	120	0 8	Senegal	20	0 9½
India (including Aden, Perim the Auduman Islands and Burma)	120	0 8	Servia	20	0 9
Italy	40	0 8½	Seychelles	20	0 10½
Ivory Coast	20	0 9½	Sierra Leone	400	0 8
Japan	40	0 9½	Somaliland	400	0 9
Lagos	50	0 8	Straits Settlements	120	0 8
Liberia	20	0 8	Sweden	400	0 8
Luxemburg, Grand	400	0 7½	Switzerland	400	0 8½
Duchy of			Tobago	400	0 6
Macao (China)	20	0 8½	Togoland	400	0 9½
Madagascar	20	0 9½	Tortola	400	0 6
Madeira	20	0 8	Trinidad	400	0 6
Malay States	60	0 8½	Tipoli (Africa)	40	0 9½
Malta	120	0 8	Tunis	40	0 9½
Martinique	20	0 9½	Turkey—British Agencies	40	0 8
Mauritius	400	0 9	do Austrian Post Offices	40	0 10
Montenegro	40	0 10	do Ottoman Post Offices in Europe and in Asia	20	0 9½
Montserrat	400	0 6	Zanzibar	400	0 8
Nevis	400	0 6			
New Caledonia	20	0 9½			
Newfoundland	120	0 8			

CONDITIONS AND PROHIBITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

1.—LETTERS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the Continent of Europe, Austrian and French Post Offices in Turkish Ports, the Cameroons, the Cape of Good Hope, Republic of Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, French Colonies and Possessions, Natal, the Australian Colonies, Smyrna, Trinidad and Tunis, West Coast of Africa, is *strictly forbidden*.

In Jamaica (*except to places stated*) if any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But, if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the United States of America be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall not be forwarded; but will be held at sender's risk.

2—OTHER PARCELS OR POSTAL PACKETS.

A parcel must *not* contain another parcel or other postal packet, intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

3—DANGEROUS ARTICLES, &c.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable article, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place. (See below.)

II.—SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

AUSTRALIA, (Including Norfolk Island, Papua (British New Guinea) and Tasmania)—Opium and tobacco.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Letters, potatoes, foreign lottery tickets, plants with roots, secret and forbidden arms; gold and silver articles below the proper standard.

BELGIUM.—Letters, plants, fresh-meat, rags, air-guns, poignards, bayonets, sword-sticks, foreign bronze-copper, or nickel coins, saccharine or similar products, game out of season.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Spirits, opium, ganje, charas, bhang, cannabis-indica, parts of dutiable articles except by permission of the Governor.

CANADA.—Oleomargarine, butterine, and similar substitutes for butter.

CANAL ZONE.—Same as U.S.A.

CAPE COLONY.—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers, fruit, plants, parts of plants, bulbs, and cuttings of trees, tobacco stalks, essences of tea, coffee, chicory, tobacco, parts of the vine, stone-fruit trees, unless accompanied by a sworn declaration that they have not come from the United States of America or Canada.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Nil.

CEYLON.—Arms and ammunition by way of merchandise; parts sent separately of articles which are liable to Customs duty, current coin.

CHINA (through Hong Kong Post Office).—Opium.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.—Letters, arms, ammunition.

COSTA RICA.—Letters, arms, ammunition, precious metals, tobacco.

DANISH WEST INDIES, ST. JOHN, ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS.—Letters.

DENMARK.—Letters, foreign lottery tickets and prospectuses, imitations of money, notes, stamps, or bills, potatoes, hay, straw, manure, &c.

DUTCH GUIANA OR SURINAM.—Letters, coin, raw gold or silver, live animals.

DUTCH WEST INDIES, CURACAO, &c.—Letters.

FIJI.—Letters.

FRANCE, FRENCH CONGO, GUIANA, INDOSUMATRA, SOMALI COAST, and SOUDAN.—(See Senegal.)—Letters, saccharine products, secret and forbidden arms, ammunition, game out of season (grouse not included), fresh meat, foreign bronze coin, tobacco unless addressed to the "Regie" or in limited quantities for the personal use of the addressee, essence of tobacco, playing cards, shrubs, young trees, parts of the vine. Medicine is subject to special restrictions.

GERMANY.—Letters, plants, roots, parts of the vine (except grapes), salt meat, saccharine and similar products.

GIBRALTAR.—Arms, parts of arms, ammunition.

GREECE.—Letters, copper and bronze money, fresh meat, sausages, raw hides, wool, the horns, bones, or other parts of oxen or sheep, plants and parts of plants, including flowers and fruit, worn out linen and bedding, old clothes, rags, old papers, playing cards, salt, and cigarette paper, saccharin, &c.

GUADELOUPE.—Same as France.

HOLLAND.—Letters, fresh meat, pork, sausages, hides, horns, living plants, fat of animals.

HONG KONG.—(Including Amoy, Canton, Fouchow, Hankow, Hoihow, Macao, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow.) Opium.

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS, *contd.*

- INDIA** (and places via India).—Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c.
- ITALY**.—Letters, unmanufactured tobacco, salt, pork in any form, bacon, sausages, plants, or living parts of plants including bulbs, truffles, mushrooms, &c. (except cut flowers and fruit from 1st November to 31st May), vegetable manure, game, from 1st January to 1st September, playing cards addressed to S. Marino, arms, medicine or other chemical compounds without the express previous permission of the Italian authorities, saccharin and its products, fresh meat, parcels addressed to persons condemned to hard labour, or to soldiers in military prisons; copper coins not current in Italy, measures not of the decimal system. Medicines if accompanied by the prescriptions, which must be copied on the Customs declaration form, is forwarded at sender's risk.
- JAPAN**.—Letters, opium, and articles used in smoking it; adulterated or injurious drugs, foods and beverages; anything else considered injurious to the public health or to the safety of animals or plants; tobacco leaves.
- LEEWARD ISLANDS** (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Virgin Islands, Tortola, &c).—Nil.
- MALTA**.—Letters, salt, pork, bacon, plants, or parts of plants except fresh cut flowers from 1st November to 31st May.
- MARTINIQUE**.—Same as France.
- NATAL** (Including Zululand).—Letters, specie, bullion, gold dust, nuggets, ostrich feathers.
- NEW ZEALAND**.—Letters, rags, worn clothing, vine cuttings, grapes, tobacco in any form.
- NORWAY**.—Letters. Pharmaceutical preparations addressed to private persons.
- ORANGE RIVER COLONY**.—(See Cape Colony.)
- PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF**.—Letters, arms, ammunition.
- PORTUGAL**.—Letters, tobacco, and tobacco seeds, parts of the vine (except grapes without leaves), plants, postage stamps or other stamps or stamped paper not obliterated, paper money payable to bearer; medicine (unless accompanied by the prescription) and (via France), gold, silver, jewellery, &c. A parcel may not consist of two or more packages tied together.
- RUSSIA IN EUROPE**.—Letters, plants, all parts of the vine, gold or silver coins, lottery tickets, arms, playing cards, sausages, &c., and, to Finland, brandy, poisons, potatoes, church effects, ether, &c.
- ST. HELENA**.—Ostrich feathers, Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, aqua-ardente, gold (unless manufactured).
- SPAIN**.—Letters, fire-arms and ammunition, air-guns, reproductions of Spanish maps or plans, missals, breviaries, rosaries, relics, &c., plants, gold, silver, jewellery, tobacco seed and juice.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**. (Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley and Singapore).—*Parcels will also be accepted at Sender's risk, for Johor, Negri Sembilaw, Pahang, Perak, Selangor and Sungie Ujong, in the Malayan Peninsula*.—Letters, Opium, spirits,
- SWEDEN**.—Letters, rags, shoddy, worn clothes (unless for the personal use of the addressee his family, or servants), manufactured gold and silver not of a certain degree of fineness, drugs and arsenic, unless addressed to professional men, articles made abroad bearing Swedish marks.
- SWITZERLAND**.—Letters, newspapers intended for sale or distribution, (unless addressed to a Post Office), alcohol, spirits of wine, salt, fresh meat, pork, bacon, or sausages; grapes, fruit trees plants, bulbs, and shrubs.
- TOBAGO**.—(Same as Trinidad.)
- TRANSVAAL**.—Money, gold, precious stones in addition to the articles inadmissible to the Cape Colony.
- TRINIDAD**.—Letters, parts of dutiable articles, rum, all other spirits *except* perfumed or medicinal spirits, gunga, bhang, cannabis-indica, opium.
- TURKS ISLAND**.—Letters.
- TURKEY**. (a) British Agencies. —Letters, printing type, leaf tobacco, salt, chlorate of potassium, foreign silver coins, lottery tickets, firearms, patent medicines and electrical appliances of all kinds. Plants, books, magazines and newspapers can be sent by parcel post only at sender's risk. Tobacco and cigars (by the Constantza route).
- UNITED KINGDOM**.—Letters; explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene; base or counterfeit coin; foreign coin other than gold and sil-

SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS, *contd.*

ver; fictitious stamps and any die, plate or material for making such stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco (except in transit); indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour (except by special permission of the British Customs Authorities); cut and compressed tobacco; tobacco packed with other goods; tobacco sweetened with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant; articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandize; foreign prison-made goods; lottery advertisements; saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxin, &c., or mixtures of the same; liquid celluloid; bounty-fed sugar produced in Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic, except in transit to other countries; rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases). Subject to the restrictions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff, is admitted, if declared, but is subject

to a fine in addition to the duty. Gold and silver plate, imported as merchandize, must be assayed, and is not admitted if below the proper standard. No parcel may contain coin (unless clearly intended for purposes of ornament) or bullion exceeding five pounds sterling in value.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Letters, post cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence, publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, poisons and explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live or dead animals (*except* dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; and live bees put up in wooden boxes with wire screens and moveable lids), fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour, lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.—Nil. *Except* Grenada, unmanufactured tobacco.

Table of Rates of Postage on Parcels to the United Kingdom and the undermentioned British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

TABLE I.—Triple Scale.

N.B.—For rates of postage to countries not included in these Tables apply to Parcel Post Office, Kingston.

Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding			Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding		
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Austria-Hungary via Hamburg ...	2	2	3	4	4	6	
Bahamas via United Kingdom ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
Barbados ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Belgium ...	1	8	2	10	4	0	
Bermuda via United Kingdom ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
British Guiana (Demerara) ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
British Honduras via United Kingdom ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
Ditto (Belize) direct ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Cayman Islands ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Ceylon ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
China (through Hong Kong Post Office) ...	1	8	3	4	5	0	
Colombia, Republic of ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Costa Rica via United Kingdom ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Cuba via United Kingdom ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas) ...	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Denmark ...	1	8	2	10	4	0	
Dutch Guiana, or Surinam ...	2	8	4	4	6	0	
Dutch West Indies (Curacao, &c.) via St. Thomas ...	2	8	3	8	4	8	

TABLE I.—Triple Scale, cntd.

Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding			Place of Destination.	Parcels not exceeding		
	3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.		3lbs.	7lbs.	11lbs.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
France	2 0	3 1	4 2	Newzealand (over 4 ft. but not over 6 ft. in length and girth...	2 8	4 4	6 6
Germany via Hamburg	1 8	2 10	4 0	Nicaragua	3 8	5 10	8 0
Gibraltar	1 8	3 4	5 0	Norway	1 8	2 10	4 0
Gold Coast Colony	1 8	3 4	5 0	Panama (Republic of)*	2 8	4 4	6 0
Greece via Brandisi	2 11	4 1	5 3	Persia	2 8	4 4	6 0
Guadeloupe via St. Thomas	2 0	3 0	4 0	Portugal	2 2	3 4	4 0
Holland	1 8	2 10	4 0	Russia in Europe	2 8	3 10	5 0
Hong Kong	1 8	3 4	5 0	Saint Helena	1 8	3 4	5 0
India, and places via India	1 8	3 4	5 0	Sierra Leone	1 8	3 4	5 0
Italy via France	2 2	3 4	4 6	Spain via France	2 2	3 4	4 6
Japan	2 8	4 4	6 0	Straits Settlements (Malacca, Penang, &c.)	1 8	3 4	5 0
Leeward Islands, viz., Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Virgin Islands (Tortola, &c.)	1 0	2 0	3 0	Sweden	2 2	3 4	4 6
Malta via Gibraltar	1 8	3 4	5 0	Switzerland	2 2	3 4	4 6
Martinique via St. Thomas	2 8	3 8	4 8	Tobago	1 0	2 0	3 0
Newfoundland	1 8	3 4	5 0	Trinidad	1 0	2 0	3 0
Newzealand (not exceeding 4 ft. in length and girth)	1 8	3 4	5 0	Turkey (British agencies, including Beyrout)...	1 8	3 4	5 0
				Turks and Caicos Islands	1 0	2 0	3 0
				United Kingdom	1 0	2 0	3 0
				Windward Islands, viz., Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	1 0	2 0	3 0

* Note.—This does not refer to parcels for the Canal Zone.

TABLE II.—Special Scale.

Place of Destination.	1lb.	1lbs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1lbs.	1bs.	1bs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Australia (including Norfolk Island, Papua (Br. New Guinea) and Tasmania)	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 10	4 5	4 10	5 4	6 6	7 0	7 6	8 0
Canada (Dominion of)	0 6	and for each additional lb. 6d. per lb. up to 11 lbs.									
Canal Zone; Ancon, Cristobal, Culebra, Empire, &c.†	0 6	"	"	"	"	"	6d.	"	"	11 lbs.	
Cape Colony	1 5	2 2	2 11	4 4	5 1	5 10	6 7	8 0	8 9	9 6	10 3
Fiji	1 8	2 4	3 0	4 4	5 0	5 8	6 4	7 8	8 4	9 0	9 8
Natal (including Zululand)	1 5	2 2	2 11	4 4	5 1	5 10	6 7	8 0	8 9	9 6	10 3
New Hebrides	1 9	2 4	2 11	4 2	4 9	5 4	5 11	7 2	7 9	8 4	8 11
Orange River Colony	1 8	2 8	3 8	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
Porto Rico	0 6	and for each additional lb. 6d. per lb. up to 11 lbs.									
Rhodesia	2 5	4 2	5 11	8 4	10 1	11 10	13 7	16 0	17 9	19 6	21 3
Transvaal	1 8	2 8	3 8	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 4	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0
United States of America	0 6	and for each additional lb. 6d. per lb. up to 11 lbs.									

† Note.—This does not refer to parcels for the Republic of Panama.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica. The Telegraph Offices are in the same buildings as the Post Offices.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is sixpence for the first twelve words and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portorage fee must be prepaid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portorage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in telegraph stamps or coin.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

Under an arrangement with the West India and Panama Telegraph Company and the Direct West India Cable Company telegrams addressed to the United Kingdom or to any foreign place with which there is telegraphic communication are accepted at any Telegraph Station in Jamaica on payment of the inland rate, in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Company, which may be ascertained by application at each station; such payment must be made in *cash*.

Return messages from places abroad will be delivered as addressed, subject to the charge for portorage, if any, and to any other claim for conveyance.

The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays excepted.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	J. B. Lucie-Smith	£600 0 0	3rd Mar., '72
Chief Clerk	E. Wolfe	320 0 0	1st Aug., '87
First Class Clerk	W. J. Heath	290 0 0	1st Jan., '78
Ditto	C. F. Duff	300 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Ditto	R. H. Fletcher	250 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Ditto	G. A. Hart	270 0 0	16th Jan., '80
Second Class Clerk	C. G. Kerr	200 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Ditto	W. E. B. Sinclair	170 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	J. E. Fletcher	160 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Ditto	S. Cross	120 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Third Class Clerk	W. A. Campbell	100 0 0	20th June, '03
Ditto	A. J. Foster	100 0 0	11th July, '01
Assistant	J. B. Facey	80 0 0	21st May, '06
Ditto	G. C. Foster	98 0 0	11th Sep., '06
Ditto	L. D. Romney	78 0 0	2nd Jan., '07
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	78 0 0	9th Jan., '08
Ditto	B. V. Brandy	78 0 0	1st Nov., '09
Ditto	F. Morin	78 0 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	W. J. Turner	78 0 0	1st July, '10
Supervisor of District Post and Telegraph Offices and Inspector of Telephones	G. A. Rock*	500 0 0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs	H. C. Wilson	400 0 0	1st Mar., '79

NOTE—In addition to the above there are an auxiliary staff of Female Clerks, and a subordinate staff of Sorters and Letter Carriers.

* Also fills the office of Government Electrical Inspector.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

For years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Grey brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," he added "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the honorable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum." This state of things continued until the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The Duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.
2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, almshouse or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.
3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.
4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.
5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.
6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments now vary from £100 to £150 per annum.
7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees, and also Vaccination fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter, subject to the approval of the Governor. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by the Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.
8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England or Jamaica, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £200 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half pay for a period, of not more than six months after each period of six years service; it will, however, be left to the discretion of the Governor, looking at the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their district in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pensions or indeed any pension will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case appear to him to warrant such a course.

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

17. District Medical Officers have no vested interest in a district to which they may be appointed, or in the size of such district.

The Governor may, at any time, in the interest of the public service, reduce or enlarge the size of any district.

18. District Medical Officers will be available for "any other duties" that the Governor shall call upon them to perform without any extra remuneration.

19. Should there be no hospital in a district, the District Medical Officer is required to keep and dispense drugs for constables and prisoners, paupers and yaws patients.

The drug supply is obtained from the Island Medical Stores.

20. No fees will be allowed to District Medical Officers for attendance on Indentured Immigrants located in the districts. The selection of a medical man to visit and to attend estates being left to the S.M.O. and Protector of Immigrants conjointly.

21. District Medical Officers are prohibited in future from entering into any business engagements unconnected with their profession. This prohibition does not extend to cases where land is necessarily attached to a house occupied by a District Medical Officer, and where he can supplement his income by having the land cultivated, without hampering himself in the discharge of his duties. This rule is to be considered prospective in respect to acquiring additional property on the part of those officers now in the service.

22. Under instructions conveyed in Colonial Secretary's Letter No. 6106/6163, dated the 7th October, 1886, District Medical Officers subsequently appointed are required to regulate their charges by the following tariff of medical fees which has been approved by the Legislative Council.

TARIFF OF MEDICAL FEES.

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.
For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.
2. For each visit in town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of Town—6s.
3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.

4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile from District Medical Officer's residence, 1s. 6d. permile or part of a mile one way : that is to say, the mileage paid for the outward journey to cover the return.
The above charges to include ordinary medicines.
5. For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.
6. If asked to stay for a day or night, according to agreement.
7. Consultation as Physician or Surgeon—21s., with mileage at the above rates.
Consultation means "in consultation" with another medical man.
Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.
Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.
8. A medical certificate—21s.
Ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.
9. *Midwifery*.—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances.
10. *Surgical Operations*.—Minor operations—10s. 6d. Fracture of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra. Major operations according to agreement.
11. This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.
12. The Tariff does not apply to *any but bona fide residents* in the island.
23. Tariff of Medical Fees for attendance upon families of European sub-officers of Constabulary:—

For each day visit—3s.

Advice at dispensary—2s.

For each night visit—6s.

Midwifery—£1 1s.

Mileage at 1s. 6d. per mile, when necessary.

24. The Government in medico legal cases before the Courts shall have first claim on the services of all Medical Officers who are in the Government Medical Service, and only such fees, if any, as are allowed by "The Witnesses Expenses Law" or its amendments, shall be given in payment.

In special cases in which a Government Medical Officer is with the consent of the Governor engaged to give expert evidence, such fees not exceeding £5 shall be paid as the Court in the discretion of the Presiding Judge shall allow.

25. Medical Officers joining the service after January, 1909, or on transfer after that date at their own request, are liable to be called upon by the Governor to hold outstations in such parts of their district as the exigencies of the public service appear to need. The Governor may appoint two such stations and no more for weekly visits to be held.

26. On outstation days, District Medical Officers will count mileage as from an outstation when the call is made at the outstation.

27. All Government Medical Officers whose—

(a) whole time is at the disposal of the Government,

(b) whole time is at the disposal of the Government, but who in addition are allowed consulting practice, are liable to perform any duty connected with their profession that the Governor may at any time call upon them to perform and that they reasonably are able to perform.

28. It is the duty of all Government Medical Officers who are in medical charge of Institutions such as Hospitals, Asylums, Sick Homes, Prisons, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, Reformatories, Public Schools managed by Trusts, whether under Government or otherwise, for attending which they receive fees or a salary, to call the attention of the responsible authorities of such Institutions to all matter affecting the sanitary condition and general sanitation thereof.

Districts.—There are 39 Medical Districts (including Port Royal) at present under the charge of 38 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers, and a Supernumerary, who, however, is liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st March, 1910 was £57,843 14s. 2d. The receipts were £1,131 6s. 8d., and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £56,712 7s. 6d.

Leave and Pensions.—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners

instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession ; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

Medical attendance on the poor.—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September, 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules, were amended in September, 1904, and stand as below :—

1. The Governor will on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise, appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s., as respects all parishes other than Kingston, and of the values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation,) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief, together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week, which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 14 students undergoing a course of instruction.

Hospitals.—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospital	23 beds	Lucea Hospital	18 beds	Spanish Town Hospital,	
Hordley	" 25 "	Sav.-la-Mar	" 10 "	70 beds	
Port Antonio	" 155 "	Black River	" 25 "	Cave Valley Hospital	6 beds
Buff Bay	" 40 "	Mandeville	" 25 "	Lepers Home	120 "
Annotto Bay	" 230 "	Chapelton	" 30 "		
Port Maria	" 100 "	Montego Bay	" 25 "		
St. Ann's Bay	" 20 "	Linstead	" 6 "		
Falmouth	" 20 "	Lionel Town	" 110 "	Total	1,176

Annotto Bay hospital has also been provided with 2 large marquees and 6 smaller ones in order to be able to cope with the large amount of sickness among the new coolie arrivals. The tents were boarded with wood several inches above the ground. As many as 260 patients have been accommodated in consequence. Any overflow is sent to Spanish Town hospital.

Admissions to the public general hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—

1. Cases of serious accident.
2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment.
3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness if in a condition to be moved should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, NORTH ST., KINGSTON.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution, and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution.

Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

Applicants for Medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets.

They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—

Mondays and	{	for Women and Children
Thursdays		
Tuesdays and	{	for Men
Fridays		

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

Board of Visitors Public Hospital, Kingston.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	|	Dr. H. E. Maunsell.
His Hon. Mr. Justice Beard		Rev. W. Graham.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) J. A. Allwood, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.)

Honorary Consulting Physician.

G. C. Henderson, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into Hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Boards, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night.

Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule however will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated in Rule 74.

THE JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE foundations of the Jamaica New Lunatic Asylum were laid in 1843 for the accommodation of 250 inmates, but, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the colony, the buildings were not completed and occupied until 1860, when the male patients who were confined at the old asylum—a part of the Kingston General Hospital—were transferred. The female inmates followed two years later.

The management of the old Asylum was vested in a body of Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly.

Dr. Bowerbank, in 1861 secured the appointment of a commission to investigate the alleged abuses in the treatment of lunatics. In that year, an Act was passed for the proper supervision and government of the new Lunatic Asylum, and a Board of visitors, an Inspector and Director, with a Medical Superintendent, were appointed to manage the institution.

Dr. Thomas Allen, Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Suffolk County Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent and soon after the duties of Inspector and Director were imposed upon him. He was a most energetic officer, and worked assiduously to ameliorate the condition of the inmates and their surroundings. In a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing the death-rate of the institution reduced by 50 per cent.

In 1893 it was found necessary to extend the boundaries and increase the accommodation. For this purpose £45,000 were borrowed to build a new asylum for the accommodation of 450 female lunatics; the buildings were completed and occupied early in 1906. The congestion from which the asylum had suffered for years was thereby effectually relieved.

The following table shews the most salient features in the management of the institution for the last 36 years. It will be observed that with the growth of its population the maintenance-rate is reduced, with the exception of the last completed year, the increase in that year being due to abnormal conditions brought

about by the earthquake. Excepting the same periods the percentage of recoveries has steadily increased.

Year.	Admitted during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions.	Percentage of deaths on total number under treatment.	Total Cost.	Weekly Cost per Head.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885-6	139	531	33.00	18.70	7,027 7 3	0 6 8
1895-6	174	795	45.95	5.50	11,867 3 1	0 6 10½
1905-6	230	1,264	48.20	6.80	16,852 9 7	0 5 11
1906-7	234	1,291	64.52	9.29	16,298 17 10	0 5 10
1907-8	279	1,292	42.65	9.82	17,078 8 3	0 6 3½
1908-9	237	1,269	35.86	9.45	17,786 8 11	0 6 5
1909-10	262	1,320	37.02	10.07	17,453 7 7½	0 6 1½

Board of Visitors, Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., *Chairman.*

Vacant.

Right Revd. Bishop Collins, S.J.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.

A. H. Jones.

Dr. James Ogilvie.

Captain Forwood.

G. P. Myers.

LEPERS HOME.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1908-09, 113 cases of leprosy were treated there.

Visiting Justices, Lepers Home.

Hon. Geo. McGrath

Dr. J. H. Peck.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

THIS Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the late Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from general revenue. The institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour, and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her late Majesty did much.

The Hospital, which was opened at the close of the year 1891, is a substantial brick building with verandahs along the sides in the tropical style. Accommodation was provided in the original building for 20 patients and 8 pupil nurses:

it has however now been reduced to 18 patients and 6 pupil nurses. The Matron, Assistant Matron and two charge nurses are resident.

During the first twelve months only 89 patients were admitted. The number steadily increased year by year and in the year ending March 31st, 1904, 813 patients were treated. Owing, however, to the reduction in the number of beds and increased charges, there has been a considerable diminution in the number of patients treated; for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1910, it was 650. The total number of nurses trained up to the close of 1910, was 150.

Admission to Hospital.—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or, from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

Every other poor person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce:

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

The matron will attend daily at the hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Payment will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and when necessary enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

Attendance at Homes.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in cases of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to in the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the medical officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.
- (d) The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.
- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Suptg. Medical Officer	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	£ 935 8 4	8th Oct., 1904
Senior and Accounting Clerk	A. A. Samuel	350 0 0	5th April, '75
First Class Clerk	M. C. Solomon	270 0 0	23rd Mar., '85
Ditto	Chas. Don	280 0 0	6th June, 1900
Assistant	G. G. Rankine	90 10 0	13th Feb., '05
Copyist and typist	Vacant	—	—
Assistant	R. Lopez	78 0 0	22nd June, '08
Assistant Storekeeper	C. P. Stephenson	78 0 0	8th March, '10
Assistant	S. B. Martin	60 0 0	11 May, '10
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer and Director	J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	—	8th Oct., 1904
Senior Medical Officer	C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.	600 0 0	1st June, '87
Senior Resident Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	†393 0 0	26th April, '95
Junior ditto	C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C., Cantab.	†315 0 0	1st Feb., '04
Supernary. Medical Officer	A. E. Myers, M.B., CH. B., Aberd.	200 0 0	1st Sep., '08
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	120 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	Miss T. M. Whittingham	120 0 0	Dec., 1910
Chaplain	Ven. Archd. Downer	50 0 0	Dec., '76
Bacteriologist and Pathologist	H. H. Scott, M.D.	†400 0 0	—
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. M.P.C.	¶700 0 0	11th Oct., '93
Senior Asst. Medical Officer	T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.	†400 0 0	30th June, '93
Junior ditto	Donald Neish, L.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glasgow	†310 0 0	21st Jan., '04
Clerk and Purveyor	J. W. A. Van Cuylenburg	†300 0 0	4th Dec., '88
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas	†164 1 3	1st June, '08
Second Class Clerk	R. R. Wynter	160 0 0	1st March, '93
Dispenser	G. M. Jopp	\$100 0 0	3rd Nov., '80
Storekeeper	J. Hogg	80 0 0	1st Nov., '08
Chief Attendant	T. Preston	†150 0 0	7th Oct., 1904
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>			
Medical Attendant	W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P.	450 0 0	18th April, '88
Superintendent and Dispenser	E. A. A. Levy	140 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron	Miss J. Newell	60 0 0	2nd June, '02
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B.	100 0 0	5th Nov., '91
Matron	Miss Jessie Davis	160 0 0	6th Jan., '92
Assistant Matron	Miss L. J. McGahan	50 0 0	April, '94
Clerk	A. A. Samuel	25 0 0	5th April, '75
Dispenser	R. A. N. Gordon	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal	J. F. Donovan, M.D.	450 0 0	16th Dec., '89
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Medical Attendant	M. Grabham, M.A., M.B. Cantab.	250 0 0	—

* The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expense on the authorized scale.

† And furnished residence.

‡ Also receives £100 under the Department of Agriculture.

§ Receives an allowance of £12 per annum for quarters and 1s. per diem for rations.

¶ Unfurnished residence.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
Kingston .	Kingston	L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.	1.5.83
St. Andrew	Stony Hill	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	1.5.94
	Gordon Town	J. J. Rogers, L.R.C.S., Ire., L.M., Ire., L.A.H. Dub.	8.6.92
	Lower St. Andrew	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.	Nevis '86
St. Thomas	St. David	C. E. Sharp, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P. Edin., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	1.9.10
	Morant Bay	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.	28.8.96
	Plantain Garden River	F. R. Evans, M.D., New York.	4.8.04
Portland .	Port Antonio	C. A. Moseley, M.B., C.M. Can.	2.6.81
	Buff Bay	H. J. George, L.R.C.P., & S., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.	15.12.04
St. Mary .	Annotto Bay	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas.	20.12.06
	Richmond	P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Edin.	23.1.93
	Port Maria	C. H. C. Farquharson, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.	22.10.04
St. Ann .	Gayle	G. I. Leese, M.B., B.C.H., Edin.	15.7.08
	St. Ann's Bay	H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	1.4.91
	Moneague	V. H. Mullen, L.R.C.S., Ire.	27.1.79
	Cave Valley	G. Hargreaves, M.D., C.M. Can., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P. & S. Glas.	25.5.91
Trelawny .	Ulster Spring	E. V. Smith, L.R.C.P., & S. Ed.	13.5.09
	Duncans	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M. Edin.	1.2.90
	Falmouth	Vacant.	
St. James	Montego Bay	G. W. Thompson	1.8.10
	Adelphi	H. J. Johnston, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Ed.	1.9.93
Hanover .	Luca	F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P. & S., Ire.	1.7.07
Westmore-land	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	16.5.92
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., M.S., Edin.	16.2.83
	Lambs River	E. H. B. Stafford	17.6.08
	Grange Hill	G. P. Campbell	1.4.05
St. Eliza-beth	Black River	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	1.4.92
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	14.10.84
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, M.B., C.M., Canada, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	12.6.01
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Cooke, L.M., F.R.C.S., Ire., L.R.C.P. Edin.	25.7.77
	Newport	M. Meikle, M.B., C.M., Edin.	24.1.06
	Mile Gully	E. V. Halliday, M.D., New York, L.R.C.S. Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	15.4.96
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Aber.	31.8.92
	Four Paths	E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	24.9.92
	Vere	H. G. Tillman, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P. & S., Can., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	4.2.90
St. Cath-erine	Spanish Town	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P.S., Glas.	2.10.08
	Linstead	L. M. Clark, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P. L.F.P. & S., Glas.	25.5.91
	Old Harbour	F. O. Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, D.P.H., Ir.	1.5.08
Port Royal	...	J. F. Donovan, M.D., Ire.	16.12.89

QUARANTINE.

The practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The law now in force is 38 of 1893.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer is authorised to admit her to pratique.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 14 of Law 38 of 1893 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast composed wholly, or in part, of earth, sand or mud, are not allowed to enter any Harbour of the Island with such ballast on board: provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels after disinfection.

There is power to the Governor to appoint lazarettos and to frame rules for the same.

Rules.—The following Rules were made in 1874 for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Health Officer are to hoist the yellow flag at the fore-top-gallant mast head and are to take up an anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between vessels in quarantine and the shore. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy placed to mark the quarantine ground or to anchor within 100 yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with the ships in quarantine all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in ships that are placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such Lazaretto or place as may be pointed out by the Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of ships in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Visiting Officer, and under his instruction and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the Lazaretto.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being landed, undergo such process of fumigation as the Visiting Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Visiting Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the Lazaretto. The Pilot, who accompanies the ship to sea, shall proceed on his return to the Lazaretto, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. In the cases where the Quarantine Board may think that the nature of the contagious or infectious disease is such as to render it unnecessary to keep the ship in which any case of such disease shall have occurred in quarantine for so long a period as fourteen days, or if there be other circumstances to justify any shortening of the period of fourteen days of quarantine, the Quarantine Board may, if they shall think fit, admit a vessel to practice at an earlier period than the period of fourteen days provided in Section 15 of Law 37 of 1869.

16. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules and Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law :—

“ If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board, or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board, such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship.

“ No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine :—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in quarantine, approved by the Governor in Privy Council on February 5th, 1908 :—

For first class passengers at the rate of 10/6 per day.

For second class passengers at the rate of 5/ per day.

For third class passengers at the rate of 3/ per day.

Children, according to class, charged as under :—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates.

3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates.

Under 3 years of age—free.

These rates to be increased by half in the case of passengers under treatment in the hospital at the station.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week, for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers has also been made.

The following rule was made by the Officer Administering the Government in Privy Council on the 16th November, 1888 :—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from, quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894, declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purposes of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893, viz. :—

Scarlet Fever	6 days	Measles	18 days
Diphtheria	4 "	Whooping Cough	14 "
Yellow Fever	18 "		

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers, servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment :

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being.

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently as may be deemed necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the Lazaretto, to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer, and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron, and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation, singing or noise, must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consists of block standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measures 112 ft. x 21 ft. x 20 ft, and has a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 feet wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition.

The second class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers. There are 95 cots for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers.

When the wards are full accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots.

Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom.

The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea-level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants. The Hospital at the station is now completely mosquito proof screened.

There is a Lyons' Steam Disinfecter at the station, where passengers clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected.

Water is stored in 2 tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 10,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons has been erected alongside the hospital.

A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade. The visitor to the tropics interested in marine life will not find objects of interest wanting.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. The following staff reside permanently in the Institution: a superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, while a nurse and serving woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required during periods of quarantine.

VISITING OFFICERS.

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893.)

Dr. J. F. Donovan . Port Royal (Health Officer)	A. W. Kennedy . Dry Harbour
F. C. Lofthouse (Deputy) do.	G. H. Davidson . Falmouth
E. P. Mudie . Morant Bay	R. E. Fonseca (Deputy) “
W. M. Robertson . Port Morant	G. P. McGrath . Montego Bay
W. B. Isaacs . Port Antonio	H. Barned (Deputy) do.
F. A. D. Eves (Deputy) do.	E. P. Wilson . Lucea
D. M. Robertson . Annotto Bay	E. A. Leeson . do (Deputy)
A. C. Murray (Deputy) do.	J. K. Collymore . Savanna-la-Mar
J. L. Lord . Port Maria	C. H. V. Hall . Black River
C. M. Muir . St. Ann's Bay	(Vacant) . Milk River
B. G. S. Crooks (Deputy) St. Ann's Bay	

QUARANTINE BOARD.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintendent Medical Officer.	Hon. E. A. H. Haggart
Dr. Frank Saunders	Dr. J. A. Allwood
Dr. Lawson Gifford	S. B. Cockell
	Col. H. O. Trevor, R.A.M.C.

M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.

BOARDS OF HEALTH.

FROM the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards, are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council, stated that “for many years he had been painfully im-

pressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes, &c., and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Central Board of Health.

Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*.
 Dr. Frank Saunders, Kingston.
 Dr. C. Castle, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston.
 Dr. L. Gifford, D.M.O., Kingston.
 Dr. James Ogilvie.
 Col. H. O. Trevor, R.A.M.C.
 J. M. Nethersole.
 R. S. Gamble.
 Dr J. A. Allwood.

M. C. Solomon, Secretary.

Bills of Health are granted by the Secretary to the Central Board free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

For Rules made under this Law see page 127 of Handbook for 1891-92.

LIST OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Linstead.
 Allwood, J. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Kingston.
 Ayton, A. A., M.B., B.S., Edin., Kingston.
 Branday, A. L. J., M.B., C.M., Edin.
 Brown, F. F., Kingston
 Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., &c., Port Antonio.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lon., D.M. & C.M., Montreal, Kingston.
 Cameron, J. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Kingston.
 Cassidy, M. J. T., M.B. B.S., Glas., Richmond.
 Castle, H. D. B., L.S.A., Lon., Santa Cruz.
 Cheyne, G. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., Newport.
 Clare, H. L., M.D., B.Ch., Dub., D.P.H.
 Clark, A. T., Lucea.
 Cox, J. L.C., L.R.C.P. & S., Ed., Lime Hall.
 Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Halfway Tree.
 Curphey, A. G., L.R.C.P., Ed., &c., Kingston.
 DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 DeLeon, John, M.R.C.S., Eng., Montego Bay.
 Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., Duncans.
 Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Spanish Town.
 Gideon, E. DeM., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Port Antonio
 Gill, George Frederick, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Moneague.
 Grosett, Hon. F. G. R., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Port Antonio.
 Harriott, Ed. R., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., &c., Santa Cruz.
 Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Kingston.
 Henderson, G. C., M.D., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., M.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
 Henriques, Henry B.
 Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Ramble.
 Isaacs, S. A., Savanna-la-Mar.
 Johnston, James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Brown's Town.
 Kinkad, E. C., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Kingston.
 LeTouzé, J. R., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., &c., Sav.-la-Mar.
 Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glasgow, Kingston.
 Lockett, G. V., B.M., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng.
 Lopez, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Spanish Town.
 Lyon, Peter MacDonald, M.B., M.S., Aber., Annotto Bay.
 MacPhail, Digby MacKenzie, M.B., M.S., Glas.
 Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Kingston.
 Matthews, Thomas Russell, M.B., B.S., Edin., Port Antonio.
 Maunsell, H. E., M.B., C.M., Irl., Kingston.
 McCatty, Alex. J., Montego Bay.
 McCrindle, J. R., M.B., C.M., Cross Roads.
 McKenley, Alex., G., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin. &c., May Pen.
 Miller, W. H., M.D., M.R.C.P. & S., Brown's Town.
 Mills, A. M., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.
 Mott-Trille, Radley, Cayman Brac.
 Murray, E. E., M.B., B.S., Lon., Kingston.
 Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., B.S., Edin., Highgate.
 Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c., Spanish Town.
 Ogilvie, James, L.F.P. & S., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
 Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
 Powell, F. C. H., L.S.A., Lon., Port Maria.
 Pringle, John, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, C.M.G., Cape Clear, Clonmel P.O.
 Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston
 Rerrie, J. P., L.S.A., Lon., Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
 Robins, Henry, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Sav.-la-Mar.
 Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Race Course.
 Robertson, O. D. F., Kingston.
 Salmon, A. J., Lucea.
 Saunders, A. R., M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.,
 Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
 Sherlock, R. G., L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., &c., Kingston.
 Stimpson, R. M., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Newport.
 Tait, G., (Reg. under Sec. 5 Law 28 of '85.) St. Ann's Bay.
 Tate, David Lawrence, M.B., B.S., Glas., Bluefields.
 Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Spur Tree.
 Thomson, George W., Montego Bay.
 Thorne, J. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Cave Valley.
 Todd, A. R., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Black River.
 Turner, W. Y., M.D., M.S., Glas., Coleyville.
 Verley, Reginald Charles, M.B., B.S., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Mandeville.
 Vernon, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.
 Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.
 White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Spanish Town.
 Wilson, W. E., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P., & S., Glas., Brown's Town.

POLICE.

IN 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an inspector general and a staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the inspector general is authorised to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires. In the Falmouth riot of 1859 the want of drill and discipline on the part of the old Police led to serious consequences. Five persons were killed without the order to fire being given by any responsible officer and while the Inspector in command was in front of the line endeavouring to secure the restoration of order. At Morant Bay, in 1865, the first thing done by the rioters was to attack the police station and to obtain possession of the arms, consisting of muskets, bayonets and pistols.

But although trained as a semi-military police the constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve the peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas, and other processes issuing from any court of justice or by any justice of the peace in a criminal matter, to aid the health and sanitary officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the towns and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district. In Kingston the town guard is further divided into night and day duty men, about two-thirds being on night guard and one-third on day guard. The regulated beats of the day guard consist principally of "fixed points;" these are established for the purpose of providing for the permanent presence of a constable in each of the populous and important centres of the city. In the other towns the beats are so arranged as to secure for the commercial quarters the vigilant attention of the patrols, while the residences are not without police supervision.

The constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the inspector general and to the custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstance connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquillity of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary constabulary and by the district constables, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every

habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a chief officer of police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Port Antonio, Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay, and Port Henderson are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbours and on the rivers of their respective districts.

The District Constabulary Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote parts of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary constabulary. If a district constable suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The district constables are resident householders of the districts. They report themselves periodically at the nearest constabulary station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The district constables are distinguished when on duty by a badge and a baton; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the officers of constabulary.

Special regulations are in force under which sub-officers and constables receive pensions from the Constabulary Pension Fund, which is formed by the deduction of eightpence in the pound from the pay of every sub-officer and constable of the force.

Officers of the force who were appointed before the coming into operation of the Pension Law of 1885, are entitled to pensions under that law, but officers subsequently appointed are required, if they desire to obtain pension, to contribute from their salaries towards the Pension Fund created under Law 26 of 1892.

The District Constables Law (5 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the district constables. All fines so inflicted are paid into the District Constables Fund, which fund will be used for the benefit of the district constables alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force are as follow:—

22 Vic., chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895, Law 5 of 1899, Law 2 of 1901, Law 28 of 1902, Law 28 of 1903, Law 14 of 1904, Law 19 of 1907 and Law 41 of 1908.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District. &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters Kingston	Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ker-shaw	*£800 0 0	1st Oct., '84
Staff Officer	Depôt	Capt. T. B. Nicholson	†	1st Feb., '07
Dep. Insp. Genl.	Kingston	J. H. McCrea	509 10 0	25th April, '87
First Class Inspector	Manchester	T. Alexander	409 10 0	21st Jan., '72
Ditto	Westmoreland	H. T. Thomas	409 10 0	17th April, '78
Ditto	St. Andrew	W. E. Clark	409 10 0	1st Dec., '79

* And Quarters. The Officers of the Force are provided with quarters or lodging allowances.

† Paid from the Militia Vote.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
			£ s. d.	
Second Class Inspector	St. Ann	H. C. G. Purchas .	359 10 0	2nd Jan., '83
Ditto	. Trelawny	G. E. Maunsell .	359 10 0	17th Aug., '82
Ditto	. St. Catherine	Melville D. Harrel .	*359 10 0	29th Jan., '96
Ditto	. Portland	A. F. Strachan .	359 10 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	. Clarendon	J. C. Knollys .	359 10 0	1st May, 1895
Third Class Inspector (Detective)	Kingston	W. N. A. Adams .	309 10 0	23rd Sep., 1896
Third Class Inspector	St. Mary	T. J. Hazlett .	3 9 10 0	17th April, '97
Ditto	. St. James and Hanover	Thos. Juno. Field .	309 10 0	23rd Sep., '96
Ditto	. St. Elizabeth	H. J. Dodd .	309 10 0	19th April, '02
Sub-Inspector	. Hanover	F. T. G. Tremlett .	198 8 9	23rd April, '83
Ditto	. St. Thomas	M. B. O'Sullivan .	198 8 9	6th July, '98
Ditto	. Kingston	C. C. Taylor .	198 8 9	4th Aug., '08
Ditto	. Kingston	O. F. Wright .	198 8 9	1st Nov., '08
Ditto	. Kingston	T. J. Paimier .	198 8 9	12th Jan., '07
Ditto	. Kingston	J. H. Charley .	198 8 9	1st April, '09
Chief Clerk	. Insp. General's Office	C. M. McL. Kerr .	400 0 0	1st Feb., '68
First Class Clerk	. "	J. E. Owen .	300 0 0	1st Dec., '74
Ditto	. "	L. H. Facey .	300 0 0	6th June, '77
Second Class Clerk	. "	H. P. C. Cox .	200 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Ditto	. "	W. A. Logan .	200 0 0	1st March, '96
Third Class Clerk	. "	H. J. F. Kerr .	100 0 0	1st Nov., 1900
Assistant	. "	R. N. Perkins .	60 0 0	26th July, '09
Assistant	. "	W. D. Campbell .	78 0 0	22nd July, '07
Typist	. "	H. A. D. Nond .	39 0 0	31st May, '10

* Inspector Harrel is also in charge of the Dépôt, in the absence of the Staff Officer of the local forces, and receives £50 per annum in addition to his pay for the instruction of recruits.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.

THE General Penitentiary at Kingston covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 628 convicts, male and female, who are all provided with separate cells. The women are entirely separated from the male prisoners, the institution being divided into two sides.

The men are classified according to their sentences, but they work in association. They are employed on the treadmill, in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres, a large portion of which has been recently acquired by Government. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

With a view of introducing the modern system of English prison discipline, classification and management, the late Mr. G. A. Douglas, an officer from the Woking Prison, was appointed in March, 1883, as Superintendent of the General Penitentiary. The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the army or in the constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English convict prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-con-

victed criminals. Hair cropping is allowed as a punishment for serious or repeated prison offences committed by women.

There is a District Prison at Spanish Town, which includes a County Gaol and a Debtors' Prison, affording accommodation for 612 prisoners with a prison farm attached.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1910, has been £15,772 6 4½

The gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol has been 6,275 5 5½

£22,047 11 10½

The gross earnings in cash of the General Penitentiary have been 3,899 13 8½

Of the St. Catherine District Prison and Gaol 938 12 2 4,838 5 10½

£17,209 5 11½

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £17,209 5s. 11½d. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £8,589 17s. 6d.

In 1885, a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the penitentiary, and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one chaplain. Provision is made for teaching the prisoners the elements of education.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the supreme court, and the resident magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Inspector-General of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of Prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison on 31st March in the past five years.

—	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
General Penitentiary	718	732	1,041	910	645
St. Catherine District Prison	577	444	621	484	527
	1,295	1,176	1,662	1,394	1,172

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st March, 1910, was 1,193.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following : For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Indus-

trial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage, Kingston, was certified in December, 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop Collins, S.J., of the Roman Catholic Church is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls (under Archbishop Nuttall) at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January, 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Gardens with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892, one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This was the commencement of the movement to separate non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, the Superintending Inspector of Schools being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND REFORMATORY, STONY HILL.

THE boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, tin-smiths, bakers, &c. 26 to 30 boys and 4 apprentices were employed during the year 1901-1910 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture, &c., of the value of £379 0s. 11d.; 16 to 24 boys were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £219 2s. 6d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 20 to 24 boys; they made all the outer clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £347 6s. 5d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £113 18s. 6d. Other boys worked in the bakery, garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation which in 1878, was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 33 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, Guinea grass, bananas, cocoa, oranges, grape-fruit, &c.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 435 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st March, 1910, was 8-51d., and the average earnings per child for that period, £5 14s. 9½d.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, house cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st March, 1910, 127,410 pieces of clothing were washed, the work being valued at £531 3s. 11d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £125 0s. 8d.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Colonial Secretary, <i>Chairman</i> .	Right Rev. Bishop J. J. Collins, S.J.
The Superintending Medical Officer.	Hon. H. H. Cousins.
His Honour Mr. Justice Beard	Hon. J. Pringle, C.M.G.
Hon. J. R. Williams.	L. G. Gruchy.
Venble. Archdeacon Downer.	A. M. Robinson.
His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.	Rev. J. E. Randall.

E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

CHILDREN IN THE REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Criminals.	Paupers.	Total.
31st Mar., 1902 .	116	43	159
" " 1903 .	119	34	153
" " 1904 .	151	34	185
" " 1905 .	220	44	264
" " 1906 .	269	47	316
" " 1907 .	253	46	299
" " 1908 .	298	47	345
" " 1909 .	276	46	322
" " 1910 .	326	109	435

The respective ages of the inmates in the Institution on the 31st March, 1910. were:—

	Years.			Total.
	Under 9.	Between 9 and 12.	Between 12 and 16.	
Criminals } Boys . . .	.	52	229	281
} Girls . . .	.	2	43	45
Paupers . . .	7	37	65	109
Total . . .	7	91	337	435

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>		£ s. d.	
Inspector General of Prisons and Reformatories .	Lieut. Col. A. E. Kershaw*	†...	1st Oct., '84.
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent of Prisons .	B. Toole .	†320 0 0	29th Jan., '96
Deputy Superintendent .	J. W. Sheridan .	†250 0 0	8th July, '92
	Personal allowance .	50 0 0	
Surgeon .	M. Graham, M.B. .	250 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Office Assistant .	G. E. Brown .	78 0 0	13th Sep., '07
Copyist .	R. K. Bird .	60 0 0	21st Aug., '08
Chief Warder .	J. Rippin .	190 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Storekeeper and Principal Warder .	G. W. Cooper .	†160 0 0	1st July, '07
Copyist in Store .	H. V. Vendryes .	60 0 0	Oct., '08
Principal Warder .	Vacant .		
Ditto .	J. Brown .	†140 0 0	9th Dec., '07
Ditto .	R. G. Black .	†130 0 0	6th June, '08
Salesman .	R. R. Facey .	110 0 0	13th June, '05
Dispenser .	J. Stewart .	120 0 0	16th May, '01
Overseer of Works .	J. R. Walker .	250 0 0	1st Aug., '09
Matron .	Miss Gordon .	104 0 0	16th Nov., '85
<i>St. Catherine District Prison.</i>			
Deputy Superintendent .	Chas. Andrews .	†250 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Surgeon .	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S., Ed.†	...	2nd Oct., '80
Chief Warder .	F. L. Isaacs .	†170 0 0	27th May., '96
Principal Warder .	G. Arnold .	†120 0 0	Nov. '09
ditto Temporary extra .	J. B. Parker .	†120 0 0	1st Jan., '10
Dispenser .	P. C. DeLeon§	100 0 0	19th Aug., '96
<i>Boys' Reformatory.</i>			
Superintendent .	Thomas Mair .	‡340 0 0	2nd April, '81
	Personal allowance .	25 0 0	
Dispenser and Storekeeper .	H. L. Nicholas .	80 0 0	26th Jan., '08
Schoolmaster .	E. T. Thompson .	100 0 0	21st Mar., '91
Surgeon .	R. S. Turton, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.R.C.P., Eng.¶	...	1st May, '94

* Paid at the rate of £800 as Inspector General of Police and of Prisons. The Inspector General receives reimbursement of travelling expenses under the regulations at present in force.

† Wood, water, light, residence and medical attendance.

‡ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Spanish Town District of St. Catherine.

§ 1s. per diem in lieu of rations. £24 per annum in lieu of quarters.

¶ Wood, water and residence

¶ Receives pay as District Medical Officer of Western District of St. Andrew.

EDUCATION.

THE subject of Education generally, and of Elementary Education in particular, has recently occupied so large a share of the attention of the public, that a section of the Handbook has been specially assigned to it, and readers are referred to Part VIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Suptg. Inspector of Schools	Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A.	*600	0	0	1st April, '84
Inspector of Schools	G. Hicks	*250	0	0	1st Mar., '76
Ditto	A. E. Lockyer, B.A.	*200	0	0	24th Feb. '91
Ditto	A. Young, B.A.	*200	0	0	1st Aug., '91
Ditto	P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A.	*200	0	0	11th July, 1900
Ditto	G. H. Deerr, B.A.	*200	0	0	28th Aug., '02
Ditto	E. V. Lockett, B.A.	*200	0	0	1st Sep., '03
Ditto	J. H. Duff	*180	0	0	1st Jan., '10
Examiner	F. E. Reed, B.A.	350	0	0	22nd June, '92
First Class Clerk	E. A. Andrews	300	0	0	15th Jan., '76
Second Class Clerk	D. A. Rankine	130	0	0	1st Oct., '02
Ditto	E. P. Fletcher	110	0	0	11th May, '97
Assistant	A. L. Ramson	78	0	0	18th June, '06
Ditto	G. P. Stephenson	78	0	0	1st May, '08
SHORTWOOD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.					
Superintendent	Miss A. S. Marvin	†50	0	0	26th Sept., '98
Matron	Miss M. Duncan	†100	0	0	16th Sept., '94
Medical Officer	Dr. R. S. Turton	25	0	0	—

* Besides travelling allowance.

† Wood, water, light and medical attendance.

‡ Miss Marvin is also Lady Principal of Shortwood Training College.

REGISTRATION.

Registrar General, Spanish Town.

THE offices of Registrar General, Deputy Keeper of Records and Registrar of Titles have now been amalgamated and are held by Mr. D. Balfour at a salary of £540.

Public provision for the registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were previously recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Public Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been recorded throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central recording office being at Spanish Town.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail
2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place
3. A person present at the birth; or
4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the registrar by word of mouth the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a

requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the registrar and some justice of the peace, or in place of such justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of further fees.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days afterwards to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of the failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral or religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of the legal fees.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage, (Law 25 of 1897.)

I.—Publication of Banns

In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified

form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws, 1897, as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.

In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of *five pounds*, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public Notice at the office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.

In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.

By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements made by them in their marriage notice are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage license, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the license or certificate of publication the license or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

REGISTRATION, CERTIFIED COPIES, &c.

Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth or death after the expiration of twelve months	0 10 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth	0 10 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration or book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 2 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form <i>at the time of registration</i> , to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

To a Marriage Officer.

To a Civil Registrar.

To the Registrar General.

To the Colonial Secretary.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

FORM B.

(Signed)

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DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1905, (Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Section 1 enacts that the office of the Registrar General of Births and Deaths shall be the registry of qualified dental practitioners and that the Registrar General of Births and Deaths shall be the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the opening of the Register of qualified dental practitioners on the 1st of October, 1905.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons, upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered under this Law.

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university, college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows:—

8—Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island; and also any person not qualified to be registered under Section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination.

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

Board of Examiners:—E. E. Clarke, J. F. McEwan, C. E. Dnnu. Secretary—M. Solomon.

The following is a list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6, Sub-section (b) of Law 11 of 1905, (vide Jamaica Gazette of Sept. 21st, 1905).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Baltimore, Md. | 5. Tufts College Dental School, Boston Mass. |
| 2. Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, Pa. | 6. Dental College of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. |
| 3. Philadelphia Dental College, Philadelphia, Pa. | 7. University of Iowa College of Dentistry, Iowa City, Iowa. |
| 4. New York College of Dentistry, New York City. | 8. Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ill. |

DENTAL COLLEGES, *continued.*

9. Dental Department University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
10. Ohio College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
11. University of California, College of Dentistry, San Francisco, Cal.
12. Kansas City Dental College, Kansas City, Mo.
13. Dental Department of Washington University, (also Dental College) St. Louis, Mo.
14. Department of Dentistry of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
15. Indiana Dental College, Indianapolis, Ind.
16. Northwestern University Dental School, Chicago, Ill.
17. University of Tennessee, Department of Dentistry, Nashville, Tenn.
18. School of Dentistry Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.
19. Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
20. Louisville College of Dentistry, Louisville, Ky.
21. Dental Department, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
22. Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Canada.
23. College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
24. Dental Department of Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Mich.
25. Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.
26. Western Dental College, Kansas City, Mo.
27. University of Buffalo, Dental Department, Buffalo, N. Y.
28. University College of Medicine and Surgery, Dental Department, Richmond, Va.
29. Birmingham Dental College, Birmingham, Ala.
30. Atlanta Dental College, Atlanta, Ga.
31. Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
32. Dental Department of Howard University, Washington D. C.
33. Marion-Sims Dental College, St. Louis, Mo.
34. New York Dental School, New York City.
35. College of Dentistry, Ohio Medical University Columbus, Ohio.
36. Baltimore Medical College, Dental Department, Baltimore, Md.
37. Milwaukee Medical College, Dental Department, Milwaukee, Wis.
38. North Pacific Dental College, Portland, Ore.
39. Dental Department University of Omaha, Omaha, Neb.
40. Colorado College of Dental Surgery, Denver, Colo.
41. Pittsburgh Dental College, Department of Western University of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
42. Dental Department College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal.
43. College of Dentistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal.
44. School of Dentistry, University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
45. Georgetown University, Dental Department, Washington, D. C.
46. New Orleans College of Dentistry, New Orleans, La.
47. Keokuk Dental College, Keokuk, Iowa.
48. Dental Department College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Wis.
49. Lincoln Dental College, Lincoln, Neb.
50. Virginia School of Dentistry, Richmond, Va.
51. The Harvard University Dental School, Boston, Massachusetts.
52. George Washington University, Dental Department, Washington.
53. Des Moines College of Dental Surgery, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.
54. Barnes University, Dental Department, St. Louis, Mo.
55. Medico Chirurgical College, Department of Dentistry, Philadelphia, Pa.

The following is a list of the registered dental practitioners in the Island taken from the Jamaica Gazette.

Anderson, C. McD., Constant Spring, St. Andrew	Harty, Edgar A., Kingston
Bird, R. W., Kingston	Lawrence, E. N., Montego Bay
Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.	Lopez, C. A., Kingston
Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio	Machado, G. R., Kingston
Cassis, Oliver C., Kingston	McCarthy, J. B., Kingston
Clark, E. E., Kingston	McEwan, J. F., Kingston
Cooper, A. F., Kingston	McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar
Correoso, P. N., Kingston	Mendez, S. A., Spanish Town
DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston	Miller, H. R., Kingston
Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay	Munro, J. N., Kingston
Duhaney, F. A., Kingston	Penso, E. E., Kingston
Duhaney, W. S., Kingston	Pomareda, F. L., Kingston
Dunn, C. E., Kingston	Raymond, M. T., Port Maria
Evans, Henry J., Montego Bay	Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios
Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town	Smith, C. F., Kingston
Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar	Stoddard, G. E., Kingston
Gale, S. E., Montego Bay	Thomas, C.R., St. Ann's Bay
Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville	Wilson, S. A. G., Mandeville

TRADE MARKS.

By Laws 17 of 1888 and 6 of 1889 provision has been made for the registration of trade marks and the Registrar-General has been constituted the Registrar.

Application for such registration made by or on behalf of any person carrying on any trade or manufacture within Jamaica and claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark must be made in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained an application at the General Register Office.

For the purposes of the law, a trade mark must consist of, or contain at least, one of the following essential particulars:—

- A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven, in some particular and distinctive manner, or
- A written signature, or copy of a written signature, of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade mark, or
- A distinctive devise, mark, brand, heading, label or ticket, or
- An invented word or invented words, or
- A word or words having no reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being a geographical name.

There may be added to any one or more of the essential particulars here mentioned any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures, or of any of them; but the applicant for registration of any such additional matter must state in his application the essential particulars of the trade mark, and must disclaim in his application any right to the exclusive use of the added matter, and a copy of the statement and disclaimer shall be entered on the register.

Provided as follows:—

A person need not disclaim his own name or the foreign equivalent thereof, or his place of business; but no entry of any such name shall affect the right of any owner of the same name to use that name or the foreign equivalent thereof.

Any special and distinctive word or words, letter, figure, or combination of letters or figures, or of letters and figures, used as a trade mark before the commencement and taking effect of Law 17 of 1888, may be registered as a trade mark.

The Registrar may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register a trade mark; but any such refusal shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Every application for registration is required to be published once in the Government Gazette, and any person may within one month or such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Registrar may allow, of such advertisement, give notice at the Register Office of opposition to registration of the trade mark, provision being made for the submission of a counter statement by the applicant and the subsequent reference of the case for the determination of the Supreme Court.

The proprietor of any trade mark registered in England under the "Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883," (46 and 47 Victoria, c. 57) is entitled to have such trade mark registered forthwith in Jamaica on lodging with the Registrar a copy of the entry in the English Register, purporting to be certified by the

Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and on payment of the prescribed fee.

The following Order by the Governor in Privy Council was made June 7th, 1906 :—

ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR IN PRIVY COUNCIL.

7th June, 1906.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of the Produce Protection Laws Amendment Law, 1906 (Law 9 of 1906) I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby prescribe that any person packing any kind of the following articles of agricultural produce, viz. : oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, pine apples or mangoes, for exportation for the purposes of trade from this island in any closed package, and any person exporting any such produce for the purposes of trade shall register one trade mark under the provisions of Law 17 of 1888 and Law 6 of 1889 or any laws amending the same, and shall mark every package of any such produce packed or exported by him with a representation of such trade mark in a plain and conspicuous manner, with the words "Registered Trade Mark" immediately above the same ; and I, the Governor in Privy Council, in further pursuance of the powers conferred on me under the provisions of the said section 2 of Law 9 of 1906, do hereby prohibit from and after the first day of August next the exportation from this island of any packages of any such produce as aforesaid not so marked as aforesaid.

The fees payable are those prescribed under schedule 5 of Law 31 of 1903.

The prescribed fees payable in respect of applications and registration, &c., are as follows :—

FEES.

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	-	£1 0 0
On appeal to Supreme Court on refusal of Registrar to register	-	1 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark for one or more articles included in one class	-	2 0 0
For registration of a Trade Mark registered in England	-	1 0 0
For registering a series of Trade Marks, for every additional representation after the first in each class	-	0 5 0
For entering notice of opposition, for each Trade Mark, whether in one or more classes	-	0 10 0
For altering address on the Register, for every mark	-	0 5 0
For every entry in the Register of a rectification thereof, not otherwise charged	-	0 10 0
For inspecting Register, for every hour or part of an hour	-	0 4 0
For office copy of documents for every hundred words (but never less than one shilling)	-	0 0 4
For certifying office copies, MS. or printed	-	0 1 0
For certified copy of any entry in any Register of Trade Mark under Section 25	-	0 10 0
On application to register a Trade Mark in respect of Agricultural Produce, Schedule 5, Law 31 of 1903	-	0 2 6
For registration of a Trade Mark in respect of Agricultural Produce, Schedule 5, Law 31 of 1903	-	0 5 0

A Law amending and consolidating the Trade Marks Laws is now before the Legislature.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books and Copyrights under Laws 2 of 1887 and 39 of 1906. Under Law 2 of 1887, three copies of every book produced in the colony must, within a month of publication, be delivered to the Registrar-General.

FEES.

For search in Register of Copyrights	-	£0 1 0
For Registration of Copyright	-	0 5 0
For a certified copy of any entry in the Register	-	0 5 0

REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
KINGSTON.		ST. CATHERINE, <i>contd.</i>	
Kingston	Kingston	McCook	Old Harbour
Port Royal	Port Royal	Bog Walk	Bog Walk
ST. ANDREW.		ST. MARY.	
Halfway-Tree	Halfway-Tree	Annotto Bay	Annotto Bay
Gordon Town	Gordon Town	Port Maria	Port Maria
Content Gap	Gordon Town	Richmond	Richmond
Mount Charles	Mavis Bank	Retreat	Retreat
Temple Hall	Stony Hill	Chesterfield	Castleton
Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Gayle	Gayle
Dallas Castle	Hope	Enfield	Enfield
Bull Bay	Bull Bay	Mount Regale	Richmond
Stony Hill	Stony Hill	Carron Hall	P. T. Grove
Lawrence Tavern	Lawrence Tavn.	Mount Augus	Gayle
Woodford	Gordon Town	Oracabessa	Oracabessa
Cross Roads	Cross Roads	Lenna	Lawrence Tvn.
St. James	Stony Hill	Clonmel	Clonmel
Brandon Hill	Stony Hill	Castleton	Castleton
Galloway	Bull Bay	Islington	Albany
Cavaliers	Lawrence Tavn.	Woodside	P. T. Grove
Salisbury Plain	Above Rocks	Scott's Hall	Castleton
Red Hills	Belvedere	Hampstead	Hampstead
ST. THOMAS.		ST. ANN.	
Morant Bay	Morant Bay	St. Ann's Bay	St. Ann's Bay
Bath	Bath	Brown's Town	Brown's Town
Golden Grove	Plan. Gar. River	Ocho Rios	Ocho Rios
Yallahs	Yallahs	Moneague	Moneague
Yaburn Lawn	Hagley Gap	Dry Harbour	Dry Harbour
Trinity Ville	Trinity Ville	Alexandria	Alexandria
The Abbey	Bull Bay	Pedro	Pedro
Port Morant	Port Morant	Guy's Hill	Guy's Hill
Blue Mtn. Valley	Blue Mtn. Valley	Little Kent	Bamboo
PORTLAND.		Gibraltar	Watt Town
Port Antonio	Port Antonio	Claremont	Claremont
Manchioneal	Manchioneal	Cave Valley	Cave Valley
Priestman's River	Priestman's River	Yanke	Christiana
Buff Bay	Buff Bay	Sturge Town	Brown's Town
Hope Bay	Hope Bay	Stepney	Alexandria
Moore Town	Moore Town	Mount Moriah	Boroughbridge
Claverty Cottage	Buff Bay	Watt Town	Watt Town
Silver Hill and Birnam	Spring Hill	CLARENDON.	
Wood		May Pen	May Pen
Fairfield	Buff Bay	Four Paths	Four Paths
ST. CATHERINE.		Chapelton	Chapelton
Spanish Town	Spanish Town	Milk River	Milk River
Old Harbour	Old Harbour	The Alley	The Alley
Linstead	Linstead	Rock River	Rock River
Ewarton	Ewarton	Grantham	Frankfield
St. Faith's	Glengoffe	St. Jago	Toll Gate
Worthy Park	Lluidas Vale	Hayes	Hayes
Pear Tree Grove	Pear Tree Grove	Bull's Head	Kellits
The Rectory	Old Harbour	Rosewell	May Pen
Guanaboa Vale	Guanaboa Vale	Portland	The Alley
Point Hill	Point Hill	Alston	Christiana
Barton's	Barton's	Crofts	Crofts Hill
Marley Hill	Barton's	Thompson Town	Mocho
Harewood	Riversdale	Mears	Frankfield
Higigate	Spanish Town	Enon Town	Cave Valley
Allman Hill	Above Rocks	Spaldings	Spaldings
Sellas Gate	Old Harbour	Mocho	Mocho
Rentcome	Glengoffe	Clarendon Park	Porus
Seafield	Guy's Hill	Mason's River	Kellits
Bermaddy	Linstead	MANCHESTER.	
Redwood	Redwood	Mandeville	Mandeville
Mount Hermon	Riversdale	Porus	Porus
Buxton Town	Linstead	May Hill	Spur Tree
		Mile Gully	Mile Gully

REGISTER-OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, *continued.*

District.	Post Office.	District.	Post Office.
MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>		WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>	
Newport	Newport	St. Peter's	Sav. Ia-Mar
Asia	Pratville	Bethel Town	Bethel Town
Shooter's Hill	Walderston	Sheffield	Negril
Devon	Devon	Bigwoods	Newmarket
Alligator Pond	Alligator Pond	Darliston	Darliston
Watson's Hill	Watson's Hill	Porter's Mountain	Ramble
New Broughton	Cross Keys	Town Head	Sav. Ia-Mar
Maidstone	Maidstone	Sutcliffe Mount	Petersfield
Victoria Town	Milk River	HANOVER.	
Keynsham	Balaclava	Lucea	Lucea
Moravia	Christiana	Sandy Bay	Flint River
Christiana	Christiana	Green Island	Green Island
Davyton	Williamfield	Riverside	Riverside
Harry Watch	Harry Watch	Ramble	Ramble
Old England	Mandeville	Chester Castle	Chester Castle
ST. ELIZABETH.		Mount Hannah	Lucea
Black River	Black River	Brownsville	Cascade
Cambridge	Black River	Church Hill	Green Island
Cheltenham	Black River	Hopewell	Flint River
Shaws	Middle Quarters	ST. JAMES.	
Lacovia	Lacovia	Montego Bay	Montego Bay
Siloah	Siloah	Adelphi	Adelphi
Balaclava	Balaclava	Little River	Little River
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	Montpelier	Anchovy
Southfield	Southfield	Springfield	Point
Pedro Plains	Pedro Plains	Salter's Hill	Montego Bay
Newell	Mountainside	Mount Horeb	Cambridge
Williamsfield	Mountainside	Cambridge	Cambridge
Malvern	Malvern	Orange Hill	Catadupa
Mountainside	Mountainside	Maldon	Point
Littitz	Watson's Hill	Mocho	Catadupa
Mulgrave	Ipswich	TRELAWNY.	
Newmarket	Newmarket	Falmouth	Falmouth
Springfield	Springfield	Stewart Town	Stewart Town
Retirement	Magotty	Rio Bueno	Rio Bueno
Parottee	Black River	Ulster Spring	Ulster Spring
Pepper	Pepper	Clarke's Town	Clarke's Town
Ginger Hill	Ginger Hill	Bunker's Hill	Falmouth
Myersville	Myersville	Deeside	Deeside
Brae's River	Brae's River	Duncans	Duncans
Portsea	Southfield	Bellevue	Clarke's Town
WESTMORELAND.		Salt Marsh	Falmouth
Savanna-la-Mar	Savanna-la-Mar	Bounty Hall	Hamden
Grange Hill	Grange Hill	Waldensia	Falmouth
Bluefields	Bluefields	Low River	Christiana
King's	White House	Wait-a-bit	Albert Town
St. Paul's	Little London	Albert Town	Albert Town
Petersfield	Petersfield	Sawyers Market	Jackson Town
Seaford Town	Lamb's River		

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars.	Post Office.	Civil Registrars.	Post Office.
F. G. Rouse	Kingston	J. W. Welsh	May Pen
R. A. Williams	Halfway Tree	G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville
E. H. Hawkins	Morant Bay	F. Braganza Bowen	Black River
Charles A. Gale	Port Antonio	Henry A. Tate	Savanna-la-Mar
W. A. Hall	Spanish Town	R. P. Collymore	Montego Bay
S. C. McCutchin	Port Maria	F. G. Anderson	Falmouth
T. B. Bartlett	St. Ann's Bay		

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Medical Practitioners	D. Balfour	£ s. d. 540 0 0	1st Sep., '97
First Class Clerk	C. Colquhoun Aitken	300 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	A. R. Snares	200 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Third Class Clerk	R. M. Ward	100 0 0	1st March, '96
Ditto	W. A. Hall	100 0 0	22nd Jan., '94
Assistant	L. M. Jopp	60 0 0	17th Dec., '06
Ditto	C. A. Rickard	78 0 0	1st Nov., '07
Copyist and Searcher	R. H. Monaghan	78 0 0	1st Aug., '10

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 229 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to the Queen's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4 of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Benefit Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies and Companies (when certified by the Attorney-General) are to be filed in the office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette.

It is necessary to the validity of a deed affecting land that it should be recorded. An unrecorded lease is not good for more than three years.

The priority and privileges of mortgages are regulated by the time of their execution and of their being recorded. As between the vendor and vendee or mortgagor and mortgagee the deed may be recorded at any time, and when recorded will have relation back to its date; but as between vendee and mortgagee and subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers it must be recorded within three months, otherwise the first vendee or mortgagee will lose his priority if subsequent purchasers or incumbrancers have recorded their deeds within the proper time. The principle that priority of registration carries with it priority of right is better secured by a provision which now requires the hour of presentation to be endorsed on every document for registration.

Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified by the

Deputy-Keeper, and sealed with the official seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Parties transacting business at the Record Office must attend personally or by an agent whose name should be first registered with the Deputy Keeper.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt, be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting.

One of the rules of the office requires "searchers to replace the indices which they have been using, and to return the records, documents and books they have received to an officer of the Record Office."

No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court.

The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES IN THE RECORD OFFICE.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	£0 1 6
" plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour or per hour	-	0 5 0
" crop accounts	-	0 6 3
" memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act 1865	-	0 4 3
For copying office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words)	-	0 1 6
For each docket of land for Collector-General	-	0 1 6
" receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp	-	0 2 3
" search not exceeding three hours, per diem	-	0 1 0
" additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day	-	0 0 6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including the search	-	0 2 0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost	-	0 1 0
For the production of any record into court, not including travelling expenses	-	0 2 0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed	-	0 0 4
For recording "with expedition" any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording)	-	0 10
For each inspection of the Registrar of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law	-	0 1 0
" certificate of registration of a friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society	-	0 5 0

All fees are payable before doing any act in respect of which they are exigible.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	...
Deputy Keeper of the Records	D. Balfour	*	1st Sept., '97
Asst. Deputy Keeper of the Records	C. Colquhoun Aitken	50 0 0	8th Feb., '78
Second Class Clerk	E. G. Wilson	160 0 0	1st March, 1893
Clerical Assistant	D. C. Aitken	100 0 0	8th April, '07
Search Room Clerk	S. G. Sanguinetti	78 0 0	Feb., '91

* Is also Registrar-General.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the 1st October, 1889, and is now extensively used.

The law is similar to that in force for over 30 years in the Australian Colonies "The transfer of land by Registration" and where it has been a decided success.

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the collector of taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title notices of such application (describing the lands as fully as possible) are published in the Jamaica Gazette or other local newspaper and served by registered letter through the post office upon such persons as the referee may indicate as likely to be interested in such land; and also upon the occupiers and owners of adjoining lands. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Registrar's Office within the time prescribed by the notice, the land will be brought under the operation of the law and an indefeasible title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title was directed to be issued. The referee may upon documents submitted, refuse his provisional order of approval, or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat be lodged within the appointed time the Registrar will suspend proceedings until 1st, it is withdrawn; 2nd, by the lapse of the caveat not being followed up by other proceedings; 3rd, by the receipt of the final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction upon the question raised.

If no caveat be lodged the land is brought under the law by the issue of a certificate of title in duplicate. The certificate of title defines the land and the nature of the estate taken thereunder. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the register book and the other called the duplicate is given to the owner of the land.

Under the law an assurance fund is created of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound upon the value of land when first brought under the system, and $\frac{1}{4}$ in the pound upon land transmitted by will, or upon the intestacy of a registered proprietor. This fund is for the purpose of compensating any rightful owner by a money payment instead of allowing him to recover the land.

The fees payable are stated in the schedule to Law 20 of 1889, amending Law 21 of 1888.

Address of Office—Parade, Kingston.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	D. Balfour	Draws salary as Registrar General	1st Sep. '97
Assistant	H. G. Hussey	£100 0 0	March. 1895
Typist	Florence Rickard	70 0 0	1st May, '08
Copyist	G. E. Williamson	75 0 0	24th June, '07
Do.	W. P. Thomson	60 0 0	18th May, '10
Referees	{ A. W. Farquharson Hon. H. I. C. Brown }	Fees	—

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath and Kingston. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist ...	H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.) F.C.S.	£ s. d. 850 0 0*	1st Dec., 1900
<i>Public Gardens.</i>			
Supt. of Public Gardens ...	W. Harris, F.L.S.	325 0 0*	3rd Oct., '81
Supt. King's House Gardens...	W. J. Thompson	200 0 0†	8th Aug., '89
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Accounting Clerk ...	G. D. Goode	50 0 0	—
Typist & Herbarium Asst. ...	Miss H. A. Wood	76 0 0	—
Clerk ...	G. A. T. Stockhausen	78 0 0	—
Assistant ...	N. B. Hannaford	65 0 0	—
Clerk in Supt's. Office ...	Miss F. Walker	65 0 0	—
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>			
Bacteriologist & Fermenta- tion Chemist ...	H. H. Scott, M.D.**	100 0 0	—
Asst. Chemist and Deputy Island Chemist ...	R. Simmons, F.I.C.	300 0 0	—
	F. A. Thompson	65 0 0	—
Junior Assistants	R. S. Martinez	93 0 0	—
	B. A. Thompson	39 0 0	—
Supt. of Field Experiments ...	P. W. Murray	120 0 0‡	—
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>			
Master in charge Farm School	E. J. Wortley, F.C.S.	300 0 0†	—
Assistant Master, Farm School	G. D. Goode	100 0 0†	—
Veterinary Surgeon ...	S. Locket, V.M.D.	350 0 0§	—
Senior Agricultural Instructor	W. Cradwick	350 0 0§	—
Agricultural Instructor ...	J. Briscoe	150 0 0*	—

* With residence and travelling allowance.

† With furnished house.

‡ With travelling expenses.

§ With travelling allowance

|| With right to private practice.

** Dr. Scott also receives £400 under the Medical Vote as bacteriologist and pathologist.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

ORIGINALLY instituted in 1870 by Sir J. P. Grant, the Laboratory was mainly concerned with analyses for medical and judicial purposes until 1901, when it was made a branch of the Agricultural Services under the general control of the Board of Agriculture whereby the work of the Government Chemist has been considerably extended. The new Laboratory, erected in 1902, on Hope Estate, some 200 yards below the entrance to the Gardens, is conveniently situated on the car line. The upper floor is equipped for analysis and agricultural research, the lower floor contains working benches for 36 students and a small lecture room. Acetylene gas is used for laboratory purposes.

In 1904 the Laboratory was considerably extended to carry out work on Sugar and Rum in connection with the scheme for carrying out the terms of the Sugar Experiment Station Law (45 of 1903). A Sugar Laboratory has been established where samples of sugars, juices, rums and estate materials from any sugar estates in the island are analysed free of charge. A Fermentation Laboratory, equipped for the special study of the ferments of rum, has also been provided for. A small

experimental distillery for practical researches on rum manufacture has been built in the grounds and arrangements have been made for a supply of distillery materials from estates for the experiments

The Laboratory dealt with 962 samples for analysis during the year 1909-10.

Local experimental plots have been established at 62 centres throughout the island to test the cultivation and manuring of canes, bananas, &c., on typical soils. Over 60 acres of land are under treatment and 20 tons of fertilisers have been applied on carefully regulated plots. Estate trials of selected canes have been organized under strict chemical control. Analyses of typical agricultural soils are being carried out on a scale which will render possible the construction of a soil map in the course of a few years. The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act of 1901 facilitates the control and analysis of these agricultural commodities through the agency of the Laboratory.

A scheme for higher agricultural education under the direction of the Board of Agriculture was started in 1902. The staff of the Botanical and Chemical Departments assisted in the work of teaching under the general direction of the Chemist. This work is being continued on modified lines at the Farm School established on the Hope Estate, adjoining Hope Gardens. Instruction is given there in the general principles of agriculture, in the practical cultivation of economic crops, and in the care of live stock.

Special courses for practical distillers are held in August, in which lectures and practical work are combined. Apprentices are received for training.

The Laboratory is now an integral part of the Department of Agriculture.

The Fermentation Chemist is also Bacteriologist, and waters, milks, &c., are systematically examined by him. The water supply of Kingston is examined monthly.

The Chemist is always available for advice and consultation, free of charge. When time permits visits to estates and inspections of cultivations are arranged. The following scale of fees for analyses performed for private persons, are payable to the Treasury.

SCALE OF FEES.

Payable into the Public Treasury.

	£	s.	d.
Water, Analysis and General Report on fitness for domestic purposes	1	1	0
do. Complete mineral analysis for special purposes	5	5	0
do. Hardness only	0	4	0
do. Poisonous Metals only	0	4	0
Milk, including report on quality and purity	0	7	0
Butter do. do.	0	14	0
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of	0	7	0
Sugar. Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Molasses, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
Cane Juice, Sucrose only (10 or more half price)	0	4	0
do. Complete analysis (10 or more half price)	0	10	6
Fertilisers, any single constituent	0	7	0
do. Mixed, 21s. to	1	11	0
Feeding Stuffs, oil cakes, meals, fodders, &c., complete analysis	1	1	0
Soils, (a) Mechanical Analysis	1	1	0
do. (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash, Humus and Lime	1	1	0
do. (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos. Acid and Potash extra	1	1	0
do. Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b) and (c)	2	2	0
do. Complete Chemical and Physical Analysis	10	10	0
Ashes of Plants	1	11	6
do. Potash and Phos. Acid	0	14	0
Ores, and miscellaneous not exceeding 10s. 6d. per constituent or factor determined	0	10	6
Analyses of general agricultural interest are carried out free of charge			

IMMIGRATION.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 31,726 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1909, of whom 11,044 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 8,691 men, women and children have returned taking bills to the amount of £99,560 0s. 0d.

On the 31st March, 1910, the number of coolie depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 1,234 and the amount of deposits £16,047 2s. 9d.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay (as at present fixed) to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant—

(a) £15 10s. in cash on allotment; or

(b) £2 in cash

£1 10s. at the end of one year, and £3 10s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £17 10s. by deferred payments;

and any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population in March, 1910, was:

Number serving under indenture	...	3,749
Number who have not completed residence of 10 years	...	1,267
Number who have completed residence of 10 years	...	10,495

Total ... 15,511

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Government Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1883	396 Coolies	1.82	602	415	2.25	£5,540 12 0½
1884	680 Chinese	2.13	1,000	78	1.85	1,189 14 0
1885	601 Coolies	1.91	931	471	2.74	7,300 9 11½
1886	...	2.62	418	161	3.33	2,875 6 8
1887	...	1.11	13	...	2.66	...
1888	...	1.10	366	573	2.28	7,818 14 9
1889	...	"	6*	...	2.66	...
1890	...	"	...	567	"	4,297 9 0
1891	2,136	Nil	...	...	1.50	...
1892	...	1.62	...	375	2.49	2,681 5 0
1893	484	5.97	...	...	1.94	...
1894	...	2.14	...	...	1.83	...
1895	1,167	3.40	...	348	2.34	3,139 19 9
1896	...	1.90	...	...	2.27	...
1897	...	.44	...	...	1.91	...
1898	...	.65	...	...	1.90	...
1899	615	2.85	...	...	1.72	..
1900	661	.08	...	...	3.58	...
1901	...	3.50	...	...	4.17	...
1902	...	4.51	...	1,126	3.40	12,649 9 10
1903	656	3.02	...	...	1.97	...
1904	...	2.35	...	318	2.74	3,120 19 5
1905	812	3.61	...	...	2.64	...
1906	814	2.83	...	680	2.95	5,940 11 5
1907	609	3.67	...	...	2.31	...
1908	...	2.68	...	...	1.64	...
1909	...	2.95	...	111	1.55	1,425 0 0

* Bounty stopped since 1879.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Protector of Immigrants	C. W. Doorly	£ s. d. *333 6 8	1st Feb., '92
Clerk and Inspector	P. G. Duff	180 0 0	1st April, '98

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, Mauritius and Fiji—Address, 21 Garden Reach, Calcutta.

Government Agent—A. Marsden.

Assistant Government Agent—W. J. Bolton.

Dépôt Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.

* With travelling allowance on the official scale.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(Duke Street.)

THE Government Printing Office established in October, 1879, previous to which date the parliamentary, departmental and parochial printing had been done under contract with private firms and by the convict labour at the General Penitentiary.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine and Press room, the Composing room, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store and Photo Process room.

The present plant consists of a Monotype type setting installation with two key boards and one caster, driven by electric motor, three large cylinder presses one small fleet cylinder press, and two platen presses, with one Crossley Gas Engine, 9 horse-power.

There is a small plant for the reproduction of drawings in line and half tone by photo-mechanical process.

The following statement shows the expenditure of the office for the twelve months ending March 31st, 1910, and for the two preceding years:—

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
Printing, Bookbinding materials and Stationery	£3,901 14 1	£3,914 1 11	£4,323 6 10
Salaries, Wages and Current Expenses	3,896 12 2	4,148 17 3	3,907 1 7
Monotype Plant	...	...	1,477 19 4
	7,798 6 3	8,062 19 2	9,708 7 9
Less Re-imbursements and refunds	1,001 11 2	973 9 4	946 4 11
Balance in excess of Receipts	6,796 15 1	7,089 9 10	8,762 2 10

The value of the work done in the establishment and the cost of the stationery supplied to the various Departments are thus shown for the same periods:

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Printing and Bookbinding	7,755 17 4	7,758 14 0	7,591 7 2
Stationery	1,973 16 7	2,060 8 11	2,260 16 3
Total	9,729 13 11	9,819 2 11	9,851 3 6

Superintendent—J. C. Ford, £500, appointed Feb., 1891.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unnecessary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working, "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other Officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards; to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the

Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The following statistics are taken from the report of the Board for the financial year ended 31st March, 1910:—

The total number of paupers on the 1st April, 1910, was 5,913. Increases occurred in the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth, Manchester and St. Catherine.

Of the total poor in the island, exclusive of Lunatics and Industrial School children, the out-door formed 82 per cent. and the in-door formed 18 per cent. on the 1st April, 1910, the out-door poor varying from 100 per cent. in Manchester to 46 per cent. in St. Mary.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2.2 and lowest in the parishes of St. Mary and Elizabeth, viz., 0.3, while the average for the island was 0.6.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision, on the 31st March, 1910, was £2,186, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the population (estimated) 848,658, the out-door poor 4,863, the in-door poor 947, making a total of 5,810. The total estimated cost of the relief of the poor in 1909-1910 was £51,129. The actual expenditure was £51,270.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., M.P.C., M.L.C., Custos of St. Mary, <i>Chairman</i> .	
Simon Soutar	Hon. J. E. Ker, Superintending
Hon. J. V. Calder	Medical Officer
Hon. Geo. McGrath, Custos of St.	J. H. Levy
Catherine	Robt. Johnstone, Assistant Colonial
	Secretary.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

(*At present at 133 Orange Street.*)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Nominated by the Governor.

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.	W. Cowper, M.A.
A. B. McFarlane.	one vacancy.

Nominated by the elected Members of the Legislative Council.

R. S. Gamble	Hon. H. I. C. Brown
William Morrison	H. G. DeLisser.

Elected by the members of the Institute.

C. S. Chamberlin	Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A. <i>Chairman</i> , 1910-11.
Mrs. H. C. Bourne	
	H. H. Dunn.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN—Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

By the earthquake, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. So soon as was practicable the books in the library and what was left of the museum objects were removed from East Street to temporary premises at 133 Orange Street, the pictures being transferred from the Jamaica Portrait Gallery, the Lecture Hall and the Members Room to the Art Gallery when the latter had been rendered weather proof. Pending the reconstruction (now in progress) of the Institute buildings, the Library at 133 Orange Street is open daily, except on public holidays, from 10 a.m. on Mondays,

Wednesdays and Saturdays to 9 p.m.; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays till 5 p.m. Office hours 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The public reading room is the front piazza, and a room is reserved for members and subscribers to the library. The museum objects, stored on the upper floor, are accessible to students only.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes: and in 1830 the Jamaica Society took steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. Eleven years later, in 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic. chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the Museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall, and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members (increased by Law 34 of 1889 to eleven) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the Museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East Street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall. In 1889 the annual grant made to the Institute by the Government was increased from £1,000 to £1,750 and later to £2,000. It was subsequently reduced to £1,750, then £1,250; in 1902 to £850, and in 1908 to £800. It is at present £1,000. In April, 1908, the Governor appointed a Commission (of which the Archbishop of the West Indies was chairman) to report on the best methods of carrying on the work of the Institute in the future, in view of the reduction of the annual grant in recent years and the destruction of Date Tree Hall by the earthquake. In July the report of the Commission was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, and as a result the Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Governor, four nominated by the elected members of the Legislative Council and four elected by members of the Institute. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing.

LIBRARY.—The books and newspapers on Jamaica and the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are (April, 1910) 12,443 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

I a. Jamaica	...	1,124
I b. West Indies (excluding Jamaica)	...	779
I c. West Africa	...	26

II a. Theology and Ecclesiastical History	...	333
II b. Philosophy	...	246
III a. History	...	1,558
III b. Biography	...	1,203
III c. Travels	...	680
IV a. Laws, Politics, Sociology	...	432
IV b. Education	...	301
V a. Art	...	298
V b. Science and Natural History	...	1,470
VI. Poetry and the Drama	...	324
VII. Linguistics and Philology	...	88
VIII. Prose Fiction	...	1,779
IX. Miscellaneous	...	685
X. Dictionaries and Works of Reference	...	519
XI. Reports of Societies	...	598
		<hr/> 12,443

MUSEUM—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongoose, etc. The collection of Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, though large, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Molluscs, abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Coelenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans—are represented; but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the recently acquired valuable collection of the Land and Freshwater Shells of Jamaica, collected by the late Mr. Henry Vendryes. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Large collections of the economical woods of the island have been cut and polished for purposes of reference.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the conformation of the surface of the island.

Considerable additions have been made of objects connected with the Arawâks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants. They include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, and ashes. The relics from caves consists of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics include an iron cage-gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation.

A duplicate collection of the economic products of the island sent to the Jamaica Court of the Imperial Institute in 1891-2 was formed. Many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes. The reduction in vote for the year 1901-1902 prevented the Board from renewing

the engagement of the Curator, Dr. Duerden, who accordingly gave up his office on the 31st March, 1901.

ART GALLERIES—The Jamaica Portrait Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the Island (to the number of 162); and paintings, engravings (including a series of Jamaica scenery), autographs, coins, medals and other works of art: as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Lecture Hall hung a series of engravings illustrative of the History of Painting in England from Holbein to Millais; while in the Members Room were hung a set of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse, and photographs of celebrated paintings; and in the front piazza was placed a small collection of plaster casts and ancient Egyptian pottery. In the art gallery, formerly used for exhibitions and art classes, are stored temporarily all the paintings and engravings.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consists of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of three guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenaeum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year, without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions. Members of the Kingston Athenaeum, the St. Ann Athenaeum, the Library of the Trelawny Citizens Association the Porus Men's Association, the Vere Young Men's Association and the Annotto Bay Institute have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for borrowers between the ages of 14 and 19 years.

Members who pay seven shillings and sixpence a year are entitled to borrow four books (of which two only may be new) and two magazines at a time. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees. Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading-room referred to above.

Books which may be taken to represent reading for the sake of improvement are sent free by post to and from the Institute.

Subscribers to the Library pay, for three months, two shillings for the right to borrow two books and one magazine, or three shillings for twice that number.

In December, 1910, there were 12 honorary members, 19 corresponding members, 132 subscribing members, and 483 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 646, with 25 borrowers in the Free Lending Department.

BRANCHES—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent to local societies, at a charge of £2 10s. (or £1 5s. for the older sets) per 100 volumes per annum, at Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Vere, Linstead, Annotto Bay, Black River, and elsewhere.

LECTURES—Various Lectures have been given from time to time at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS.—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote, and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Fourteen

numbers (making two volumes) have at present been issued; but in view of the curtailment of the grant to the Institute the issue had to be suspended. The first of a series of "Annals" deals with the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica, by Miss Rathbun of the Smithsonian Institution.

Other publications of the Institute are "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicidæ of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Grabham, M.A. (1905); "Institute of Jamaica Lectures—Agriculture" (1893); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); "Aboriginal Indian Remains in Jamaica," by J. E. Duerden, A.R.C.Sc., Lond. (1897); and "Catalogue of books in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis: Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1910); "Bibliographia Jamaicensis: a list of Jamaica books and pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers and maps, most of which are in the Library of the Institute" (1902); a "Supplement" to it (1908); "The Story of the Life of Columbus and the Discovery of Jamaica" (1894); "Biographical Annals of Jamaica" (1904); "Jamaica in 1905" (1905); "Political and Social Disturbances in the West Indies: a brief account and Bibliography" (1906); "Lady Nugent's Journal: Jamaica one hundred years ago" (1907); and "Jamaica Place Names" (1909), all by the Secretary; and "Jamaica Negro Proverbs" (1910) by Dr. Izett Anderson and the Secretary.

MEMBERS MEETINGS.—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of a series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art. Upwards of one hundred of such meetings have since been held.

PREMIUMS.—The Institute has offered the following premiums for essays, &c., on certain subjects connected with the material interests of the Island:—*e.g.* specimens of salted meats and preserved fishes, of fibres, of penguin, aloe, rhea &c., and of cacao; essays on the utilization of fibre plants; a portable machine for treating fibres; a Bibliography of Jamaica; and for Essays on Hygiene. The Institute has also given donations at various times to the prize funds of the Horticultural Society, the St Catherine Agricultural Show and the Cambridge Local Examinations.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and in, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1909 and 1910 similar competitions in Arts and Crafts were held, the holding of the competitions in 1907 and 1908 being prevented by the earthquake. At the Exhibition of 1910, as the result of the awards of the jurors £22 17s. was given in money prizes, and one silver and three bronze medals and 33 certificates were awarded. Exhibits to the value of £25 5s. 3d. were sold. The Exhibition which was kept open for 25 days was visited by 1,408 persons.

ART CLASSES.—Art Classes are held under the auspices of the Institute on Saturdays. The Art Mistress is Mrs. Reerie.

AMBULANCE CLASSES.—Ambulance Classes are held from time to time. Lecturer, Dr. Ragg.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute, and during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices. In 1904 the Secretary of the Institute undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee; and in 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music. The Jamaica Field Naturalists Club is associated with the Institute.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893, Buffalo, 1901, Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian), 1905.

Sir Daniel Morris, the then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute as Commissioner for Jamaica at New Orleans, was instrumental in obtaining the removal of quarantine restrictions against Jamaica at New Orleans, which restrictions had been in existence for nearly thirty years. Dr. Salamon, a member of the General Board of Health of Louisiana, visited Jamaica in 1885 and published a report testifying to the healthiness of the climate of Jamaica, and the freedom of the island from yellow fever and other similar diseases.

THE JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE *

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes.

An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston; the registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel, Morris established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,907 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes.

In 1892 rainfall maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica; the coloured maps were based upon observations made at about 153 stations for about twenty years, and they show the average distribution over the island for each month, and for the year.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Report. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred: and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments.

In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall, now Resident Magistrate for Clarendon, had charge of the whole service.

The new service commenced under very different auspices; not only had the rainfall maps been published, but in 1904 the more important results of observation as detailed in the Weather Reports, which were issued monthly between 1881 and 1902, and which form Vols. I, II and III of the *Jamaica Meteorological Observations*, were published in the form of a small pamphlet by the Institute of Jamaica.

* See Meteorology, p. 12, and Rainfall Map Part XIX.

There are now:—

First class station	...	Kingston.
Second class stations	{	Morant Point Light House
		Negril Point Light House.
		Castleton Gardens
Climatological stations	{	Hope Gardens
		Stony Hill Reformatory
		Hill Gardens.

But as Negril Point Light House is not connected with the telegraph system, an extra station or two, at the west end of the island, has to be maintained during the hurricane months to report to the Weather Office.

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

Government Meteorologist—Maxwell Hall, M.A., F.R.A.S., Chapelton P.O.,—£100.

Meteorological Observer, Kingston—J. F. Brennan, F.R. Met. S.—£50.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to alter the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council and dated the 11th day of May, 1905, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. An Assistant will be paid salary at the rate of six pounds ten shillings per mensem for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant serves shall certify) an increase of 9s. 2d. to his monthly salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of 9s. 2d. per month, until the salary of such Assistant reach £8 6s. 8d. per month.

3. No one shall be admitted to the public service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over 25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, an Assistant may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. He may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

6. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

7. In addition to Assistants, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary Officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

8. The following are the Rules for the selection of "Assistants."

I. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

II. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either

- (a) a Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) the Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) a Member of the Legislative Council.

and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is, in

the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

III. Candidates may make their applications at any time and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of approved candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary if at any time during the year for which their names have been entered they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

IV. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules I and II the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants are to be selected, such list to be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

V. When an Assistantship becomes vacant the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

(a) As permanent members, the Colonial Secretary (Chairman) and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor to whom shall be added on each occasion as a temporary member

(b) the Head of Department in which there is the vacancy, or, if he is already on the Committee, some other person.

For the purposes of this last provision the Attorney General shall be regarded as the Head of the Offices of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

VII. The permanent Selection Committee shall at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

(a) his educational record,

(b) his general fitness,

(c) any previous service he may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and

(d) any reports they may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate,

and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test the educational qualifications of candidates by special examination.

VIII. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

9. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st April, 1911.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council.

4th January, 1911.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Constabulary	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court (a)	" 9	to 4	Prisons	" 9	to 4
Collector General's Office	" 9	to 4	Registration	" 9	to 4
Customs (b)	" 9	to 4	Treasury (d)	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office (c)	" 9	to 4	Audit Office	" 9	to 4
Post Office	" 8	to 4	Savings Bank (e)	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5	Immigration	" 9	to 4
Public Works	" 9	to 4	Record Office	" 9	to 4
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4	Resident Magistrates' Courts	9	to 4
Education	" 9	to 4			

(a.) Open to the public from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

(b.) " " " 10 " " 3 "

(c.) " " " 10 " " 3 " except on Saturdays

(d.) " " " 10 " " 3 " " " "

(e.) " " " 10 " " 3 " " " "

1911.	PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS.						1911.
New Year's Day	...	Jan.	1	King's Birthday	...	June	3*
Ash Wednesday	...	March	1	Whit Monday	...	June	5
Good Friday	...	April	14	Tuesday	...	Aug.	1
Easter Monday	...	April	17	Monday	...	Dec.	25
Empire Day	...	May	24	Tuesday	...	Dec.	26

* Or a day to be appointed by the Governor.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local Orders on the subject:—

Governor's Secretary's Office, 7th February, 1866.

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

By Command,

EDWARD JORDON, Governor's Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 5th March, 1878.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact, in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions, His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers to explain this requirement.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th April, 1885.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session, as required by the rules.

By Command,

J. ALLWOOD, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1890.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions

of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

By Command, NEALE PORTER, Colonial Secretary.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following Regulations, to take effect from 1st January, 1902, were made in Privy Council by Governor Sir Augustus Hemming in regard to the re-imbursement of expenses to officers in the Public Service who are required to travel on duty :—

The following re-imbursements will be allowed to public Officers who travel on duty, on account of their travelling expenditure, under the conditions stated :—

(1) The amount actually disbursed by a Public Officer for hire of conveyance or for keep of a man and horse, or for fares by Railway, Mail Coach, or steamer will be repaid to him, on an account to be certified by him and to be supported by vouchers where practicable. All expenditure for which it is not possible to produce vouchers must be certified by the Officer concerned.

(2) Officers using their own vehicles and horses for driving instead of travelling by public conveyance will be allowed to receive fifteen shillings for each day or part thereof actually spent in travelling.

Officers riding their own horses, seven shilling and sixpence for each day or part of day so spent.

(3) In addition to any of the re-imbursements provided for in the foregoing paragraph daily allowances to cover all personal expenses on the following scale will be payable :—

To Heads of Departments and Officers drawing salaries of £600 a year and upwards	£0 17 6
To other Public Officers	0 13 6

(4) In cases in which the duty involved permits of the Officer returning to his home or office on the same day, only actual expenses disbursed will be allowed.

When an Officer has been travelling for more than one day, he will not be paid any personal allowance for the day on which he returns to his office or home beyond the refund of expenses actually incurred.

Donations to servants, etc., are not to be included in claims for refund of out-of-pocket expenses.

All claims must be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

Until further orders, the following Officers are excepted from the operation of the above rules.

(a.) Resident Magistrates and other Officers of the Court who now receive fixed amounts, allowance or rates.

(b.) Heads of Departments who now receive a fixed travelling allowance.

(c.) Inspectors of Schools.

(d.) Inspectors of Constabulary.

(e.) Superintendents of Public Works.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS ON REMOVAL.

THE following Rule regulating the allowances to be made to public officers transferred from one station to another :—

When an officer is removed from one place to another he may, except in the cases hereafter stated, receive a subsistence allowance of one pound per diem, and the actual reasonable and necessary cost of conveyance of himself and family. When the journey occupies less than 6 hours from station to station subsistence allowance cannot be claimed. The cost of removing household furniture will not be allowed; the expense of removing personal baggage will be sanctioned, provided the quantity and charge be reasonable. But under no circumstances will more than 500lbs. weight of personal baggage in the case of a single man and 700lbs. for a married man be allowed. All applications for removal expenses must have proper vouchers attached for all amounts claimed except subsistence allowance, and officers will be required to take the shortest practicable route to their destination, taking advantage of the railway where possible. Officers removed at their own request or under censure will not be allowed removal expenses. When an officer is removed on promotion he has no claim to removal expenses.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(From the Colonial Office List of 1910.)

84. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence on half pay may be granted without any special grounds after six years' resident service from first appointment in the Colony. It may be given after a less duration of service in cases of serious indisposition, or of urgent private affairs, if the Governor is satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant or, if required by the Governor, by a medical board. In cases of urgent private affairs, the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated confidentially to the Governor.

85. In the absence of special grounds half pay leave must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service in the Colony. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months.

86. Half-pay leave is primarily intended to enable an officer to recruit his health by change of climate, and it must not be granted to be spent in the Colony except in special circumstances.

87. The Governor may not in any case grant more than twelve months' half-pay leave, but may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service. The Officer seeking an extension must apply to the Secretary of State in sufficient time, if practicable, to allow of reference to the Colony. Leave will not be extended as a matter of course nor unless public convenience permits.

88. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he may, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only half of such personal allowance, the remaining moiety being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury. The undrawn moiety of the increments of salary of the absent officer will similarly lapse.

89. Governors will report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence has been granted, transmitting a certificate in the form given in Appendix 3. The officer proceeding on leave will be furnished with a duplicate of the certificate to enable him to draw his salary. A third copy of the certificate will be sent direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly as it becomes due.

90. In special cases where an officer has served in one Colony for some years with little or no leave immediately preceding his transfer to another Colony, the Governor of the latter Colony may, as an act of grace, recommend him for special leave in respect of his service in the former Colony, such recommendation being accompanied by any necessary particulars of former service and of the last leave taken in respect thereof. The amount of leave which should be shown on his leave certificate as his proper claim should be calculated according to the length of service in the Colony in which he is serving.

91. When an officer is entitled to half-pay leave no private arrangement made with the object of securing to him more than half-pay will be allowed.

92. An officer on leave may receive so much of any allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the acting officer, the amount so allowed being reported on the leave certificate.

93. No part of any horse or travelling allowance and no fees will be paid to an officer on leave.

94. On arriving in this country the officer on leave will report his arrival by letter, to the Colonial Office, mentioning his address and he will similarly notify any subsequent change of address. Treasurers and auditors of colonies whose accounts are subject to audit, in this country should also send their addresses to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

95. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officer on leave be allowed to receive half salary continuously for more than the following periods in respect of the following Colonies :—

Mediterranean Colonies	9 months
West Indies, Bermuda, St. Helena and Falkland Islands	18 "
Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Fiji	24 "

96. The foregoing regulations do not apply to vacation leave not exceeding, in the case of ordinary civil officers, three calendar months during and in respect of any two consecutive years' service. It is not necessary that any specific period should elapse between two successive grants of vacation leave; but an officer will not be granted his full three months at the beginning of a biennial period without some special reason.

97. In the case of judicial or educational officers, such vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed the ordinary vacations of the court or institution to which they belong; and they may generally when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may occur during the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, a judicial officer may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers.

98. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends to visit the United Kingdom, in which case his departure must be reported as required when half-pay leave is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be duly recorded and arrangements must have been made and approved by the Governor, for the adequate discharge of the officer's duties without cost to the public, except in very special circumstances.

99. Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness are allowed on full pay, in accordance with the local rules of each Colony, without affecting vacation leave. (In Jamaica for 26 days in periods not exceeding 10 days).

100. An officer applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for a decision upon his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances will report the matter to the Secretary of State. An officer's salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

101. If an Officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the date at which his half-salary is to cease will be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

102. Leave will count from the date of relinquishment to that of resumption of duty.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year (conditionally on reporting the same to Government) without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations, but a Resident Magistrate may not give himself leave or take it without previous sanction of Government.

Temporary Clerks may be granted by the Governor, 12 days full pay vacation leave in a year and sick leave on 3-4ths pay for 14 days in a year. C.S.O. Circular, 357—21.1.97.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885,) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892, was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2% of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service pensions now granted.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
DISTURBANCES IN 1865.				£ s. d.
Harrison, R. G.	... Sufferer by the Disturbances	25th Mar., '66	...	40 0 0
				40 0 0
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES.				
Alberga, Alma	...	20th Aug., '93	...	30 0 0
McGhie, Catherine	...	1st Oct., '85	...	12 0 0
				42 0 0
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.				
Bowen, S. E.	... Asst. Dresser Public Hos- pital	... 1st April, '99	...	6 1 8
Brown, J. R.	... First Under Keeper Negril Point Light House	... 1st Oct., '99	51	44 7 7
Browning, William	... District Court Judge	... 2nd April, '88	58	383 3 4
Deleon, Dr. J.	... Coroner St. James	... 1st Oct., '68	...	8 0 0
Elworthy, R.	... Head Master Buff Bay School	... 1st July, '88	...	156 10 7
Foster, G. F. A.	... Schoolmaster General Peni- tentiary	... 1st June, 1900	57	35 0 0
Gifford, A. M.	... Supt. Girls' Reformatory	... 1st April, '99	...	14 0 0
Gray, William	... Superintendent St. Ann's Bay Short Term Prison	... 1st Aug., '85	...	50 12 8
Hamilton, L. L.	... Warden Girls' Reformatory	... 1st April, '99	...	9 4 9
Hart, Jas.	... Intendent Boys' Reforma- tory	... 1st April, '99	42	89 8 4
Hendriks, M. L.	... Supt. Public Works	... 1st April, '99	...	125 0 0
Jervis, H. G.	... Sub-Agent Immigration	... 1st June, '81	...	30 0 0
Johnson, Amy	... Lady Principal, Shortwood Training College	... 17th Feb., '03	...	50 0 0
Carried forward				1,001 8 11

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	1,001 8 11
Kemble, Edward ...	Puisne Judge ...	1st Feb., '70	...	600 0 0
Mackinnon, L. F. ...	Manager Jamaica Railway	1st Dec., 1900	...	361 13 4
McDougal, Mary ...	Schoolmistress Girls' Re- formatory ...	1st April, '99	...	28 1 0
Moore, York ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st June, '99	...	81 2 2
Pennell, G. B. ...	Deputy Director of Roads	1st June, '68	...	100 0 0
Plummer, W. C. ...	Out-door Officer Kingston Customs ...	1st Aug., '98	...	42 10 0
Renwick, C. A. M. I. C. E.	District Engineer Public Works Department ...	1st Sep., '99	51	309 17 6
Ross, D. M. ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st May, '99	...	24 17 9
Scharschmidt, S. T. ...	District Engineer ...	1st April, '94	52	350 0 0
Scotland, Rev. H. ...	Island Curate ...	1st Aug., '91	...	221 0 0
Smith, H. B. ...	Govt. Inspector Railway ...	1st July, '99	...	66 13 4
Total for offices abolished	...	...	...	3,187 4 0
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT FROM THE SERVICE.				
Allen, Robt. ...	Warder Genl. Penitentiary	1st May, '95	52	14 12 0
Allwood, Jas., C. M. G.	Collector General of Ja- maica ...	1st Sep., '04	60	552 0 0
Bailey, Daniel ...	First Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	21st March, '95	42	63 0 0
Beckford, Henry ...	Labourer, Sav.-la-Mar. P. G. Hospital ...	1st Oct., '01	60	8 4 3
Beckford, Joseph ...	Letter Carrier General Post Office ...	1st April, '95	63	15 12 10
Bell, Iphegenia ...	Head Nurse Public Hospital	1st Feb., '06	56	5 17 0
Benaim, C. F. ...	Postmistress, Duncans ...	1st May, '01	58	19 3 4
Bhoorasing ...	Cook Dry River Public Hospital ...	10th June, '04	42	3 17 6
Bhuttacharjee, Babu Eshan Churder	Clerk Emigration Agency, Calcutta ...	1st Sep., '98	...	0 15 7½
Binns, S. ...	Collector of Taxes and Parochial Treasurer, Ha- nover ...	1st Oct., '09	63	287 0 0
Birkett, T. W. ...	Chief Warder, St. Catherine District Prison ...	1st Aug., '01	46	36 0 0
Bing, Caroline ...	Asst. Matron Public Hos- pital, Kingston ...	30th March, '07	50	16 5 10
Blake, A. E. ...	Matron Lunatic Asylum ...	1st June, '05	52	56 12 3
Blaine, W. E. ...	Sorter General Post Office	1st Oct., '02	60	20 17 1
Boyd, M. A. ...	Matron P. G. Hospital, Annotto Bay ...	1st June, '02	57	6 0 0
Broderick, G. N. ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st March, '90	44	100 0 0
Brown, Alfred ...	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	25th Oct., '01	43	6 10 4
Brown, B. T. ...	Salesman General Peni- tentiary ...	3rd Sep., '99	43	54 0 0
Brown, James ...	Messenger Island Medical Office ...	1st April, '08	60	11 19 5
Brown, M. G. ...	Matron, Public Hospital, Falmouth ...	1 April, '09	66	15 8 0
Bryan, Esther ...	Wardmaid Public Hospital, Kingston ...	10th Aug., '08	45	5 11 5
Carried forward	...	...	...	1,299 6 10½

PENSIONERS *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	1,299 6 10½
Burnside, G. ...	Matron Lepers' Home ...	1st May, '03	53	38 10 0
Burton, Margaret ...	Cook Public Hospital, Mandeville ...	1st March, '04	73	4 10 4
Butler, Edwin ...	Medical Storekeeper ...	25th June, '96	51	131 5 0
Butler, Wm. ...	Office Attendant, Linstead Revenue Office ...	1 July, '10	76	7 3 0
Cameron, J. B. ...	Revenue Runner ...	1st April, '92	57	14 8 0
Campbell, A. E. ...	Foreman Bindery, Govern- ment Printing Office ...	28th Dec., '07	52	38 6 6
Campbell John ...	Supt. Public Gardens ...	1st Aug., '08	71	58 6 8
Capper, Thos. ...	Superintending Inspector of Schools ...	22nd Oct., '09	55	385 0 0
Cheyne, G. E. ...	District Medical Officer ...	22nd March, '99	54	103 6 8
Chisholm, J. G. ...	Collector Taxes, St. Ann ...	14th Sept., '96	55	250 0 0
Clarke, T. F. ...	Collector Taxes, Kingston ...	1st Aug., '01	55	330 0 0
Cooke, George E. ...	Runner Internal Revenue Department ...	1st Oct., '95	55	12 0 0
Cooke, W. M. G. ...	Out-Door Officer of Customs ...	19th Dec., '95	30	22 16 10
Cooper, Catherine ...	Asst Postmistress and Tele- graph Clerk ...	19th July, '05	57	10 4 9
Cooper, E. ...	Postmistress Montego Bay ...	1st Oct., '05	64	51 17 9
Crawley, G. E. ...	Messenger Govt Savings Bank ...	1st Jan., '09	...	9 14 0
Crooks, Mary ...	Matron Hanover District Prison ...	1st April, '95	62	7 5 10
Chapman, C. W. ...	Chief Clerk and Account- ant, Island Treasury ...	23rd Nov., '09	68	288 6 6
Daniel, B. ...	First Class Clerk, Kingston Customs ...	1st July, '02	49	157 17 11
Dawes, A. R. ...	Clerk Internal Rev. Dept. ...	24th July, '90	44	42 0 0
Dewar, C. T. ...	District Medical Officer ...	11th Dec. '05	52	93 6 8
DeLeon, J. ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st April, '99	65	116 13 4
DeMontagnac, E. ...	Messenger Govt. Printing Office ...	4th Jan., '08	60	6 10 4
Donaldson, Susan ...	Nurse, Chapelton Hospital ...	1st Dec., '99	45	4 3 5
Down, W. J. ...	Agricultural Instructor and Assistant Superintendent, Hope Gardens ...	12th Aug., '08	26	2 18 4
Dryden, Elizabeth A. ...	Matron Lock Hospital ...	1st Aug., '87	...	20 8 4
Duff, Geo. M. ...	First Class Clerk General Penitentiary ...	1st Aug., '92	44	114 9 11
Duff, William ...	1st Class Clerk Audit Office ...	25th June, '07	62	200 0 0
DuMont, E. ...	First Class Clerk Audit Office ...	1 Feb., '09	65	200 0 0
Dunn, G. ...	Customs Boatman ...	6th Sept., '90	63	5 7 4
Facey, A. H. ...	First Asst. Clerk Courts Kingston ...	18th Sep., '02	46	46 13 4
Facey, A. G. ...	Collector Taxes, St. James ...	1st Oct., '07	...	329 3 4
Falconer, W. R. ...	Dispenser Glengoffe Dis- pensary ...	1st Jan., '04	61	75 16 8
Fawcett, Wm. ...	Director Public Gardens and Plantations ...	16th April, '08	...	379 11 10
Field, G. E. C. ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st Feb., 1900	61	204 3 4
Flemming, Sir Francis ...	District Court Judge ...	26th Sep., '01	...	17 18 4
Fletcher, C. T. H. ...	Clerk Legislative Council Office ...	1st Sept., 1900	60	116 13 4
	Carried forward ...	...	...	5,196 4 5½

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.		
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	5,196	4	5½
Fonseca, J. W.	2nd Class Clerk Constabu- lary Department ...	1st April, 1900	51	100	0	0
Forbes, H. R.	Dispenser Pub. Gen. Hospital ...	25th July, '05	32	14	14	2
Foster, Theresa	Messenger at Attorney Gen- eral's Office ...	1st Oct., '05	50	5	9	6
Foster, E. Alex.	Chief Clerk Island Medic 1 Office ...	4th Sep., '06	...	287	10	4
Fouché, D. P.	1st Class Clerk, Treasury ...	1st Sep., '09	52	165	0	0
Fraser, I.	Compassionate Allowance ex Sergeant Constabulary ...	1st Nov., '96	...	27	7	6
Fraser, T. J.	Late Supt. Plum Point Lighthouse ...	21 Sep., '08	70	33	3	3
Gallimore, Geo. Robt.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum ...	18th Nov., '10	60	17	4	11
Goldie, Charles	Collector of Customs, Kingston ...	1st Aug., 1900	60	490	0	0
Gordon, Richard	Headman P. W. Department ...	25th Jan., '03	63	18	17	0
Groves, W. S.	1st Class Supt. of Roads ...	26th Feb., '89	40	126	16	9
Gruber, J. W.	Collector of Taxes ...	1st Jan., '01	58	293	6	8
Green, Alfred	Compositor Government Printing Office ...	8th Jan., '10	60	32	19	9
Gunter, T. M.	Chief Clerk and Auditor Jamaica Govt. Railway ...	1st Oct. '10	...	175	0	0
Hall, J.	Sub-Officer, Reformatory, Stony Hill ...	28 Feb., '09	58 & 7-12	11	2	11
Harker, Alfred	Warder Gen. Penitentiary ...	7th July, 1900	59	28	13	6
Hart, J. H.	Supt. Pub. Gardens ...	1st July, '08	61	49	17	5
Harty, M. A.	Assistant P. M. and Tele- graph Clerk ...	7th Dec., '03	52	7	3	0
Hendriks, Emily	Matron Public General Hospital, Montego Bay ...	1st Sep., '04	51	11	4	0
Henry, Thomas	Closet Cleaner Pub. Hos. ...	30th May, '03	...	4	17	10
Hitchins, A. W.	Collector Customs and Ship- ping Master ...	5th Feb., '05	54	429	10	5
Hogarth, William	Bailiff R. M. Ct., Trelawny ...	1st April, '06	...	52	8	7
Honiball, Dr., O. D.	Govt. Medical Officer ...	1st April, '05	61	95	11	2
Hopwood, A. J.	Master in charge of Hope Industrial School ...	20th Oct. '05	42	19	8	10
Hughes, Christiana	Nurse Falmouth Public Hospital ...	8th Oct., '04	70	6	9	6
Humber, J. C.	Clerk Courts, Westd. ...	2nd Nov., '03	52	227	10	0
Hutchings, G. C.	First Class Asst. Collector of Taxes ...	1st April, '94	56	162	10	0
Hyde, Eliza	Matron Lunatic Asylum ...	7th March, '88	61	49	15	7
Hylton, Wm. Barnett	Labourer King's House Garden ...	11th Dec., '06	70	6	1	6
James, Hy.	Col. Taxes & Par. Treasurer ...	1st Mar., '99	60	262	10	0
Jamison, W. T.	First Class Collector of Taxes Internal Rev. Dept. ...	1st Sept., '93	53	275	0	0
Johnson, Isaac	Sub-Officer, General Peni- tentiary ...	9th April, '99	70	26	1	5
Jones, Ellen	Nurse Lepers' Home ...	1st May, '02	52	13	7	7
Jopp, G. M.	Supt. and Dispenser, Lepers' Home ...	1st Jan., '97	38	*		
	Carried forward ...	...	...	8,722	17	6½

* In abeyance £67 15s. 5d.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	8,722 17 6½
Juggan	... Gardener Hope Gardens ...	26th Oct., '08	70	6 10 0
Johnson, Andrew	... Carpenter Public Hospital, Kingston ...	25th Feb., '10	55	12 9 7
Kennedy, E. J.	... Junior Landing Waiter ...	7th Aug., '10	55	112 2 0
King, H. A.	... Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk ...	3rd Feb., '10	51	13 8 5
Laidlaw, H. C.	... 3rd Class Clerk Constabu- lary Department ...	1st April, 1900	48	45 0 0
Lawson, Jas.	... Boatman Customs ...	22nd March, '96	59	6 1 8
Lee, L. J.	... Assistant Collector Taxes ...	1st July '02	65	109 19 4
Llewellyn, R. B.	... 1st Class Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office ...	16th Dec., '06	...	85 2 3
Lindo, C. S.	... Foreman Public Works ...	28th July, '07	60	37 3 4
Lindsay, Margt.	... Ward Maid, Public Hos- pital, Kingston ...	16th March, '07	59	4 19 8
Lumb, Sir C. F.	... Sr. Puisne Judge ...	1st April, '09	62	463 9 2
MacTavish, Eliza	... Nurse Morant Bay Public General Hospital ...	7th May, '99	60	3 13 11
Mais, W. B.	... Clerk Audit Office ...	25th July, '89	33	42 3 6
Mann, J. R.	... Director Public Works ...	1st Nov., '86	63	450 0 0
Marshall, E. N.	... Trav. Supervisor District Post Offices ...	1st April, '09	54	200 0 0
Mason, Frances	... Matron Montego Bay Hos- pital ...	29th May, '92	55	9 16 0
McBayne, T. H.	... Chief Clk. Gen. Post Office ...	1st Aug., '09	57	266 13 4
McBean, Danl.	... Headman Pub. Works Dept.	19th Aug., '93	60	17 19 11
McDonald, Jestina	... Ward Maid, Kingston Pub- lic Hospital ...	29th June, '07	55	6 9 0
McDougall, Allan T.	... Warder Genl. Penitentiary ...	1st April, '05	52	19 2 7
McGregor, Fredk.	... Machine Minder Govern- ment Printing Office ...	30th June, '07	50	15 12 0
McKinnon, Wm.	... 1st Class Clerk G. P. O. ...	1st Aug., '09	59	200 0 0
McKenzie, A. P.	... Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk ...	1st Jan., '01	40	15 6 8
McKenzie, Mary	... Matron, Spa. Town Hospital ...	...	60	7 0 0
McLavery, E. H. E.	... First Class Collector, Re- venue ...	1st April, '07	60	366 13 4
McLean, Mary	... Minder Public Hospital, Kingston ...	17th Jan., '07	56	5 4 3
McPherson, D. L.	... Matron Dry River Public General Hospital ...	1st May, '05	36	*
Melbourne, J. S.	... 1st Class Out Door Officer Customs, Kingston ...	1st Feb., '08	59	66 13 4
Mills, C.	... House Cleaner Colonial Secretary's Office ...	18th April, '09	67	9 8 6
Mitchell, Mary	... Cook, Hordley Public General Hospital ...	1st Dec., '06	79	4 13 10
Mittra Babus	... Clerk in Emigration ...	1st July, '06	...	3 18 0
Jagendra Nath	... Agency, Calcutta ...	...	...	...
Monaghan, Jas.	... Jr. Collector of Taxes ...	1st June, '09	64	302 1 6
	Carried forward ...	...	...	11,631 12 7½

* In abeyance £6 6s.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	11,631 12 7½
Morris, Louis T. ...	Messenger Audit Office ...	22nd Oct., '93	40	10 19 1
Morris, Sir D. ...	Director Public Gardens ...	1st Dec., '08	64	93 6 8
Moswe, C.B., C. B. ...	Chief Medical Officer and Director Public Hospital and Superintending Medical Officer	24th Feb., '93	62	520 0 0
Nix, G. G. ...	1st Class Clerk Internal Revenue Department ...	7th Jan., '93	55	100 0 0
Nixon, Alex. ...	Sorter, G. P. O. ...	3rd Jan., '09	51	Inabeyance.
Nock, W. ...	Supt. Cinchona Plantation ...	18th July, '04	53	26 12 6
Northcote, Sir E. A. ...	Sr. Puisne Judge ...	1st April, '08	...	582 10 5
Nugent, Margaret ...	Nurse Boys' Reformatory...	13th March, '10	69	11 15 1
O'Mally, Sir E. ...	Attorney General of Ja- maica ...	1st April, '03	...	100 0 0
Orrett, O. A. ...	Matron Public Hospital, Port Antonio ...	16th May, '10	50	21 0 0
Patrickson, E. U. ...	Asst. Schoolmaster, Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill ...	1st May, '02	35	12 16 8
Patterson, Ed. ...	Warden Public Hospital, Kingston ...	1st March, '05	62	66 12 0
Pearce, G. H., I.S.O. ...	Postmaster for Jamaica ...	14th Oct., '03	57	466 13 4
Pearce, G. E. R. ...	1st Class Clerk Customs, Kingston ...	7th Nov., '04	36½	84 0 0
Pearson, Turner ...	Chief Clerk, Medical De- partment and Secretary Central Board of Health and Quarantine Board ...	1st April, '08	64	314 13 4
Pilliner, G. B. ...	Clerk Courts, Manchester ...	28 Nov., '08	56	333 6 8
Pinkney, Amelia ...	Nurse Public General Hos- pital, Sav-la-Mar ...	1st June, '07	62	5 5 7
Prendergast, Arthur...	Carpenter Boys' Re-forma- tory, Stony Hill ...	17th April, '04	52	30 1 8
Priest, Hy. ...	2nd Class Clerk, Treasury ...	26th April, '09	57	159 6 8
Pringle, John ...	District Medical Officer ...	1st Dec., '93	47	86 13 4
Ponsonby, G. ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st Nov., '01	47	86 19 0
Pouyat, H. F. ...	Registrar of Titles ...	1st Nov., '07	63	266 13 4
Ramson, H. E. ...	2nd Class Clerk, Education Department ...	1st April, '10	50	123 6 8
Rattigan, L. A. ...	1st Class Collector Taxes ...	1st April, '09	60	365 14 9
Reynolds, Daniel ...	Deputy Supt., General Peni- tentiary ...	21st June, '01	57	89 9 6
Rivett, R. L.* ...	Inspector of Police ...	1st April, '90	38	200 0 0
Robertson, A. E. ...	Postmistress ...	8th Nov. '90	61	36 8 0
Robertson, Alex. ...	Collector of Taxes ...	1st April, '95	56	232 10 0
Sanguinetti, M. A. ...	Matron, St. Catherine Dis- trict Prison ...	15th Aug., '97	...	11 13 4
Savage, A. L. ...	1st Class Clerk, Govmnt. Savings Bank ...	14th April, '09	51	165 0 0
Scoby, George ...	Machine Minder, Govern- ment Printing Office ...	14th March, '08	...	13 19 0
	Carried forward ...	...	...	16,248 19 2½

* Law 25 of 1890.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Office from which Retired, Service for which Pension Granted, &c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Age at time of Retire- ment.	Annual Rate of Pension.
PENSIONS GRANTED ON RETIREMENT, <i>continued.</i>				£ s. d.
	Brought forward	...	...	16,248 19 2½
Scott, Elizabeth	... Cook Montego Bay Public Hospital	13th Nov., '97	...	4 3 5
Scott, Prudence	... Under Nurse Pub. Hospital	1st June, 1900	60	7 0 9
Segree, W. A.	... Bailiff Res. Mag. Court, Kingston	25th Feb., '05	...	96 4 8
Simmonds, J. A.	... Trade Warder, General Penitentiary	1st July, '06	63½	41 7 4
Simpson, Ed. Emanuel	... Attendant Lunatic Asylum	29th Nov., '10	61	14 6 0
Smeeton, S. P., L.S.O.	... Registrar General and Deputy Keeper of Records	16th June, '08	...	466 13 4
Smellie, Robt.	... Genl. Officer, Reformatory, Stony Hill	24th Oct., '08	65	9 11 7
Smith, B. N.	... Messenger Public Hospital, Kingston	26th Oct., '09	49	8 8 8
Smith, Richard	... Post Office Letter Box Clearer	20th Jan., 1900	63	6 10 4
Smith, Richard	... Bedmaker, Public Hospital, Kingston	1st Feb., '08	60	13 4 7
Smith, Sarah	... Warden Girls' Reformatory	1st July, '93	56	15 4 2
Smythe, L.	... Senior Revenue Clerk	1 March, '09	52	88 13 4
Spence, Joseph	... Bathman Public Hospital	3rd May, '03	...	10 8 7
Spence, W. S.	... Customs Officer	1st Feb., '92	43	62 7 0
Stanley, Edward	... Chief Customs Boatman, Kingston	1st July, 1900	65	27 7 6
Stephenson, F. I.	... Chief Clerk Customs, Kgtn.	1st Aug., '78	...	104 3 4
Stewart, R. L.	... Supt. of the Lazaretto	1st July, '05	57	21 8 9
Talbot, W. C.	... Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk, Lucre	4th May, '99	54	19 3 4
Taylor, C. B.	... 2nd Class Clk. Audit Office	1st Feb., '02	...	33 18 4
Taylor, Geo. R.	... 1st Class Clerk Public Works Office	15th Nov., '04	72	116 11 10
Thomson, Ed.	... Foreman of Works, Gen. Penitentiary	1st Aug., '08	73	50 8 1
Tivy, St. Leger	... Inspector of Constabulary	1st June, '87	41	156 10 6
Vickers, Edward	... Junior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court	1st June, '08	...	400 0 0
Walker, Rosabelle	... Head Nurse Public Hospital, Kingston	30th March, '07	54	13 0 8
Walter, Mary	... First Asst. Mistress Shortwood Training College	1st April, '99	...	3 15 0
Walters, John	... Master Mason General Penitentiary	1st May, '98	...	26 10 4
Wedderburn, A. A. H.	... Deputy Inspector General of Police	1st Jan., '09	...	287 15 6
White, Stephen Daniel	... Headman Main Roads	26th Jan., '08	58	9 7 2
Wiles, Eliza	... Matron Hordley Hospital	1st July, '96	56	11 4 0
Williams, A. E.	... Matron Public General Hospital, Sav-la-Mar	1st April, '08	65	9 16 0
Williams, F. Condè	... District Court Judge	17th Oct., '94	59	92 17 4
Williams, Keturah	... Matron Hordley Hospital	1st April, '05	29	2 16 0
Williams, Rachael	... Office Cleaner R. M. Cts., Kingston	1 June, '10	...	6 3 6
Williamson, C. E.	... Matron Public Hospital, Kingston	1st April, '05	55	33 5 0
Wilson, William	... Watchman Jam. Railway	1st April, '10	70	9 9 7
Wilson, Elizabeth	... Ward Maid Public Hospital, Kingston	25th Dec., '09	55	8 15 11
Wright, W. L.	... Runner Internal Revenue	1st June, '05	61	12 14 11
Young, F. C.	... Bailiff Rest. Mag. Courts	1st Aug., '06	48	33 6 8
Total				18,583 12 2½

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS.

THIS Fund, created by the Public Servants of the Colony under the provisions of Law 11 of 1875, and amending laws, and which at 31st March, 1903, stood at £100,393 11s. 11d., was, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1903, absorbed in the general revenue of the island, the Government thereafter receiving all revenues appropriable for making provision for the Widows and Orphans of deceased public officers and assuming all the commitments—immediate and contingent—of the Association, which thereupon ceased to be an independent organization.

By Law 21 of 1904, the several laws having reference to the granting of pensions to Widows and Orphans of public officers were revised and consolidated and brought within the compass of a single enactment.

Besides safeguarding rights and privileges acquired under repealed laws, provision is made by this law for the Widows and Orphans of future public servants, the following being among its main features:—

- I. All Public Officers on being appointed to an office with £100 a year or upwards to contribute 4 o o of their salaries to general revenue.
- II. Such contributions to continue for 35 years or to age 65, if Public Officer remains in the public service so long.
- III. Provision is made for adjusting pensions in cases where contributions are increased or reduced from any cause or where they cease before the full number of payments have been made.
- IV. And for refunding a portion of their contributions when leaving the Public Service or completing their term of contribution, to bachelors or childless widowers.
- V. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are calculated under the tables attached to the law, these having been constructed on the actual mortality experience of the late Association during its operation, extending over 28 years.
- VI. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are not concurrent but are payable to the Widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the Orphans in the following proportions:—

If three in number or less each receives one fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided among them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The administration of the law is vested in an officer styled the Comptroller. Mr. A. H. Miles, Collector General, is the holder of the office and his report for 1909-10 shows that in that year pensions to the extent of £7,707 2s. 2d. were paid; the refunds to members were £555 8s. 3d. and expenses of administration, £17 18s. 1d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS.

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
WIDOWS.			
Allwood, F. E. ...	Jas. Allwood, Resident Magistrate ...	8 May, '02	£ s. d. 150 1 0
Allwood, Julia ...	J. Allwood, late Clerk to Par. Boards ...	17 Nov., 1906	50 11 0
Anderson, M. D. ...	Sir W. J. Anderson, late Res. Mag.	28 Aug. 1903	198 6 0
Ashman, A. M. A. ...	T. A. Ashman, Land'g Waiter Customs	7 Aug., 1908	35 10 0
Bartlett, E. ...	T. Bartlett, Warder District Prison ...	12 Oct., '93	34 15 0
Burke, Sarah C. ...	S. C. Burke, Asst. Attorney General	24 May, 1900	192 4 0
Baquin, F. S. ...	C. Baquin, Asst. Collector of Taxes	12 Dec., '96	46 4 0
Baquin, J. E. ...	R. C. J. Baquin, Collector of Taxes ...	14 Oct., '03	168 0 0
Batten, A. ...	Robt. Batten, Collector General ...	5 Nov., '97	164 11 0
Beckwith, M. A. ...	Dr. B. M. Beckwith, Dist. Med. Officer	14 July, '98	39 18 0
Bell, E. G. ...	V. G. Bell, late Director Public Works	30 May, 1908	222 14 0
Brice, A. B. ...	R. H. Brice, late Asst. Collector Taxes	13 June, 1906	19 5 0
Bogue, C. ...	M. H. Bogle, Clerk in Customs ...	6 Dec., 1906	61 16 0
Bourne, K. H. ...	H. C. Bourne, Colonial Secretary ...	7 Jan., 1909	132 19 0
Bunting, M. ...	J. C. Bunting, Clerk to Parl. Boards ...	14 Jan., '90	28 2 0
Carried forward ...		...	1,544 16 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS. *contd.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
			£ s. d.
WIDOWS.	Brought forward ...	...	1,544 16 0
Campbell, K. F. ...	A. B. Campbell, District Med. Officer	13 Sept., '79	45 5 0
Campbell, Sarah ...	H. D. Campbell, late Locker	20 May, 1906	17 10 0
Carroll, M. A. ...	J. Carroll, Prisons Department	9 March, '08	27 17 0
Chapman, L. S. ...	P. E. Chapman, Admstr. Genl. etc.	1 March, '04	181 13 0
Curran, M. A. F. ...	C. R. Curran, Puisne Judge	28 Aug., '92	147 7 0
Cargill, G. C. ...	Dr. J. Cargill, District Med. Officer	17 April, 1900	85 5 0
Clark, H. M. ...	Dr. J. H. Clark, District Med. Officer	9 July, '96	78 8 0
Collymore, C. A. ...	J. S. Collymore, Clerk Intrnl. Revenue	29 Dec., '02	16 18 0
Cooke, Edith ...	M. H. Cooke, Pub. Wrks. Department	26 Jan., '98	59 8 0
Cumming, E. H. ...	O. L. B. Cumming, Asst. Coll. Taxes	22 Oct., '94	38 14 0
Courtney, M. J. ...	J. H. Courtney, late District Medical Officer	16 July, '09	78 8 0
DePass, A. C. ...	T. E. DePass, Inspector of Police	8 Aug., '04	81 5 0
Depass, A. I. ...	A. H. Depass, Govt. Savings Bank	15 Jan., 1907	54 6 0
Dodd, Sarah ...	J. H. Dodd, Public Works Department	14 Aug., '96	106 3 0
Dooley, S. L. ...	W. A. Dooley, Collector of Taxes	28 Sept., '86	49 12 0
Douet, E. M. ...	Rt. Rev. C. F. Douet, late Principal Training College	28 Dec., '05	270 1 0
Duquesnay, A. E. ...	E. L. Duquesnay, late Public Works Department	15 Jan, 1907	45 13 0
Edridge, A. ...	W. B. Edridge, Supt. Dist. Prison	15 April, '88	23 9 0
Egerton, C. M. ...	R. Egerton, Resident Magistrate	7 Oct., 1900	85 17 0
Fisher, E. G. ...	H. S. Fisher, Clerk of the Courts	24 Sept., 1900	87 6 0
Fawcett, A. G. ...	M. Fawcett, Inspector General Police	23 Sept., '99	70 17 0
Gayleard, M. E. ...	T. Gayleard, Pub. Works Department	11 Sept., '98	58 1 0
Gayleard, M. A. ...	J. Gayleard, Chaplain Public Hospital	12 Sept., '76	44 0 0
Gooden, L. A. ...	F. T. Gooden, Medical Department	5 Feb., '08	14 19 0
Gordon, C. A. ...	T. E. R. Gordon, Asst. Collector Taxes	18 June, '02	54 12 0
Harrison, M. E. ...	Thos. Harrison, Surveyor General	26 Oct., '94	61 17 0
Harvey, M. H. ...	O. C. Harvey, late District Medical Officer	29 April, 1906	37 1 0
Hollar, H. ...	M. O. Hollar, Dispenser Genl. Pentry.	4 Dec., '96	21 19 0
Hancock, A. M. B. ...	Sir H. J. Burford-Hancock, Ch. Jus.	24 Oct., '95	99 6 0
Hastings, C. E. ...	Capt. W. H. Hastings, Imgtm. Dept.	22 Jan., '02	53 15 0
Henderson, J. M. ...	W. J. Henderson, Genl. Register Office	8 Dec., '91	25 16 0
Hocking, E. M. ...	H. H. Hocking, late Attorney General	10 June, '07	406 6 0
Huggard, C. E. ...	W. T. Huggard, Locker and Gauger	16 Sept., '05	17 8 0
Isaacs, A. M. ...	Rev. H. H. Isaacs, Island Curate	23 Sept., 1900	95 13 0
King, E. T. ...	Eyre King, Supt. Genrl. Penitentiary	9 July, '82	59 2 0
Lawes, M. L. ...	H. D. Lawes, Prisons Department	18 Jan., '04	61 2 0
Littelljohn, J. A. ...	C. H. Littelljohn, Asst. Collector Taxes	9 Oct., '76	35 3 0
Lee, M. ...	H. H. Lee, K. & L. Water Comrs.	29 Sept., '03	149 5 0
Little, M. H. ...	G. G. Little, late Dist. Court Judge	26 May, '07	357 1 0
Manners, F. C. ...	Dr. Thos. Manners, Dist. Med. Officer	12 April, '96	20 17 0
McMahon, F. E. ...	Dr. McMahon, District Med. Officer	12 March, '84	26 4 0
Murray, E. A. ...	H. G. B. Murray, Asst. Coll. Taxes	5 May, '04	47 2 0
McLarence, M. J. ...	J. McLarence, of H. M. Customs	11 Oct., '91	19 14 0
McLeod, H. E. ...	W. McLeod, Inspector of Police	26 Nov., '04	108 14 0
Madden, E. F. ...	T. P. Madden, District Medical Officer	16 March, '89	54 16 0
Musson, J. M. ...	S. P. Musson, Island Treasurer	13 Dec., '02	185 14 0
Mould, E. E. ...	A. M. Mould, late of Public Works	13 Dec., '09	53 16 0
Neish, A. E. ...	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer...	20 Nov., 1906	31 18 0
Oughton, N. O. ...	T. B. Oughton, K.C., Attorney Genl.	10 Aug., 1909	191 9 0
Orgill, K. M. M. ...	B. C. Orgill, late Supervisor Revenue Offices	5 Oct., '08	206 4 0
Carried forward ...	...	...	5,794 12 0

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PENSIONERS. *contd.*

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Annual Pension.
	Brought forward ...	...	£ s. d. 5,794 19 0
Payne, L.	... S. E. Payne, Hrlbr. Master Mtgo. Bay	19 Nov., '92	5 2 8
Payne, J.	... S. E. Payne, Asst. Collector of Taxes	16 Dec., 1900	69 10 0
Pasmore, S. A.	... C. A. Pasmore, Asst. Collector Taxes	30 Aug., '04	44 2 0
Pearson, G. F.	... W. J. Pearson, Collector of Taxes	27 July, '07	150 4 0
Preston, S. A.	... L. J. Preston, late Resident Magistrate	21 Oct., '08	137 1 0
Quin, F. A.	... Dr. Quin, District Medical Officer	27 Oct., '87	34 15 0
Sanftleben, A.	... D. A. P. Sanftleben, District Engineer	18 Feb., '03	93 0 0
Sinclair, C. A. R.	... A. C. Sinclair, Supt. Govt. Ptg. Office	28 Jan., '91	40 17 0
Speck, S. J.	... Wm. Speck, Prisons Department	26 Jan., '92	24 19 0
Shea, L. N.	... M. H. Shea, Inspector of Police	16 Feb., '04	52 1 0
Tait, V. C.	... C. W. Tait, late Public Works Department	11 Feb., 1907	119 15 0
Taylor, B.	... W. Taylor, Med. Officer Penitentiary	12 Jan., '96	54 18 0
Thomson, E. J.	... R. Thomson, late Superintendent Botanic Gardens	29 Dec., '08	123 2 0
Thompson, N. E.	... Dr. Thompson, Med. Officer. Lun. Asy.	2 Nov., '04	90 1 0
Thomas, A. E.	... W. R. Thomas, late General Post Office	2 May, 1906	15 18 0
Thomas, L.	... J. S. Thomas, Clerk of the Courts	31 March, '03	79 7 0
Towers, J. J.	... J. Towers, Supt. Hanover Dist. Prison	11 Aug., '96	18 5 0
Trench, J. E.	... J. S. Trench, Collector of Taxes	11 July, '02	119 18 0
Valencia, C. E.	... J. E. Valencia, Clerk Isld. Med. Office	28 Jan., '90	31 18 0
Virtue, E. H.	... D. W. Virtue, Revenue Department	6 Sept., '99	31 19 0
Walcott, W. J.	... R. A. Walcott, late Resident Magistrate	20th June, '08	192 4 0
Wright, A. D.	... E. F. Wright, Inspr. Genl. Police etc.	17 Nov., '04	82 12 0
ORPHANS.			
Garsia, L. G. S.	... G. D. Garsia, Revenue Department	1 June, 1906 on re-marriage of mother	10 19 0
Gooden, O. I.	... F. T. Gooden, Medical Dept.	5 Feb, 1906	8 7 0
Moffatt, Gladys Moffatt, Charles	... Chas. Moffatt, Medical Department	26 June, '03, on re-marriage of mother.	23 17 0
O'Donnell, H. D.	... H. W. O'Donnell, Landing Waiter of Customs	22 May, '02, on re-marriage of mother.	4 5 0
St. Aubyn, F. C.	... Hon. A. J. St. Aubyn, Inspector of Police	6 Oct., '04, on re-marriage of mother.	11 6 0
Stafford, A.	... H. A. Stafford, Engineer, Irrigation Works	20 Dec., 1900 on re-marriage of mother.	9 0 0
Smith, Inez B.	... K. A. Smith, Revenue Dept.	9 Jan., 1909 on re-marriage of mother.	5 7 0
Vendryes, E. R. Vendryes, E. J. Vendryes, A. L.	... A. L. Vendryes, Resident Magistrate	4 May, '02, on death of mother.	84 18 0
			7,556 12 8

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

THE following table of precedence in Jamaica has been approved of by his Majesty the King :—

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government
2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
5. Members of the Privy Council.
6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
8. Puisne Judges.
9. Members of the Legislative Council.
10. Custodes of Parishes.
11. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
12. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
13. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
14. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
15. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
16. The Superintending Inspector of Schools (not being Member of Legislative Council).
17. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of Legislative Council).

PART VI.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Up to 1879 the Supreme Court of Judicature of this island was but a Court of Common Law, although under various statutes it exercised jurisdiction in bankruptcy, and in several other matters specially provided for. In the year above-named it underwent a reconstruction and had consolidated with it the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy and the Circuit Courts.

By Judicature Law 1879, Amendment Law, 1909, it is provided that—

Subject to the provisions of this Law the Supreme Court shall be constituted of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge.

The Chief Justice shall be the President and Chief Judge of the Court and shall be styled "The Chief Justice of Jamaica."

The Puisne Judge shall be styled the Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica.

The full Court of the Supreme Court shall be constituted of the two Judges of the Court and the Judge of the Kingston Court.

The Judge of the Kingston Court shall, while sitting in the Full Court have all the rights and powers, but not otherwise, of a Judge of the Supreme Court and as such shall rank after the Puisne Judge.

The full Court holds a session in Kingston 6 times a year, in the months of January, March, May, July, September and November. A special sitting of the full Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

Extracts from Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 24 of 1879:—

Except in relation to the matters specified in sections 31 and 32 of the Judicature Law and to causes and matters (other than of an interlocutory nature) under the Divorce Law, a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers may exercise the jurisdiction and powers of the full Court: Provided that such Judge may at any time, if he shall think fit, refer any matter before him for the consideration of the full Court.

The duties of the Circuit Court shall be performed by the Judges by arrangement amongst themselves.

Business in equity and for the sale of Incumbered Estates shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers, such single Judge being ordinarily the Chief Justice.

Business in Bankruptcy (see Bankruptcy Law) shall be transacted and disposed of in the first instance by a single Judge sitting in Court or in Chambers.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	His Hon. Anthony Michael Coll, M.A., B.C.L. K.C.	£2,000 0 0	1892
Puisne Judge	His Hon. Mr. Justice C. Halman Beard	1,200 0 0	March, '87
Attorney-General	St. John Branch, B.A., B.C.L., Durham	1,000 0 0	—
Assistant to the Attorney-General	Hon. H. I. C. Brown, B.A.	250 0 0	—
Crown Solicitor	A. W. Farquharson	820 0 0	7th July, '94
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature and Librarian	C. A. Bicknell	600 0 0	—
First Class Clerk	G. D. Robertson	280 0 0	14th July, '84
Second Class Clerk	H. Broderick	200 0 0	12th July, 1884
Assistant	O. E. Tomlinson	78 0 0	13th Aug., 1907

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Clerk to the Attorney-General	G. R. Rickards	£ s. d. 150 0 0	March, '96
Usher of the Supreme Court	John McCraw Reeves	80 0 0	1st Aug., '06
Clerk of the Kingston Circuit Court	C. A. Bicknell	...*	—
Administrator-General & Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	400 0 0 and Fees.	1st Sept., '93

NOTE.—The Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court of each parish is the Clerk of the Circuit Court held within the parish, except in the case of the Circuit Court of Kingston, of which the Registrar of the Supreme Court is Clerk.

* Draws salary as Registrar Supreme Court.

THE BAR IN JAMAICA.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

[The names of Barristers who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice are marked §.]

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Branch, E. St. John, B.A., B.C.L., Durham	Gray's Inn, May, 1-92, admitted in Jamaica, 11th November, 1909.
Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899, admitted in Jamaica 6th April, 1899.
*Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1906, and admitted in Jamaica, 21st August, 1907
Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.§	Inner Temple November, 1890, admitted in Jamaica, December, 1890.
Brandon, David	Middle Temple June, 1866, admitted in Jamaica August, 1866.
Cargill, J. F., B.A., LL.B., Cantab.§.	Inner Temple, 27th Jan., 1890, admitted in Jamaica, February, 1890.
Cox, S. A. Gilbert	Middle Temple, 1st July, '08, admitted in Jamaica, 31st July, 1908.
Cox, E. F. H.§	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd May, 1910.
*Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C.	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873, admitted in Jamaica, 24th October, 1907.
§ Hall, Maxwell	Inner Temple, 17th Nov., 1890, and admitted in Jamaica, Dec., 1890.
*Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A.	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897, admitted in Jamaica, 9th August, 1907.
†Humphreys, Travers	Inner Temple 18th November, 1889, admitted in Jamaica 30th Dec., 1910.
Josephs, Hector Archibald, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond.	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896, admitted in Jamaica, 25th November, 1896.
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B.	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910, admitted in Jamaica, 14th June, 1910.
Levy, Leslie Charles	Gray's Inn, admitted in Jamaica, 27th June, 1910.
†Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple 9th May, 1900, admitted in Jamaica, 7th May, 1907.
*Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August, 1907.
Radcliffe, Henry Milne	Middle Temple, June, 1909, admitted in Jamaica, 18th October, 1909.
Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901, admitted in Jamaica, 1st September, 1902
Stern, Philip§	1869, admitted in Jamaica, 1870.
Sisnett, Herbert K. McD.†	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894, admitted in Jamaica, 21st March, 1898.

* Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907.

† Left the Island.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	When called to the Bar, &c.
Smith, James A. G., <i>cvt. of honour</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910, admitted in Jamaica, 3 rd September, 1910.
*Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C.	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880, admitted in Jamaica, 16th August, 1907.
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., Cantab.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1902, admitted in Jamaica, 29th November, 1892.
*Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879, admitted in Jamaica, 2nd August 1907.

* Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance case, in 1907.

ADVOCATE.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Postal Address.
Levy, Arthur	11th June, 1874	Mandeville

SOLICITORS.

[The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments, and are precluded from practice, are marked *]

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	May Pen
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Allwood, I. W.*	12th June, 1898	Kingston
Armada, A. O.	16th March, 1907	Kingston
Ashenheim, Lewis (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Balfour, David*	5th June, 1893	Kingston
Baquin, Robert Cyril	12th March, 1891	Mandeville
Baquin, M. M.	17th July, 1903	Kingston
Bell, Edward A.*	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bell, C. T.	9th October, 1882	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.*	9th April, 1890	Brown's Town
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, David*	8th October, 1866	Kingston
Brown, G. S. Philpotts	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W.	21st January, 1898	Kingston
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Sav.-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H.	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, S.	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clarke, Chas. Lister	16th August, 1895	Sav.-la-Mar
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Black River
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897	Port Maria
Clark, W. P.*	10th December, 1886	May Pen
Clough, C. Egerton	10th August, 1900	St. Ann's Bay
Clough, W. G.*	9th June, 1871	Spanish Town
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J. (Corinaldi & Ashenheim)	17th December, 1880	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H.*	31st March, 1894	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Kingston
Dayes, Harold W. W.	13th August, 1891	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connor*	8th March, 1888	Kingston
Delapenha, Edgar S. D.	1st June, 1891	Port Maria
Dunn, H. H.	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Dickenson, I.	29th March, 1910	Brown's Town
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Fabel, Carl Louis	25th August, 1908	Kingston
Farquharson, Arthur W. (Farquharson & Milholland)	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898	Port Antonio
Fletcher, John R.	30th June, 1904	Richmond
George, A. C.	12th July, 1906	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Goodin, J. Alexander*	21st August, 1898	Port Antonio
Grant, A. C.	11th October, 1880	Montego Bay
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Grosett, Vernon E.	24th June, 1902	Port Antonio
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Kingston
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Hendriks, A. J.	2nd March, 1893	Black River
Holmes, R. C.	2nd July, 1906	Montego Bay
Jackson, Frank	31st August, 1896	Kingston
Jaquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann*	14th June, 1892	—
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, Alexr. L. P.	5th August, 1889	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Levy, Arthur	17th February, 1862	Mandeville
Lewis, J. Daly	25th November, 1861	Mandeville
Lewis, Walter Everard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B.	26th June, 1906	Kingston
Lynch, Edw. Lloyd*	2nd September, 1895	Port Antonio
McGregor, J. M.	19th July, 1897	Mandeville
McMillan, I. R.	26th March, 1903	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart)	5th March, 1901	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Farquharson & Milholland)	9th June, 1887	Kingston
Morais, Eugene L. F.	11th August, 1879	Kingston
Morrison, Wm.	6th July, 1899	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence	10th May, 1909	Kingston
Musson, John T.*	16th October, 1875	Morant Bay
Murray, Arthur E.	18th February, 1902	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	20th June, 1901	Kingston
Motta, A. E.	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Nash, James	15th June, 1882	Lucea
Nash, John S.	21st July, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab.	4th February, 1892	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald (Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie)	14th October, 1889	Kingston
Ogilvie, Frank B.	30th January, 1905	Kingston
Ogilvie, Percy C.	16th March, 1907	Kingston
Orrett, W. H.	11th October, 1881	Kingston
Pickwick, William Samuel	5th December, 1890	Port Maria
Phillips, F. P. A.	20th June, 1901	St. Ann's Bay
Pouyat, H. F.*	13th October, 1866	Kingston

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Reid, William .	13th October, 1904	Sav.-la-Mar
Reirie, Richard Pitt .	25th April, 1892	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.*	11th October, 1892	Halfway Tree
Robinson, K. Aubrey .	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. .	13th June, 1878	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. .	18th January, 1906	Kingston
Simpson, Aston H. L. .	18th July, 1907	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. .	21st July, 1898	Kingston
Stern, Philip .	30th August, 1872	Kingston
Stone, L. J. .	16th February, 1899	Kingston
Scott, H. W. R. .	28th January, 1904	Port Maria
Southby, T. G. .	8th January, 1906	Luca
Trench, C. LeP. .	25th June, 1896	Kingston
Vaughan, H. E., B.A., London .	19th July, 1897	Adelphi
Vendryes, Charles L. .	8th February, 1888	Kingston
Vendryes, C. H. .	9th April, 1903	Kingston
Watson, S. H. .	15th June, 1867	Kingston
Weise, E. B. .	24th January, 1905	Kingston

SUPREME COURT FEES—COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

<i>Writs, Commissions and Warrants.</i>		On filing a caveat ...	£0 5 0
On sealing writ of summons ...	£0 13 0	On filing any petition, statement of claim or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion ...	0 3 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ ...	0 13 0	On every order ...	0 3 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction ...	0 15 0		
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons ...	0 2 0	<i>Certificates.</i>	
Writ of venire facias, certiorari or partition ...	0 7 6	For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof	0 7 6
Every other writ ...	0 5 0	<i>Searches and Inspections.</i>	
Every foreign or other commission	1 0 0	For every search not exceeding three hours ...	0 1 0
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned	0 5 0	On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production pursuant to an order, for any time, not exceeding three hours ...	0 1 0
<i>Appearances.</i>		<i>Judges' Chambers.</i>	
On entering an appearance, for each person ...	0 5 0	On every summons ...	0 1 0
<i>Copies.</i>		On every order ...	0 2 0
For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word ...	0 0 9	<i>Examination of Witnesses.</i>	
For certifying same under seal	0 7 6	For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour ...	0 10 0
Every attested copy order ...	0 3 6		
<i>Filing.</i>			
On filing a special case ...	1 0 0		
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail, satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return ...	0 3 0		

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

EQUITY.

Judgments, Decrees and Orders.

For entering a judgment or a decree, or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio ...	£0	0	9
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio ...	0	0	9

Common Law.

On every interlocutory judgment	0	5	0
On every final judgment	0	10	0
On every assignment of a judgment, the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.			

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a receiver, guardian, liquidator, sequestrator, executor, administrator, trustee, agent, solicitor, mortgagee, cotenant, co-partner, execution creditor, or other person, liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200 ...	0	2	0
When such amount shall exceed £200, for every £100 or fraction ...	0	1	0
The registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.			

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs, not exceeding three folios of 72 words each ...	0	1	0
When the bill exceeds three such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio ...	0	0	6

Register of Judgments.

For registering a judgment, although more than one name may have to be registered. ...	0	2	6
For re-registering same ...	0	1	0
For a search for each name ...	0	1	0
For authority to enter satisfaction ...	0	3	0

Miscellaneous.

On a notice under section 81 of Code	0	2	0
Upon a reference to the registrar for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour ...	0	10	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour ...	0	5	0

On taking recognizance or bond	£0	10	0
On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering ...	0	2	0
On a commitment ...	0	5	0
On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic. c. 23 ...	0	5	0
On examining and signing enrolments of decrees and orders ...	1	0	0
On filing interrogatories ...	1	0	0
On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories ...	0	15	0
Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 ...	0	5	0
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 ...	0	10	0
Above £100—10s. per cent.			

Solicitors' Fees.

Note.—A folio throughout these rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions

Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the divisions of the Court, except equity ...	0	15	0
For each additional hour. ...	0	15	0
In equity proceedings, irrespective of time, where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 of or below that amount ...	3	0	0
	1	10	0

Writs.

Writ of summons, seizure and sale, replevin and other common writs	0	7	6
Each copy ...	0	3	9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inhibition, drawing, per folio ...	0	3	0
Fair copy ...	0	1	6
Engrossing ...	0	2	6
Endorsement of claim ...	0	7	6
Each copy ...	0	3	9
For each additional folio ...	0	1	6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios ...	0	3	0
For each additional folio ...	0	1	6
Drawing, per folio ...	0	3	0
Fair copy ...	0	1	6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person ...	0	3	0
For each additional person ...	0	1	0
Bonds, replevin security for costs, drawing per folio ...	0	3	0
Fair Copy ...	0	1	6
Engrossing ...	0	2	6
Common Bonds ...	0	15	0

Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of counsel or to accompany briefs, and of all deeds or other original matter, abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words ...	0	2	0
Fair copies for counsel or opposite attorney or perusal of client when necessary, per folio ...	0	1	6
Engrossment ...	0	2	6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*.

Copies, per folio ...	£0 1 6	Notices of trial, of counsel, of taxation, of striking special jury, and other common notices ...	£0 3 0
Briefs of pleadings, statement to accompany same, accounts, &c., per folio ...	0 1 6	Each copy ...	0 1 6
Attendance in court at trial of contested causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour ...	0 10 0	Notices to admit or produce documents ...	0 7 6
Attendance in chambers or on the registrar on the taking of accounts or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) ...	0 10 0	Each copy ...	0 3 9
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity ...	0 4 0	Motions, summonses for chambers	0 7 6
Attendance at public offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings ...	0 4 0	Each copy ...	0 3 9
At record office to make search or record deeds ...	0 7 6	Subpoenas ad testificandum ...	0 7 6
On counsel in consultation, per hour	0 10 0	Each copy ...	0 3 0
<i>Note</i> —As to attendance at chambers		With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—		Each copy additional ...	0 1 6
For lengthy attendance, not exceeding ...		Witness, examining each and taking notes of his evidence, per hour	0 10 0
For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding ...		Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6
Affidavits of service on one person, of materiality and other common affidavits ...		Special searches in any of the public offices, per hour ...	0 7 6
For each additional person in affidavit of service ...		For each docket of judgment ...	0 1 6
Special affidavits drawing, per folio ...		do do deed ...	0 7 6
Fair copy ...		If more than one folio, for each additional folio ...	0 2 6
Engrossing ...		Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
		For each additional side ...	0 3 4
		Special journeys and attendances per day. £2 and 1/6 per mile.	
		Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein, per folio ...	0 1 6
		Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio ...	0 1 6
		Notices to admit or produce documents ...	0 7 6
		Præcipe for writ ...	0 3 0
		<i>Note</i> —Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.	

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

Solicitor's Fees.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers ...	£0 15 0	£1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at chambers ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed ...	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a judge's summons to leave in chambers or to serve ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio ...	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the judge or by the registrar	0 7 6	0 7 6
	to	to
	1 1 0	2 2 0
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:		
For lengthy attendance on lower scale, not exceeding £1 1s.		
On higher scale not exceeding £2 2s.		
For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding £10 10s.		

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
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Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement, and attending in chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five ...	£0 10 6	£1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five, an additional sum of ..	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the registrar and at his office, to get same entered ...	0 7 6	0 15 0
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
For the plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or order, not being an order of course ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the registrar and certified by him) ...	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio ..	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the taxing master's discretion not to exceed ...	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof ...	0 7 6	0 15 0

N. B.—The registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in chambers ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in court ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the registrar ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a judge's summons, exclusive of the copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice ...	0 2 6	0 2 6
For services on a party or witness such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.		

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
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Court Fees.

For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers ...	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant ...	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the registrar to do ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order, decree or commission issuing out of the court, in any matter to him directed, per day	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examination when taken before the registrar, per folio ...	0 1 0	0 1 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio ...	£0 0 6	£0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the registrar ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries, including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the registrar, per folio ...	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every certificate or report ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a receiver's or consignee's account, a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such receiver or consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property ...	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence ...	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the registrar ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement ...	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale ...	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of registrar at any sale of property directed by the court, and held by him for each day, if sale in Kingston ...	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile, from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers accounts, and other documents and papers filed in the registrar's office, per folio ...	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note.</i> —All the above court fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note.—(To apply throughout these rules to all the divisions of the court.)

Service of documents.

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money ...	£0 1 6
If above one mile from the court house, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first ...	0 0 6
Attendance to make affidavit of service ...	0 1 0

Erection of Process.

Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property ...	0 6 0
do writ of possession ...	0 6 0
do writ of delivery ...	0 6 0
do writ of attachment for contempt ...	0 10 0
do writ of sequestration ...	0 10 0
do warrant to attach property before judgment ...	0 10 0
Executing writ of seizure and sale—For the 1st £100 and under, per pound ...	0 1 0
For all sums over £100, per pound ...	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days ...	0 4 0

Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.

Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.

Fee on return to any writ ... £0 1 6

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the sale.

All accounts to be taxed by the registrar.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In Non-Contentious Business.

For filing affidavit, applying for probate or letters of administration ...	0 10 0
On every form of probate ...	1 10 0
For grant of letters of administration ...	1 10 0
On every will bond, and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon.	
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet ...	0 1 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

For office copy thereof, part folio and each fraction of a sheet ...	£0 1 6	Writ of sequestration ...	£0 10 0
Upon the entry of every administration suit ...	0 5 0	For searches in court books, making extracts for every three hours ...	0 1 0
Upon every certificate of the court ...	1 12 6	Bond to be executed by any person ...	0 3 0
Upon every subpoena ...	0 3 0	Assignment of bond ...	0 5 0
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof ...	0 5 0	Filing exhibits, per folio ...	0 0 6
For each inspection of books ...	0 1 0	Taking copies of orders decrees, judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio ...	0 0 9
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.		Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios ...	0 1 0
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil ...	1 5 0	When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio ...	0 0 6
For filing affidavit on oath of executor or administrator ...	1 10 0	Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses, for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses ...	2 2 0
<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the registrar as for similar business at common law.		<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at common law.	
<i>In Contentious Business.</i>			
On every citation ...	0 5 0	<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>	
On every citation to see proceedings ...	0 5 0	The fees of solicitors shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business at common law.	
On entering appearance for each person ...	0 5 0	DIVORCE AND BANKRUPTCY DIVISIONS OF THE COURT.	
Filing declaration ...	0 5 0	<i>Note.</i> —Fees of court and of solicitors the same as for similar business at common law.	
do plea ...	0 5 0	<i>Incumbered Estates Division.</i>	
do act on petition ...	0 5 0	FEES OF COURT.	
do answer ...	0 5 0	On filing petition for commencement of proceedings ...	
do reply ...	0 5 6	On the amount of the purchase money upon the sale of any land by order of the court, for each £100 or part of £100 ...	
do any further writing to the act ...	0 3 0	On all other proceedings in the court the same fees as nearly as may be as are payable upon similar proceedings in equity.	
do Inventory ...	0 5 0	<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>	
On pleadings amended or reformed ...	0 1 0	The fees of solicitors on proceedings under the Incumbered Estates' Law shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business in equity.	
Filing interrogatories and answers ...	0 2 0		
do affidavits as to script annexed ...	0 3 0		
do case for motion ...	0 5 0		
Entering order of court on motion ...	0 3 0		
Summons to attend at chambers ...	0 5 0		
Entering order made on summons ...	0 3 0		
Attested copy order ...	0 3 0		
Filing notices, per folio ...	0 0 6		
Entering final decree, per folio ...	0 1 6		
do any order or decree made with consent of parties ...	0 5 0		
For entering caveat ...	0 2 0		
For filing authority to withdraw and withdrawing caveat ...	0 2 0		
Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to jury under judge's direction, per folio ...	0 0 6		
Every commission issued under seal ...	1 0 0		
Writ of attachment ...	0 10 0		

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 9 OF 1899.

SCHEDULE A.—CLASS I.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens exceeding 100 acres, Merchants, General Factors, Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons	£0 7 6 to £0 10 6
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CLASS II.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100 acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, (including First Class Retailers), Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants, Interpreters	0 5 0 to 0 7 0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors, Journey-men, District Constables	0 2 0 to 0 4 0
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CLASS IIIa.			For every day of attendance.	
Servants, labourers and the like	-	-	£0 1 0 to	£0 2 0
CLASS IV.				
Reg. Med. Practitioners for giving professional evidence			—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners, for attending to examine a body without dissection and for making the required report	-	-	—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is performed	-	-	—	2 2 0

N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. Where there is a railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

Under Law 21 of 1905 witnesses, other than those giving evidence of their opinion as experts, are not in certain cases to receive any allowance from public funds for the day or days of their attendance.

HOLDING OF COURTS DURING 1911.

FULL COURT, (SUPREME).

Sittings of the full Court will be held, commencing on the following days :—

Monday, 23rd January; Monday, 20th March; Monday, 15th May; Monday, 17th July; Monday, 18th September; Monday, 20th November.

HOLDING OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

The times and places for the holding of the Circuit Courts are fixed by the Governor in Privy Council. The following are the arrangements for 1911 :—

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

Kingston—January 9th; April 10th; August 28th. Spanish Town—January 16th; April 24th; September 4th. Morant Bay—March 7th; July 4th; October 31st. Port Antonio—March 9th; July 6th; November 2nd. Port Maria—March 13th; July 10th; November 6th.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

May Pen—February 6th; June 6th; October 2nd. Mandeville—February 9th; June 8th; October 5th. Black River—February 13th; June 12th; October 9th. Savanna-la-Mar—February 16th; June 15th; October 12th. Lucea—February 20th; June 19th; October 16th. Montego Bay—February 23rd; June 22nd; October 9th. Falmouth—February 27th; June 26th; October 23rd. St. Ann's Bay—March 2nd; June 29th; October 26th.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council

(a) as of right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and :—

(b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court, whether final or interlocutory if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision,

the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from, notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees, and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

Subsequent Orders dated 13th June, 1853, and the 31st March, 1855, contain directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent, and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the first of the two last mentioned Orders, namely, that of the 13th June, 1853. Fuller directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are contained in an Order in Council of the 24th March, 1871.

By an Order of the 12th February, 1845, (4 Moore's Privy Council Cases p. xxv.) it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court, to be by him transmitted in original to the Clerk of the Privy Council with the other documents and proceedings.

The Judges' reasons are now transmitted to the Registrar of the Privy Council, the office of Registrar of the Privy Council having been filled up since the date of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 69, and the judicial duties of the Clerk of the Council having been transferred to the Registrar.

BRITISH HONDURAS APPEALS.

THE British Honduras Court of Appeal Act, 1881, (Imperial Statute 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36) authorised Her Majesty by Order in Council to constitute the Supreme Court of Jamaica a Court of Appeal from the judgments, orders, sentences and decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, and after the proclamation of

such Order in Council in each of the said Colonies, or from such subsequent date as may be appointed by the Order, any person may appeal from any decision of the Supreme Court of British Honduras to the Supreme Court of Jamaica, subject to such rules and limitations as Her Majesty may by the same or any other Order appoint.

By an Order in Council made on the 30th November, 1882, reciting the said statute, 44 and 45 Vic., ch. 36, Her Majesty was pleased to order: (1) That the Supreme Court of Jamaica be constituted a Court of Appeal for determining appeals from the decisions of the Supreme Court of British Honduras; (2) that this Order be proclaimed in Jamaica and in British Honduras at such time and place as the Governor thereof should direct, and that after the date of the latest of such proclamations the said Court of Appeal should have jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court of British Honduras in respect of any matter at issue of or above the amount or value of £50, or involving any civil rights amounting to or of the value of £50; (3) that any person may appeal in any such case to the said Court in such manner, within such time, and subject to such rules and limitations as the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, should from time to time prescribe or appoint; (4) that nothing therein contained should take away or abridge the right of Her Majesty, upon the petition of any person aggrieved by any judgment of the Supreme Court of British Honduras, to admit his appeal therefrom upon such terms as Her Majesty should think fit, and to reverse, correct, or vary such judgment as Her Majesty should deem meet.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, as Governor of Jamaica, by proclamation dated the 27th of January, 1883, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 8th February, 1883, proclaimed the said Order of the 30th November, 1882, and directed it to be read and proclaimed in the Court House, Kingston, at a Session of the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held on the 5th February, 1883, and the same issue of the Gazette contains a notification by Mr. Hendrick, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, that the proclamation was read and proclaimed in open Court on the 5th of February, 1883.

In the Jamaica Gazette of the 23rd October, 1884, was published, by direction of the Governor, the rules prescribed and appointed by the Supreme Court of Jamaica, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, under the third before mentioned clause of the Order in Council of the 30th November, 1882.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of Queen Victoria in Council, dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money, stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September, 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law, 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th Nov., 1890, page 741, by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to international law and the comity of nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the King in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891.

By Law 38 of 1894 (23 May, 1894) as amended by Law 18 of 1906 (14 May, 1906) provision is made for the appointment of an Admiralty Bailiff of the Supreme Court.

Rules of Court were prepared by the then Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law. These rules were approved by Queen Victoria in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and were published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Judge and Commissary	Anthony Michael Coll, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., Chief Justice of Jamaica	...	1892
Deputy Judge	Vacant.	...	—
Registrar	C. A. Bicknell	...	—
Bailiff	E. G. Cooper	Fees	1906
Surrogate	C. A. Bicknell	...	—

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

[87 East Street, Kingston.]

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who die either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personalty amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot, and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the general revenue.

During the twelve months ending 31st March, 1910, there were granted to the Administrator General Letters of Administration to the estate of 11 deceased persons. In three of these cases with the will of the deceased annexed, and in three others the application was made under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906. Probate was also granted to him in one case where he was appointed sole executor under the will. He was also appointed committee of the estate of one lunatic. Trustee under one will and trustee under the Settled Land Law in two matters.

The estate of 134 labourers and others who died in Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba were also during this period referred to the Administrator General to be dealt with.

At the 31st March, 1910, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, Receiverships and Trusts was £100,713 13s. 1½d.

The accounts of the Administrator-General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcy in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions.*

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868 :—

1861 - 16	1863 - 75	1865 - 39	1867 - 64
1862 - 76	1864 - 40	1866 - 47	1868 - 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last ten years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law :—

1901 (9 months)	20	1904 - 14	1907 - 3
1902 - 14		1905 - 25	1908 - 3
1903 - 13		1906 - 16	1909 - 1
			1910 - 14

The judicial statistics of the Colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1840, and May, 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows : in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the twelve months ending 31st March, 1910, there were 7 provisional orders in bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, of which 3 were made absolute, 1 revoked, and 3 pending. An order was also made for the administration in bankruptcy of the estate of deceased debtor.

At the 31st March, 1910, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £2,900 12s. 5½d.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	400 0 0 and fees	1st Sept., '93
First Class Clerk	R. M. Cocking	300 0 0	1st May, '80
Personal allowance	-	50 0 0	
Actg. Accountant	H. E. Squire	200 0 0	1st March, '10
Second Class Clerk	B. O. Clunie	140 16 8	1st March, '96
" " "	A. O. Ritchie†	130 0 0	1st April, '02
Asst. Accountant	C. A. Leake	200 0 0	1st Sept., '07
Assistant	E. L. McPherson	81 13 4	8th July, '07
Clerical Assistant	F. D. Feres	180 0 0	1st Sept., '08
Ditto	Vacant	170 0 0	
Ditto	A. E. Sowley	80 0 0	1st Jan., '10
Ditto	J. R. Howell	78 0 0	1st Aug., '10
Stenographer and Typist	Miss A. J. Davis	93 12 0	12th June, '01
Assistant do. do.	" I. A. Sparkes	39 0 0	22nd June, '07
Ditto do. do.	" N. C. Smith	31 4 0	27th May, '09

* The amending law now in force makes it incumbent on bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £ : otherwise their discharge is suspended for two years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased persons' estates in bankruptcy.

† Seconded for 12 months from the Treasury, to act as Cashier.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Act 28 Vic. chap. 16, which enacts that they shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows :—

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	£10	0	0
ditto ditto for the City and Parish of Kingston	6	0	0
ditto ditto for any other parish	3	0	0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public, exclusive of stamps, are as under :—

For subscribing and sealing a protest	£0	10	6
For drawing and preparing same, if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.			

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet

Many other duties than those provided for by the Act 28 Vic., chap. 16 may be performed by a Notary. He is authorised to prepare deeds and wills and to administer oaths and affirmations. Lord Tenterden remarked that many documents passed before Notaries under their notarial seal, which gives them effect in foreign Courts (The King v. the Scriveners' Company 10 B. & C., 518). Large powers are given to Notaries in the colonies by the Brit. Stat. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., chap. 62. They have a lien upon bills, notes, instruments, and documents for their fees. In Brooke's Treatise of the office of a Notary a table of fees furnished by the Honorary Secretary of the Society of Notaries is published. It relates to protests on bills, ships protests and translations, and it is stated that "for matters of greater importance the charge is estimated by the amount of labor and responsibility."

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Chargé d'Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

The following gentlemen now hold commissions as Notaries Public:—

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Aguilar, A. W. O.	28 January, 1908	Westmoreland
Ashenheim, L.	7th January, 1899	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.	20th April, 1891	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley	22nd August, 1808	The whole Island
Brown, G. P.	6th August, 1906	St. James
Burke, E. E.	16th July, 1895	St. Mary
Calder, Charles MacClair	5th April, 1882	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair	1st September, 1882	Westmoreland
Cargill, S. R.	20th February, 1907	Kingston
Clarke, C. Lister	5th September, 1896	Westmoreland
Davis, H. E. H.	21st August, 1886	The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W.	2nd June, 1890	The whole Island
Fleming, A. A.	29th August, 1908	St. Catherine
Goffe, C. H. C.	4th April, 1889	St. Mary
Grant, A. C.	15th February, 1883	St. James
Gray, W. Bagget	5th May, 1879	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	18th November, 1890	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E.	16th May, 1903	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	12th November, 1880	The whole Island
Houghton, R. S.	5th May, 1877	St. Thomas
Jaquet, Sidney	26th February, 1896	The whole Island
Lynch, E. L.	20th January, 1896	Portland

NOTARIES PUBLIC, contd.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Milholland, J. F.	29th April, 1893	The whole Island
Musson, J. T.	28th July, 1883	Kingston
Myers, A. deC.	12th June, 1908	Kingston
Nunes, Chas. A.	16th March, 1889	Trelawny
Nuttall, E.	25th March, 1903	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M.	11th April, 1891	The whole Island
Orrett, W. H.	17th December, 1895.	Kingston
Pickwick, W. S.	29th January, 1902	St. Mary
Smith, E. G. O.	4th March, 1887	The whole Island
Watson, S. H.	23rd August, 1878	Kingston

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ON the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867, ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court, and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the island, with as many Stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates' Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the Parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one Parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other Parish or Parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates' Courts.

THE KINGSTON COURTS.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor, and Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904.

FEES FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client, payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10	£2 2 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3 3 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30	4 4 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	5 5 0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200	7 7 0

Where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10	0 13 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 17 0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	1 0 8

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons, the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10	£0 8 0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0 12 0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	0 18 0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing	2 3 0
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Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10	1 1 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	£2 2 0 to 3 3 0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50.	5 5 0
When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 1s., in cases where the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50, from £1 1s. to	2 2 0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's cost and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to dam ges the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has, in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates, costs not exceeding £3 3s. per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, and Judgment Summonses.

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10	£0 8 0
Do. do. £10 do. £20	0 12 0
Do. do. £20 and up to £50	0 18 0
In Judgment Summonses where unpaid debt exceeds £5—	
£5 and under £10	0 10 0
£10 and under £25	0 15 0
£25 and up to £50	0 18 0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases when an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	0 18 0
Exceeding £25	1 1 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	2 2 0
Exceeding £100	3 3 0

In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100	£5	5	0
Exceeding £100	7	7	0
In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates.			
<i>Fees to Counsel.</i>			

£3 3s. in cases up to £100.

£5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 106, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial	-	£0	10	6
Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial.				

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned	-	0	5	0
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Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference.

Travelling Expenses

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal	-	£1	1	0
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Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful, Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or, when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute.

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land	-	£2	2	0
In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20	-	1	1	0
More than £20 but not less than £50	-	2	2	0
More than £50 but less than £100	-	3	3	0
More than £100	-	5	5	0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding

5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded, the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summons thereon, where amount claimed does not exceed £2	-	£0	2	0
On lodging every Plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2	-	0	0	9
in the £ or part of the £.				

This scale shall apply to Fees required by Section 154 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim.

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum Fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be	£0 10 0
On each Judgment Summons	0 4 0
The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.	
On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.	0 15 0
Every original Subpoena (which may include three persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of Special defence	0 1 0
Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment, of Execution, or any other warrant	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
For entering every Appeal	0 10 0
In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed, for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.	
On lodging every Plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post	0 0 6

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees, according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as costs against the defendant.

REPLEVIN.

For a warrant to replevy	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, which ever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1 0 0
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ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each Assignment	0 5 0
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LAND.

On all Plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the Fee of in the pound on the amount of the claim	0 0 9

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage, charge or lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust, estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7, on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single Fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the Fees following, that is to say:—

On each order for injunction	£0 5 0
Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	0 2 6

Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	£0	1	0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0	1	0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0	5	0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour	0	3	0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0	1	0
Entering any such report and certificate	0	5	0
On each return of summons notice or warrant	0	1	6
On each common petition or motion	0	2	6
On each suggestion	0	2	6
On each bond or recognizance	0	2	6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £20 and the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £50.

For filing Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator with the Will annexed, every Affidavit of an attesting witness and Bond and for grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with the Will annexed and recording the Probate and Will in the Court, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Executor or Administrator	£0	5	0
For filing Affidavit or Oath of Administrator and Bond and for grant of Letters of Administration and recording the Letters of Administration, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Administrator	0	5	0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868	0	2	0
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.			
On every Inventory, when the same shall be under or amount to six hundred words and the like sum for every number of six hundred words and for every fractional part of such number of words as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	0	1	6
On lodging a Caveat	0	1	0

II. In cases to which the fees in Table I do not apply and when the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	£0	5	0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the necessary reference to him, including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0	7	0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	0	5	0
On every Bond	0	5	0
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0	0	6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.			
For grant of Letters of Administration or grant of Probate	0	5	0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.			
On lodging a Caveat	0	1	0

III. When the value of the Personal Estate exceeds £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	1	10	0
On every affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	1	5	0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0	7	0
On every Will Bond and on every Administration Bond after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon on the value of the personal estate as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 11 of 1898.			
On every grant of Probate	1	10	0
On every grant of Letters of Administration	1	10	0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.			
On every certificate of the proceedings of the Court	1	12	6
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0	0	6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.			
For every inspection of Books	0	1	0
On lodging a Caveat	0	1	0

IV. Applications for Probate under Law 13 of 1884.

Devises or persons interested in Real Estate applying for Probate of any Will shall be required to pay:—

A. When the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £100 the fees prescribed by Table II so far as the same are applicable.

B. When the value of the Real Estate exceeds £100 the fees prescribed by Table III. Provided that in respect of these applications the words "Affidavit or Oath of Executor" shall be deemed to apply to and include Affidavit of the Devisee or other person interested in the Real Estate.

V. In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Fees.

Nature of Process.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50.	Amount to be charged where the assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed £50.
	s. d.	s. d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all schedules, exhibits and affidavit in verification)	3 0	3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i>	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or document, when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits except affidavits in verification of petitions	0 6	1 0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers	0 6	1 0
For every subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such subpoena for service	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamus or Injunction	0 6	1 0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance	0 6	1 0
For entering every appeal	5 0	5 0
For taxing every Bill of Costs as between party and party, or between Solicitor and Client	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for: shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50 then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Court or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him: shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge or the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

Bailiffs' Fees.

Nature of Work, &c.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn under £50.	Where value of assets of Bankrupt sworn to exceed £50.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other document if not personally served	0 0 6	0 0 6
The like, if personally served	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court	0 1 0	0 1 0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personalty under any process of the Court	0 10 0	0 15 0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept,—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept	0 10 0	1 0 6
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to Prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed)	0 2 6	0 5 0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit	0 0 6	0 1 0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

Solicitors' Fees.

Solicitors employed may charge, and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to them for work done under the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrates' Courts, the following remuneration, viz.:—

- (a) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of one-third of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court,
- (b) Where the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn to exceed in value the sum of £50, then after the rate of two-thirds of the amounts chargeable and allowable for similar work in the Supreme Court.

Note 1—The above scale shall apply as between Solicitor and client, as well as between party and party.

Note 2—All accounts shall be taxed by the Clerk of the Courts, and approved by the Judge. Every such taxation and approval shall be subject to reviewal by the Judge, on the application of any person interested therein but no such reviewal shall be made, unless the person desiring the same shall, within seven days after such approval give a notice in writing to the Clerk of the Courts, and to the person preferring the account, naming the items to which objection is taken.

The costs of such reviewal shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

CRIMINAL.

In any cases arising out of charges lodged on the part of the public by the Attorney General, or by any person acting under his instructions, or by any Resident Magistrate, or by any two Justices of the Peace, or by any person acting under the instructions of any Parochial Board, or by any Public or Parochial Officer whose duty it is as such to lodge such charge, or by any Officer, Sub-Officer, or Constable of the Jamaica Constabulary Force in any matter in which it is his duty as such to lodge such charge, no Court fee shall be required.

In all other cases the following Court Fees shall be paid:—

In all summary proceedings in a Resident Magistrate's Court the Fees shall be the same as in the Court of Petty Sessions.

The fees payable in Summary Cases, shall be payable in Indictable Cases, in so far as the same are applicable, and in respect of the following proceedings to which no such Fee is applicable; the following Fee shall be paid:—

For every Indictment

£1 0 0

Provided that no Court Fee shall be paid upon any indictment under "The Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Offences against the Person" (27 Vic., c. 32), or for Larceny or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Larceny and other similar Offences" (27 Vic., c. 33), or under the "Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Laws relating to Malicious Injuries to property" (27 Vic., c. 34), or under the Prædial Larceny Law, or for the offences of Forceable Entry and Detainer of Land.

*On lodging every appeal under section 292 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904

1 0 0

NOTE—No Court Fee shall be payable for any Warrant of Commitment for an insult to a Judge, or for misbehaviour in Court, or for any process issued or action taken by the immediate direction of the Judge without any application by any party.

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Bailiffs' Fees.	Amount of Demand.	
	Not exceeding £20.	Exceeding £20.
	s. d.	s. d.
1. Serving every summons, or subpoena, or other document within one mile of Court House when the service need not be personal	1 0	1 0
When such service is required by law to be personal	2 0	2 0
If distance above one mile a mileage allowance for every other mile or part of a mile	0 6	0 6
In the case of two or more persons in a summons or other document residing at the same place, mileage for one such person only		
2. Affidavit of service of summons out of jurisdiction	1 0	1 0
3. Taking recognizance or security	1 0	2 0
4. Inquiry into sufficiency of security	1 0	1 6
5. For the delivery of goods replevied	5 0	10 0

Warrants of Commitment.

6. Taking every debtor to prison, including all expenses and assistants 5s.
If distance above one mile from the prison, then for every mile or part of a mile 1s.
In calculating the distance the same must not be taken as greater than from the debtor's residence to the prison: Provided that where a railway or other public conveyance can be used for the whole or part of such distance then the lowest fare both ways for the bailiff, and one way only for the debtor, must be charged; mileage at the rate aforesaid being only charged when any part of the route is not covered by such railway or other public conveyance.
7. Where the debtor pays the judgment debt after being arrested by the bailiff and before being lodged in prison the bailiff will be entitled to a fee of 5s. and to all expenses necessarily incurred not exceeding 1s. a mile actually travelled.
8. In cases where from the distance in taking a debtor to prison the bailiff must necessarily be absent from his parish for more than 24 hours then he will be entitled to a fee of 8s. for each 24 hours or part thereof after first 24 hours.

Warrant of possession.

9. Executing warrants of possession 6s.
with mileage at the rate of 6d. per mile for every mile travelled in effecting such execution.

Warrants of execution against goods.

10. Serving every notice of warrants of execution against goods 1s.
11. A commission of 2½ o/o on receiving money prior to levy shall be paid to the bailiff in addition to mileage.
12. Executing writs of execution against the goods, 1s. in the £, poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.
13. Mileage (once only) at the rate of 6d. per mile from nearest court house when the bailiff succeeds in satisfying at least 25 o/o of the amount of the writ.

* The Governor has directed that the collection of this fee be discontinued. C. S. O. Circular, 24th January, 1900.

14. Keeping possession of goods till sale, or until arranged between the parties per day not exceeding 7 days
 where the amount of demand does not exceed £10 1s.
 where the amount of demand exceeds £10 2s.
15. For the appraisal of goods distrained, 3d. in the £ on the value.

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 2½ o/o on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. 0/o on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property, the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under section 81 of Law 28 of 1904, or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then he shall pay to the bailiff as under—
 For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.
 For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.
 In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under Section 69 of Law 28 of 1904 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration, and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica
Judge of Kingston Court <i>Kingston.</i>	J. F. Cargill, B.A., LL.B.	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	1st Aug., '04
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	625 0 0	1st Oct., '89
Assistant Resident Magistrate	S. C. Burke, B.A.	500 0 0	1st Sep., '98
Clerk	H. C. Robinson	400 0 0	1st April, '98
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	300 0 0	Nov., '85
Ditto	E. W. Penny	200 0 0	Dec., '75
Ditto	M. H. Anrons	200 0 0	Feb., '90
Ditto	A. E. Nicholas	120 0 0	1st March, '93
Assistant	R. A. Williamson	78 0 0	
Bailiff	A. C. Brodhurst	(See St. Andrew)	
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	(See Kingston)	
Clerk	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
	H. C. Robinson	(See Kingston)	
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance	90 0 0	
Bailiff	E. G. Gooper	200 0 0	1st June, '93
<i>St. Thomas.*</i>	A. C. Brodhurst	80 0 0*	20th Jan., '90
Resident Magistrate	R. T. Orpen	500 0 0	9th July, '10
Clerk	A. C. McIntosh	250 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
	Vacant		
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
	C. J. Chamberlaine	60 0 0*	12th July, '89
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. H. Yorke-Slader	500 0 0	3rd April, '83
Clerk	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
	W. H. B. Cathcart	250 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Bailiff	C. E. Mellish	200 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	C. A. Gale	80 0 0*	1st June, '71
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	650 0 0	Dec. '92
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
	G. Harvey Clark	320 0 0	2nd Nov., '03
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Ditto	J. A. Lawrence	120 0 0	1st Mar., '94
Bailiff	Vacant		
Asst. Bailiff	Jas. Hamilton	80 0 0*	1st Nov., '77
	Z. Rochester	20 0 0*	
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. T. Musson	750 0 0	1st Nov., '88
Clerk	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
	E. L. Lynch	250 0 0	1st April, '09
Deputy Clerk	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
	H. G. Gauntlett	180 0 0	1st Mar., '89
Assistant Clerk	Travelling allowance	30 0 0	
Bailiff	Vacant		
	A. S. Edwards	30 0 0	
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	G. P. St. Aubyn	(See St. James)	
Clerk	D. A. Tucker	350 0 0	Oct., '81
Bailiff	Travelling allowance	72 0 0	
	S. S. Anderson	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '06

* And fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service of Jamaica.
		£ s. d.	
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	G. P. St. Aubyn	600 0 0	14th Dec., '08
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
Clerk	I. W. Allwood	250 0 0	1st Sep., '10
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	W. A. Duffus	160 0 0	1st Mar., '93
Bailiff	B. F. Lindo	60 0 0*	9th Nov., '81
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. M. Calder	(See Westmoreland)	
Clerk	R. Lewis	350 0 0	10th Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. E. Langley	200 0 0	1st April, '88
Bailiff	E. Gordon	60 0 0*	1st April, '88
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. M. Calder	700 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	200 0 0	
Clerk	A. E. Lopez	280 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	L. A. Hopwood	140 0 0	10th June, '92
Bailiff	E. C. Williams	70 0 0*	2nd Dec., '92
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	(See Manchester.)	
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Clerk	E. F. H. Cox	250 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance	130 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	F. J. W. Davis	200 0 0	19th Oct., '87
Assistant	C. A. Clark	70 0 0	1st May, '08
Bailiff	E. J. Coombs	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	I. R. Reece	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	110 0 0	
Clerk	W. G. Clough	350 0 0	15th June, '72
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. P. F. Nugent	200 0 0	1st June, '88
Bailiff	G. A. Hogg	60 0 0*	10th Mar., '02
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Maxwell Hall	700 0 0	1st April, '84
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Clerk	C. P. Huggins	350 0 0	Dec., '90
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	200 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance	44 0 0	
Ditto	H. A. Cooper	110 0 0	11th July, '07
Bailiff	F. C. Jackson	60 0 0	
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	800 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	J. L. Hill	350 0 0	22nd July, '75
	Travelling allowance	80 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	R. E. Seaton	200 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	Travelling allowance	20 0 0	
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 14 of Law 43 of 1887 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks possess similar powers when appointed by the Governor to act as Deputy Clerks of the Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable:—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpœna for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 2 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 17 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1911.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Portland	Port Antonio	9	6	6	3	1	1	3	7	4	2	6	4
	Buff Bay	5	2	9	6	4	8	6	3	7	5	2	7
	Hope Bay	4	1	8	5	3	7	5	2	6	4	1	6
	Manchioneal	13	10	17	13	12	16	14	11	15	13	10	15
St. Mary	Port Antonio	RESIDENT	MAISTRATE'S	COURTS	RESIDENT	(CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.	AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.						
	Buff Bay	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the
	Hope Bay	5.26	2.16	9.23	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21
	Manchioneal	4.26	1.15	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15	6.20
St. Ann	Port Antonio	RESIDENT	MAISTRATE'S	COURTS	RESIDENT	(CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.	AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.						
	Buff Bay	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the
	Hope Bay	5.26	2.16	9.23	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21
	Manchioneal	4.26	1.15	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15	6.20
St. Ann	Port Antonio	RESIDENT	MAISTRATE'S	COURTS	RESIDENT	(CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.	AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.						
	Buff Bay	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the	Every Tuesday except the
	Hope Bay	5.26	2.16	9.23	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21
	Manchioneal	4.26	1.15	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	6.20	4.18	1.15	6.20

Note—Should any of the dates fixed be observed as a Public Holiday another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases if necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS 1911.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay Moneague Ocho Rios Brown's Town	The The The The	1st Wednesday 1st Monday in each month. Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month. 1st Friday in each month.		RESIDENT in each month. following the 1st Monday in each month. in each month.	RESIDENT Civil Business.	MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.						
Trelawny	Falmouth Duncans Clarks Town Ulster Spring	The The The The	1st Wednesday 1st Monday in each month. Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month. 1st Friday in each month.	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT Civil Business.	MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.						
	Falmouth Duncans* Clarks Town* Ulster Spring	The The The The	1st Wednesday 1st Monday in each month. Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month. 1st Friday in each month.	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT Civil Business.	MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.						
St. James	Montego Bay Montpelier Spring Mount Adelphi	Every Friday. The The The	1st Wednesday 1st Monday in each month. Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month. 1st Friday in each month.	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT Civil Business.	MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.						
	Montego Bay Montpelier Spring Mount Adelphi	Every Friday. The The The	1st Wednesday 1st Monday in each month. Tuesday following the 1st Monday in each month. 1st Friday in each month.	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS	RESIDENT Civil Business.	MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.						
	Montego Bay	The	2nd Monday in	every	month.	RESIDENT Civil Business.	MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.						

Note—Should any of the day fixed be observed as a Public Holiday another day will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases, if necessary.

* Contested cases in which solicitors are engaged on both sides will be heard at Falmouth.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1911.

Parish.	Court Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hanover	Lucea	Every	Wednesday	17	28	12	14	14	11	15	13	10	15
	Green Island	13	10	17	28	10	16	14	11	22	20	17	22
	Miles Town	20	17	24	21	19	23	21	18	28	—	23	—
	Sandy Bay	26	—	30	—	25	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
	Lucea	11.25	8.22	15.29	12.26	10.31	14.28	12.26	9.23	3.27	1.25	8.22	13
	Green Island	13	10	17	28	12	16	14	11	15	13	10	15
	Miles Town	20	17	24	21	19	23	21	18	22	20	17	22
	Sandy Bay	26	—	30	—	25	—	27	—	28	—	23	—
	Lucea	12	9	16	13	11	15	13	10	14	12	30	14
	Green Island	13	10	17	28	12	16	14	11	15	13	10	15
	Miles Town	20	17	24	21	19	23	21	18	22	20	17	22
	Sandy Bay	26	—	30	—	25	—	27	—	28	—	23	—
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	Every	Tuesday	10	7	5	9	7	4	8	6	3	8
	Little London	6	3	20	19	15	—	17	16	18	—	13	—
	Bluefields	16	15	22	20	17	21	19	16	20	18	15	20
	Whithorn	21	16	23	20	18	22	20	17	21	19	16	21
	Bethel Town	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Savanna-la-Mar	4	1	8	5	3	7	5	2	6	4	1	6
	Whithorn	21	15	22	19	17	21	19	16	20	18	15	20
	Bethel Town	19	16	23	20	18	22	20	17	21	19	16	21
St. Elizabeth	Black River	3.17.31	14.28	14.28	4.18	2.16.30	13.27	4.18	2.15.29	12.26	3.17.31	14.28	12.27
	Cheltenham	16	13	13	3	1	12	3	14	11	2	13	11
	Malvern	18	15	15	19	17	14	19	16	13	18	15	13
	Balacava	30	27	27	21	15	26	17	28	25	16	27	28
	Santa Cruz	19	16	16	20	18	15	20	17	14	19	16	14

Note—Should any of the dates fixed fall upon a Public Holiday or be the date appointed for holding the Circuit Court another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed for the disposal of contested and other cases when necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1911.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
St. Elizabeth, <i>etd.</i>	Black River	10.24	7.21	7.21	11.25	9.23	7.20	11.25	8.22	5.19	10.24	7.21	5.19
	Cheltenham	9	6	6	10	8	6	10	7	4	9	6	4
	Malvern	11	8	8	12	10	8	12	9	6	11	8	6
	Balaclava	23	20	20	24	22	19	24	21	18	23	20	18
	Santa Cruz	12.26	9.23	9.23	13.27	11.25	9.22	13.27	10.24	7.21	12.26	10.23	7.21
Manchester	Black River	24	21	21	25	23	<i>Civil Business.</i>		22	19	24	21	19
	Cheltenham	9	6	6	10	8	6	10	7	4	9	6	4
	Malvern	11	8	8	12	10	8	12	9	6	11	8	6
	Balaclava	23	20	20	24	22	19	24	21	18	23	20	18
	Santa Cruz	26	23	23	27	25	22	27	24	21	25	23	21
	Mandeville	11.25	8.22	8.22	12.26	10.25	7.21	12.26	9.23	6.20	11.25	8.22	6.20
	Porus	13	10	10	13	12	9	14	11	8	13	10	8
	Cottage	9	6	6	10	8	6	10	7	4	9	6	4
	Wickton	27	24	24	28	26	22	28	25	22	27	24	22
	Christiana	23	20	20	24	22	19	24	21	18	23	20	18
	Mandeville	4.18	2.15	1.15	5.19	3.17	14.28	5.19	2.16	13.27	4.18	1.15	13.28
	Porus	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Cottage	3	13	13	3	1	12	3	14	11	2	13	11
	Wickton	20	17	17	21	19	16	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Christiana	16	27	27	18	15	26	17	28	25	16	27	27
	Mandeville	18	15	15	19	17	28	19	16	27	18	15	28
	Porus	6	3	3	7	5	2	7	4	1	6	3	1
	Cottage	3	13	13	3	1	12	3	14	11	2	13	11
	Wickton	20	17	17	21	19	16	21	18	15	20	17	15
	Christiana	16	27	27	18	15	26	17	28	25	16	27	27

In addition to the above Resident Magistrate's Courts will be held at Black River whenever necessary.

N.B.—In addition to the above fixtures Resident Magistrates Courts will be held at Mandeville whenever necessary.

Note.—Should any of the dates fixed fall upon a Public Holiday or be the date appointed for holding the Circuit Court another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed for the disposal of contested and other cases when necessary.

TIMES AND PLACES FOR THE HOLDING OF PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1911.

Parish.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Clarendon	Chapelton	Every	Tuesday	unless it be a Public Holiday.	RESIDENT	Public Holiday.	MAGISTRATE'S	RATE'S	COURTS,	CRIMINAL.			
	May Pen	5.19	9.23	9.23	6.20	4.18	8.22	6.20	10.24	7.21	5.19	8.23	7.21
	Frankfield	12.26	16	16.30	13.27	11.25	15.29	13.27	17.31	14.28	12.26	15.30	14.28
	Alley						<i>Civil Business.</i>						
	Chapelton	18	22	22	19	17	21	19	23	20	18	22	20
	May Pen	9.23	6.20	6.20	3	1.15	19	3.17	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	4.18
	Frankfield	5	9	9	6	4	8	6	10	7	5	8	7
	Alley	12	16	16	13	11	15	13	17	14	12	16	14
	Chapelton	10.24	7.21	7.21	4.18	2.16	6.20	4.18	8.22	5.19	3.17	7.21	5.19
	May Pen	16.30	13.27	13.27	10.24	8.22	12.26	10.24	14.28	11.25	9.23	13.27	11
	Frankfield	19	23	23	20	18	22	20	24	21	19	23	21
	Alley	26	16	30	27	25	29	27	31	28	26	30	28
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except same be a Public Holiday.	RESIDENT	MAGISTRATE'S	SESSIONS	COURTS,	CRIMINAL.				
	Linstead	11.18.25	8.15.22	8.15.22	12.19.26	10.17.31	14.21.28	12.19.26	9.16.23	13.20.27	11.18.25	8.15.22	13.20
	Old Harbour	6.20	3.17	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17	1.15
	Point Hill	13	10	10	15	12	9	14	11	8	13	10	8
	Spanish Town	Every	Tuesday	in the year except same be a Public Holiday.	PETTY SESSIONS	COURTS,	CRIMINAL.						
	*Linstead	4.11	1.8.15	8.15.22	5.12	3.10	7.14	5.12	2.9	6.13	4.11	1.8	6.13.20
	Old Harbour	18.25	22	3.17	19.26	17.31	21.28	19.26	16.23	20.27	18.25	15.22	15.22
	Point Hill	6.20	3.17	3.17	7.21	5.19	2.16	7.21	4.18	1.15	6.20	3.17	1.15
	Spanish Town	9	6	6	3	1	12	3	7	4	2	6	4
	Linstead	4	1	8	5	3	7	5	2	6	4	1	6
	Old Harbour	27	24	24	28	26	23	28	25	22	27	24	22
	Point Hill	13	10	10	15	12	9	14	11	8	13	10	8

* The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead every Saturday to issue process

Note—Should any of these dates be observed as a Public Holiday, or be the dates appointed for holding the Circuit Court another date will be substituted as may be convenient. Special dates will be fixed from time to time for the disposal of contested and other cases, if necessary.

THE MAGISTRACY.

N.B.—The names of Justices who are believed to have left the island permanently have been omitted.

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
KINGSTON.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Lt.-Col. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	do	See St. Andrew
<i>Assistant Resident Magistrate.</i>		
S. C. Burke	do	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Simon Soutar	Kingston	
Eugene Finzi	do	
A. H. Jones	do	
T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	do	
W. Peploe Forwood	do	
T. M. Martin	do	
Col. A. H. Pinnock	Bushy Park	
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	Kingston	
E. A. H. Haggart	do	
J. L. Ashenheim	do	
Archibald Munro	do	
R. S. Haughton	do	
J. F. Donovan, M.D., Ireland	Port Royal	
Hon. Philip C. Cork	—	
F. L. Myers	Kingston	
Colin Reid Campbell	do	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	do	
Aston W. Gardner	do	
C. Arnold Malabre	do	
W. E. Clark	Halfway Tree	
David Balfour	Kingston	
Herbert Charles Robinson	—	
Hon. J. E. Ker, M.B.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	Kingston	
John Macdonald	do	
Robt. Samuel Gamble	do	
Alfred Henry Rowley	do	
Hon. James Rowland Williams, M.A.	do	
Robert Johnstone	do	
E. Jordon Andrews	do	
Joseph R. Love	do	
W. N. A. Adams	do	
Thomas M. Burke	do	
Major L. D. Jackson, B.G.A.	Port Royal	
Geo. P. Myers	Kingston	
C. W. M. Castle, M.R.C.S.	do	
W. A. Heyliger	do	
Lawson Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.	do	
J. M. Nethersole	do	
Reginald H. Melhado	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
KINGSTON, contd.		
S. Buckland Cockell	Kingston	
Harry McCrea	do	
Lionel deMercado	do	
Major Thorpe, R.G.A.	Port Royal	
C. H. Yorke Slader	Port Antonio	
T. F. Shackleton	Kingston	
D. J. Williams	do	
ST. ANDREW.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Beresford Smyly Gosset	Hagley Gap	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
A. V. Kingdon	Kingston	See Kingston
<i>Justices.</i>		
Simon Soutar	Halfway Tree	
Wm. Eloit Sant	do	Off the island
Col. A. H. Pinnock	Bushy Park	
Hon. Lt.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	Kingston	
Arthur Warmington	Stony Hill	
Aubrey M. Robinson	Kingston	
Arthur Linton	Stony Hill	
H. C. Munn	Chapelton	
Capt. W. Paploe Forwood	Kingston	
A. R. Hamilton	Coldspring	Off the island
Ernest Louis Verley	Kingston	
E. G. Orrett	do	
L. D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., Eng.	do	Off the island
R. S. Turton, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	Stony Hill	
W. H. Landale	Coldspring	
R. A. Williams	Halfway Tree	
R. S. Haughton	do	
E. W. Lucie-Smith	Kingston	
Dr. C. R. Edwards	Halfway Tree	
Carey B. Berry	Lawrence Tavern	
David Brandon	Halfway Tree	
William Harris	Hope	
W. N. A. Adams	Kingston	
Hon. J. E. Ker, M.R.C.S., Eng.,	do	
L.R.C.P., Lon.		
John Coke Farquharson	Constant Spring	
E. A. H. Haggart	Kingston	
C. A. T. Fursdon	do	
Thomas Mair	Stony Hill	
Major O. H. E. Marescaux	Constant Spring	
David Henderson	Kingston	
Ronald J. MacPherson	do	
W. E. Clark	Halfway Tree	
E. Haughton Sanguinetti	Kingston	
Lewis A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Halfway Tree	
Thomas Kemp	Constant Spring	
Wm. Geo. Thomson	Mavis Bank	
H. E. Bolton	Gordon Town	
Ernest C. P. Bogle	do	
Cecil Victor Munn	Mavis Bank	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. THOMAS.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Vacant,	...	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Richard Theodore Orpen	Arntully	Cedar Valley
<i>Justices.</i>		
R. S. Haughton	Halfway Tree	Left the parish
T. C. D. Thompson, R. N.	Kingston	Left parish permanently
C. J. Georges	Cherry Garden, Old Harbour	Left parish permanently
E. G. Kerridge	...	Left the parish
I. J. Mordecai	Morant Bay	
Charles Hope Levy	Morant Bay	
Harry McCrea	Kingston	Left parish
Albert E. Hollis	...	
John Watson Taylor	...	Left island
John Paterson Provan	Cedar Valley	do
J. W. McLean	St. Davids	
Dr. Vincent French Mullen	Claremont	Left parish
J. H. Philipps	Morant Bay	
H. A. Davis	Salt Ponds	Left parish permanently
H. Egerton Eves	Cedar Valley	
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
E. H. Quin	P. G. River	Left the parish
W. Turriff	P. G. River	do
S. H. Hislop	Kingston	Left parish permanently
S. R. Reuben	do	do
H. Cork	Port Antonio	Residing in Portland
T. M. Bartlett, M. B. Ch. M., Edin.	Morant Bay	
Victor A. Michelin	P. G. River	
Leslie G. Harrison	Morant Bay	
Edward Ashman	Bath	
E. L. Paine	Blue Mountain Valley	
J. C. Knollys	Chapelton	Left the parish
Ambrose Hearne	Trinity Ville	
James Hardie Williams	Morant Bay	
Fredk. Wm. Lamont Stewart	Bath	Left parish
Julius Maurice Lewis	Yallahs	
Hon. Beresford S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	
John L. Hill	Morant Bay	Left the parish
C. H. Vidal Hall	do	do
William S. Noad	do	do
Dr. Frederick R. Evans	P. G. River	
A. C. Bancroft	...	
W. F. B. Phillips	P. G. River	
Dr. Harry G. Johnston	Hagley Gap	Left parish
Maxwell D. Trench	do	
Fred. T. G. Tremlett	Morant Bay	Left the parish

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
PORTLAND.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Commander E. C. Hall, R.N.	Hector's River	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
C. H. Yorke Slader	Port Antonio	See St. Thomas
<i>Justices.</i>		
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	Left the parish
T. G. D. Broughton	Halfway Tree	do
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	do
P. A. Moodie	Halfway-Tree	do
James Francis	Cold Spring	
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	do
David S. Gideon	Port Antonio	
Robert Russel	Hope Bay	
Henry Cork	Port Antonio	
E. R. C. Earle, M.R.C.S.E.	May Pen	Not resident in parish
J. O. Mason	Orange Bay	
I. M. Abendana	Port Antonio	
T. Mordecai	do	
R. L. Benbow	Buff Bay	Not resident in parish
Albert E. Hollis	Manchioneal	
T. F. Shackleton, M.R.C.S., Eng.	Kingston	Not resident in parish
T. C. Geddes	Buff Bay	
Dr. C. A. Moseley	Port Antonio	
William Kirkland	Kingston	Not resident in parish
William Watson	St. Margts. Bay	
Harold Buckley	Manchioneal	
Frederick George Grossett	Port Antonio	
Robert James Miller	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Leonard A. Wates	P. M. River	
Thomas Gray	Port Antonio	
A. F. M. Strachan	do	
R. W. P. Richards	Buff Bay	
W. G. Russel	do	
John W. Hill	Buff Bay	
R. H. Elworthy	Priestman's River	
W. H. B. Cathcart	Port Antonio	
S. C. Burke	Kingston	Not resident in parish.
Jas. G. Patterson	Port Antonio	
Dr. E. DeM. Gideon	do	
A. Aug. Brown	do	
W. B. Brice	St. Margt's Bay	
Anthony Novar Munro Benn	Spring Hill	
Edward Eyre Courtney Hosack	Annotto Bay	
Colquhoun Alexander Shea		
Hinshelwood	Long Bay	
ST. MARY.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.	Clonmel	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
W. P. Clark	Highgate	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Henry Cooke	..	Left the parish
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	do
Thos. B. Scott	Ocho Rios	do

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>ST. MARY, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
J. B. Goffe	Port Maria	
R. L. Benbow	Annotto Bay	
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	
James G. Cohen	Annotto Bay	
G. H. Moodie	Buff Bay	Left the parish
E. E. C. Hosack	Annotto Bay	
A. E. Silvera	Gayle	
C. L. Walker	Walker's Wood	
V. E. Silvera	Oracabessa	
Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C.	Port Maria	
A. D'C. Levy	Richmond	
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin.	Linstead	Left the parish
W. H. W. Westmorland	Richmond	
Ernest M. Mais	Retreat	
A. C. Westmorland	Annotto Bay	
Lawson Gifford, M.D., C.M., Edin.	Kingston	Not resident in parish
Leo. Geo. Silvera	Oracabessa	
Ralph McD. Cocking	Kingston	do
Ernest H. Kerr	Port Maria	
H. Buckley	Manchioneal	do
Henry James	Port Maria	
W. J. Thompson	Kingston	Left the parish
K. M. Pringle	Annotto Bay	
C. R. Tyson	Retreat	
Charles Orrett	do	
P. O. Malabre, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Richmond	
Edmund Charles Gruber	Retreat	
David Brandon	Kingston	Left the parish
Graham J. Hawkins	Hampstead	
A. Davidson Goffe	Port Maria	
T. M. Gray	Richmond	
Rev. Henry B. Wolcott	do	
H. Braham	Annotto Bay	
C. D. Matthews	Albany	
J. H. Scarlett	do	
John Sinclair, jr.	Gayle	
T. J. Hazlett	Port Maria	
J. Lockett	Troja	Not resident in parish
George Alexander Dougal	Port Maria	
Narcisse Soulangue Savarian	do	
Charles Henry Campbell Farquhar-son, L.R.C.P., Ed.	do	
Lewis Brodie Melville	do	
John McKenzie Pringle	do	
Leicester Lawrence Roper	Walker's Wood	
Francis Odell Simpson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	Old Harbour	Not resident in parish
Wm. Butler Braham	Annotto Bay	
John Herman Hall	do	
Frederick Arnold Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S., Ed.	do	
Chas. Benjamin Mosse McKenzie Pringle	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. MARY, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Clarence Charles Ferdinand Mc-Tavish Goffe	Highgate	
Henry William Gregory Constantine	do	
Peter Francis Aquart	do	
Robert Lamb Constantine	Bog Walk	
ST. ANN		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. H. E. Cox	Claremont	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. T. Musson	Brown's Town	
<i>Justices.</i>		
Thomas B. Scott	Ocho Rios	
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Brown's Town	
Joseph H. Levy	do	
Henry A. L. Conran	Walker's Wood	
Richard Todd	Rio Bueno	
Charles L. Walker	Walker's Wood	
William Conran	do	
Adam Roxburgh	do	
Fred. B. Sturridge	Moneague	
Robert L. Young	Brown's Town	
Alfred N. Dixon	St. Ann's Bay	
Edward Pratt	do	
A. J. Hopwood	Bamboo	
A. J. Webb	Laughlands	
Hamilton Brown	Pedro	
Charles Costa	Brown's Town	
H. W. Weyrauch	Ocho Rios	
W. H. Miller, M.D., M.R.C.P. & S.	Brown's Town	
A. B. D. Rerrie	St. Ann's Bay	
Percy Fox	Claremont	
Frank W. Ewen	do	
Thomas Dobson	do	
Jas. Johnston, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin.	Brown's Town	
R. E. L. Purchas	Runaway Bay	
St. Leger A. G. Tivy	Pedro	
George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., L.B.C.S., Edin.	Alexandria	
Arthur Townend	Laughlands	
H. Q. Levy	Brown's Town	
J. J. Milliner	Stewart Town	
Leicester L. Roper	Moneague	
J. J. Lyon	St. Ann's Bay	
Charles J. Helwig	Alexandria	
H. C. G. Purchas	St. Ann's Bay	
W. J. Nash	Dry Harbour	
J. E. L. Cox	Claremont	
Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.D.	St. Ann's Bay	
Frank Roper	Moneague	
Kenneth L. Roxburgh	Ocho Rios	
Sylvester Cotter	St. Ann's Bay	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>ST. ANN, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Stirling M. Fisher	Ocho Rios	
Joseph C. Cameron	St. Ann's Bay	
Alfred Harvey Davis	Alexandria	
Caleb J. Helwig	Boroughbridge	
Rev. J. P. Hall	Brown's Town	
Leslie W. Levy	do	
E. S. Lindo	do	
J. L. C. Cox, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin.	Lime Hall	
C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin.	...	
Col. E. Moulton-Barrett, C.M.G.	Alderton	
Dr. Vincent French Mullen	Claremont	
William Vincent Townend (jnr.)	Walker's Wood	
Horace A. Fowler	Moneague	
Edward C. Pratt	St. Ann's Bay	
Arthur W. Douet	Halfway Tree	Left the parish
William S. Groves	...	Off the Island
A. C. C. Colthirst	Kingston	Left the parish.
C. A. Orrett	Gayle	do
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	do
Stainton Clarke	Sav.-la-Mar	do
Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G.	Clonmel	do
Melville D. Harrel	Spanish Town	do
C. T. Cahusac	Jackson Town	do
H. T. Steele	...	do
A. C. Paton	...	Off the Island
Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & s., Ed.	Kingston	Left the parish.
Dr. George Frederick Gill	Spanish Town	do
<i>TRELAWNY.</i>		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. L. C. Shirley	Duncans	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
G. P. St. Aubyn	Montego Bay	See St. James
<i>Justices.</i>		
F. G. Anderson	Falmouth	
George P. Dewar	Duncans	
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	Hampton	
A. C. Houchen	Duncans	
W. L. Kerr	Falmouth	
W. D. Hill	do	
J. R. Scarlett	Lime Hall	
J. H. Bruch	Kingston	
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	
Alfred L. Delgado	do	
T. M. de Pass	Linstead	
Charles A. Nunes	Falmouth	
J. R. T. Main	do	
Joseph Shore	Little River	
R. M. Ewen	Grange Hill	
Stirling M. Fisher	Ocho Rios	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
TRELAWNY, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
George Taylor	Clark's Town	
C. T. Calusac	Sav.-la-Mar	
J. H. Watson	Mile Gully	
R. H. Lindo	Grange Hill	
Henry Percy Sewell	Duncans	
H. T. Strudwick	do	
Alexander Oppenheim	Falmouth	
John Casserly	Rio Bueno	
D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Hampden	
Bernard Toole	Kingston	
A. A. Carter	Troy	
George E. Maunsell	Falmouth	
Matthew Scott	do	
Percival F. Robertson	do	
L. Wilnot Sharp	Duncans	
H. J. Steel	do	
Rev. John Robt. Marley Cass	Porus	
Rev. George Henry Lea	...	Off the island
Alexander Doull	Clark's Town	
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P.	Lucea	
Frederic Edward Chambers	Petersfield	
Rev. William Menzie Webb	Stewart Town	
Alexander W. Gordon	Duncans	
Eyre V. Smith, L.R.C.P. &c.	Ulster Spring	
I. J. Helwig	do	
Thomas P. Powell	Christiana	
ST. JAMES.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. W. Coke Kerr	..	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Geoffrey Peter St. Aubyn	Montego Bay	See Trelawny
<i>Justices.</i>		
William Dewar	Anchovy	
Maxwell Hall	Chapelton	Left parish permanently
Philip A. Hart	Kingston	do
William Louis Kerr	Falmouth	
J. H. Parkin	Anchovy	
Dutton Trench	Cambridge	
Hon. B. S. Gosset	Hagley Gap	Left parish permanently
Robert Shedden Goodrich	Adelphy	
A. C. Houchen	Duncans	Left parish permanently
Samuel Hart	Montego Bay	
L. P. Kerr	Mandeville	Left parish permanently
John C. Farquharson	Con. Spring P.O.	do
Alexander Doull	Clark's Town	do
Joseph Shore	Little River	
Austin Hamilton Browne	Montego Bay	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. JAMES, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
John Henry Watson	Falmouth	Left parish permanently
Herbert Jarrett Kerr	do	
D. O. Kelly-Lawson	Hampden	
David Mills	Montego Bay	
Henry F. Kerr	do	Off the island
Edmund Hart	do	
Stephen S. Whiting	Falmouth	Left parish permanently
Hugh Ramsden	Hampden	
Herbert P. Hewett	Montego Bay	
Herbert Alexander Holmes	Latium	
Harry John Harcourt Parkin	Montego Bay	
William Lionel Kingdon	do	Off the island
Charles John Davis	do	
George William Thomson	do	
Thomas Cleland Sharpe	do	
Thomas John Field	do	
Arthur DeSouza Jacobs	do	
Hon. David Aurelius Corinaldi	do	
George Duffus	Anchovy	
Alexander Jas. McCatty	Montego Bay	
F. M. Kerr	do	
W. A. K. Davis	Anchovy	
HANOVER.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben	Lucea	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	See Westmoreland
<i>Justices.</i>		
DeB. S. Heaven	...	Off the island
William Dewar	Anchovy	Left the parish
Alexander E. Davis	Lucea	
Thomas Stewart McNeil	Bluefields	Left the parish
John Hudson	Little London	do
William H. Cooke	New Market	do
A. W. Watson-Taylor	...	Off the island
Hon. B. S. Gosset	Hayley Gap	
John W. Edwards	Montpelier	
A. H. Browne	Lucea	
John H. Clerk	Falmouth	Left the parish
Charles N. Ringer	...	Off the island
William S. Noad	Spanish Town	Left the parish
Augustus C. Bancroft	P. G. River	do
Charles E. Isaacs	Whitehouse	do
Hon. Evelyn Ellis	...	Off the island
Sir Richard Poore, Bart., R.N.	...	do
Charles A. Rerrie	...	do
Henry F. Godden	Kingston	Left the parish
George Reid	Green Island	
Charles O. Whitelocke	Grange Hill	
Edward E. Melville	Flint River	
Cecil J. Browne	Lucea	
Hugh A. S. Sanftleben	do	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
HANOVER, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Henry G. M. Davis	Lucea	Left the parish
Walter H. Farquharson	Little London	
F. H. Farquharson	Balaclava	
John W. N. Hudson, L.R.C.P. & s., L.F.P.S., Edin.	Ramble	
H. T. Thomas	Sav.-la-Mar	do
William G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London	Port Maria	do
H. C. L. Sanftleben	Lucea	do
Samuel E. Morris	Petersfield	
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	do
Robert Hay	Green Island	
Herbert Hood-Daniel	Ramble	
Ernest P. Beresford	do	
T. J. Field	Montego Bay	do
Eugene R. Browne	do	do
Frederick T. Topper	do	
David W. Talbot	Lucea	
Maurice Malcolm	Ramble	
Charles Wesley Hewitt	Green Island	do
John George Macdonald Robertson	Ramble	
John Napoleon Rankine	do	
Rudolph Lewis	Lucea	
Francis Geo. Bond	Green Island	do
Rodolphus Fredk. Lindo	do	
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P. & s., Ire.	Lucea	
WESTMORELAND.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	Sav.-la-Mar	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
Charles Maclear Calder	Sav.-la-Mar	See Hanover
<i>Justices.</i>		
Zachary Jones	Sav.-la-Mar	Left the parish
Edward M. Earle	Kingston	
Charles S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar	
Conrad Pile Bovell	do	
John Williamson Mennell	Darliston	Left the parish
Charles B. Vickers	Bluefields	
N. S. Savariau	Port Maria	
Frank Bastian	Sav.-la-Mar	
John Hudson	Little London	do
Thomas Stewart McNeil	Whitehouse	
John C. Farquharson	Halfway Tree	
Andrew S. Aguilar	Sav.-la-Mar	
John W. Edwards	Montpelier	do
James M. Farquharson	Siloah	do
Walter Hy. K. Farquharson	Little London	Off the island
W. M. Douet	Sav.-la-Mar	
W. Wooliscroft	do	
Fred. H. Whitelocke	Little London	
Robert Aitken	Sav.-la-Mar	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
J. R. Williams	. Bethel Town	Left the parish
Hugh Clarke	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Richard E. Harvey	. Little London	
J. R. Hopwood	. Petersfield	
Wm. Dewar	. Anchovy	
Charles E. Harvey, M.B., C.M.	. Sav.-la-Mar	Off the island
Charles O. Whitelocke	. Grange Hill	
John Stringer Brownhill	. Negril	
J. W. Toone	. ...
F. H. Farquharson	. Balaclava	
A. Byron Ventresse	. Darliston	Left the parish
R. E. F. Burgess	. Grange Hill	
H. C. G. Purchas	. St. Ann's Bay	
James Coneys Nolan	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Samuel E. Morris	. do	
Rupert M. Ewen	. Grange Hill	Off the island
Melville D. Harrell	. Spanish Town	
Charles Maclear Calder	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Ernest P. Beresford	. Ramble	
Dutton Trench	. Cambridge	
Stainton Clarke	. Sav.-la-Mar	Left the parish
Arthur R. Sandbach, D.S.O., Col. R.E.	. ...
Maurice Malcolm	. Ramble	
Benjamin Henry Segree	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Arthur William Alcock	. do	
Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar	. do	Left the parish
Adolph Eugene Lopez	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Henry Joscelyn Dodd	. Black River	
Herbert Theodore Thomas	. Sav.-la-Mar	
Dr. J. W. N. Hudson	. Little London	
Thomas Black Prentice	. Lamb's River	Left the parish
George Henry Reid	. New Market	
ST. ELIZABETH.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
I. R. Reece	. Mandeville	See Manchester
<i>Justices.</i>		
J. W. Earle	. Black River	Not resident in the parish
F. Salmon Maxwell	. do	
Hon. John V. Calder	. Ewarton	
W. H. K. Farquharson	. Little London	
Henry Phillips Maxwell	. Myersville	
John Cooper	. Giddy Hall	do
C. F. Pengelly	. Balaclava	
T. P. Leyden	. Spur Tree	
Geo. R. Smith	. Malvern	
E. T. Forrest	. Black River	
Chas. M. C. Farquharson	. do	do
M. H. M. Farquharson	. Lacovia	
F. H. Farquharson	. Balaclava	
Hon. J. M. Farquharson	. Siloah	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
ST. ELIZABETH, <i>contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
A. J. Hendricks	Black River	
W. G. R. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	do	
H. W. Griffith	do	Not resident in parish
A. E. Harrison	Malvern	
F. Braganza Bowen	Black River	
T. M. Bartlett, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.	Morant Bay	do
S. H. Peynado	Black River	
Geo. E. Maunsell	Falmouth	do
P. J. Browne	Middle Quarters	
C. E. Isaacs	Whitehouse	
Herbert T. Thomas	Sav. la-Mar	do
C. Harold A. Isaacs	Black River	
A. R. Todd, M.R.C.S., L.B.C.P.	do	
C. M. Arscott	...	Off the island
A. G. Robison	Santa Cruz	
A. P. L. Wingate	Pepper	
W. N. C. Farquharson	Black River	
Victor H. Tomlinson	Lacovia	
Stafford Maxwell	Malvern	
Herbert A. Feynado	Black River	
J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	Malvern	
Ernest Bunthorne Lewis	Siloah	
Rev. Wm. Graham	Southfield	
G. E. Daly	Newmarket	
F. H. DeDermott	Santa Cruz	
H. I. Dcdd	Black River	
J. A. S. Monaghan	Newmarket	
Geo. Hy. Reid	do	
Rev. John Maxwell	Giddy Hall	
Chas. H. Vidal Hall	Black River	
C. H. C. Farquharson	do	
H. D. B. Castle	Santa Cruz	
J. D. Mennell	Siloah	
MANCHESTER.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. J. P. Clark	Shooters Hill	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
I. R. Reece	Mandeville	See St. Elizabeth
<i>Justices.</i>		
M. E. Muirhead	do	
S. T. Scharschmidt	Shooters Hill	
Quintin Logan	Four Paths	Left the parish
E. F. Coke	Mile Gully	
David Walker	Devon	
Lionel A. Isaacs	Mandeville	
S. A. Shaw	Alligator Pond	
Walter Wilson Wynne	Mandeville	
H. S. Braham	Porus	Off the island
R. B. Parker	Mandeville	
Carré John Georges	Old Harbour	Left the parish
G. H. G. Sturridge	Mandeville	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.	
MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>			
<i>Justices.</i>			
H. Hugh Heron	Shooter's Hill	Left the parish	
C. S. Farquharson	Sav.-la-Mar		
R. J. Miller	Christiana		
S. A. Hendriks	Porus		
H. A. Jacobs	Mandeville		
A. M. Lewis	do		
C. E. Braham	do		
Cecil R. Isaacs	Shooters Hill		
W. C. R. Chandler	Harrywatch		
Easton W. Muirhead	Mandeville		
G. Cooke, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	do		
Joseph Deleon	Newport		
G. A. Bonitto	Mandeville		
M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin.	Newport		
A. C. L. Martin	Cross Keys		
Thos. Alexander	Mandeville	Left the parish	
T. Farquharson	Pratville		
Alfred Walder	Walderston		
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.	Christiana		
Alexander Bonitto	Mandeville		
Leonard Sutton	do		
Lionel P. Kerr	do		
H. E. Crum Ewing	do		
Stephen S. Glanville	Mile Gully		
Thomas Anderson	do		
J. H. Watson	do		
G. W. FitzHerbert	Pratville		
Thomas P. Leyden	Spur Tree		
James S. Nicolson	Pratville		
Walter V. Heron	Christiana		
Edward Hobbs	Porus	Off the Island	
Ernest A. Bayley	Devon		
Emanuel Fulford	Alligator Pond		
Allan S. Phillips	Mandeville		
CLARENDON.			
<i>Custos.</i>			
Hon. James W. Mitchell	Mandeville		Not resident in parish
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i> Maxwell Hall	Chapelton		
<i>Justices.</i>			
Thomas Ellis	Hayes		Left parish permanently
Henry Cooke	Linstead		
Thomas Abrahams	Chapelton		
George T. Abrahams	May Pen		
Robert Craig	Chapelton		
Hon. H. Townshend Ronaldson	Milk River	Left parish permanently	
Isaac Rowland Latrielle	Kingston		
Quintin Logan	Toll Gate		
Sidney Moxey	Chapelton		
George Dorset Murray	Alley		
Lewis Anderson	May Pen	Not resident in parish	
Hon. Charles J. Ward C.M.G.	Kingston		
Isaac Fox	May Pen		

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
CLARENDON, contd.		
<i>Justices.</i>		
James C. Elliott	Race Course	
George W. Muirhead	May Pen	
Tatham Farquharson	Spanish Town	Not resident in parish
W. C. R. Chandler	Greenvale	do
Alfred Pawsey	Kingston	do
Leonard Sutton	Mandeville	do
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	do
Thomas H. Sharp	Spanish Town	do
R. James Miller	Christiana	do
H. E. Upton	Four Paths	
W. F. B. Phillips	Bowden	Not resident in parish
Cecil R. Isaacs	Mandeville	do
H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	St. Ann's Bay	do
H. W. F. Robertson	Montego Bay	do
D. B. Callaghan	Kingston	do
H. C. Munn	Chapelton	
A. Harvey Davis	do	
William F. Robinson	Race Course	
G. W. FitzHerbert	Pratville	Not resident in parish
A. A. Green	Mocho	
Alfred Walder	Walderston	do
John Henry McCrea	Kingston	
R. J. Miller	do	do
T. Harty	Alley	
F. Greenwich Sharp	Chapelton	
Fred. M. Ellis	Hayes	
David Horn	Kelletts	
S. M. DeRoux	May Pen	
Manly Thomas Lopez	Chapelton	
F. H. Butcher	do	
E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Ed.	Christiana	Not resident in parish
Rev'd. C. H. Baker	Four Paths	
Amos Claud McIntosh	May Pen	Not resident in parish
John Courtenay Knollys	Chapelton	
Arthur A. Stewart	Crofts Hill	
ST. CATHERINE.		
<i>Custos.</i>		
Hon. Geo. McGrath	Ewarton	
<i>Resident Magistrate.</i>		
J. V. Leach	Spanish Town	
<i>Justices.</i>		
James Falconer	Linstead	
George Abrahams	do	
James Richmond	Kingston	Left parish permanently
Arthur W. Douet	Claremont	do
Sidney Moxey	Chapelton	do
Dugald Campbell	Linstead	
Ralph H. B. Hotchkin	Gregory Park	Off the island
John R. Scarlett	Claremont	Left parish permanently
Reginald E. H. Melhado	Old Harbour	
John H. McPhail	Bog Walk	
Logan D. H. Russell, M.R.C.S., E.	Half-way Tree	do
St. Ledger A. G. Tivy	Ewarton	
Wm. Gyles	Linstead	

Name.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>ST. CATHERINE, contd.</i>		
<i>Justices.</i>		
Sylvester C. Tilley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
E. L. Stanigar	Linstead	
Thos. H. Sharp	Spanish Town	
William R. Turner	do	
M. H. Edwards	Annotto Bay	do
P. H. Bather	Riversdale	Off the island
Ernest L. Verley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
W. Charley	do	do
Charles T. Fursdon	Halfway Tree	do
John Huntly Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	Spanish Town	
Charles T. Cahusac	Clark's Town	do
John Sinclair	Spanish Town	
Thomas Kemp	Kingston	do
H. Cork	St. Margts. Bay	Not resident in parish
John M. Mills	Bog Walk	
Leopold C. L. Verley	Old Harbour	
Charles E. Scudamore	Montego Bay	Left parish permanently
Hon. John V. Calder	Ewarton	
A. L. Keeling	Spanish Town	
Robert Elworthy	Linstead	
Alfred E. Wigan	Spanish Town	
William D. Neish, L.R.C.P., Edin.	do	
H. J. Rudolf	Hampstead	do
Frank Hall	Bog Walk	Off the island
Frank L. Verley	Kingston	Left parish permanently
W. E. Clark	St. Andrew	do
Geo. E. C. Field	Spanish Town	
Gustav Boettcher	do	
S. P. Smeeton, L.S.O.	do	Left island permanently
Hubert G. Melhado	Old Harbour	
Charles McKella	Spanish Town	
John Lockett	Pear Tree Grove	
Vincent E. L. Verley	Old Harbour	
John S. Powell	Spanish Town	
Thos. P. Powell	do	Left parish permanently
H. C. Bennett	do	
F. E. Taylor	do	
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.	Linstead	
Ernest A. M. Stewart	Spanish Town	
M. David Harrel	do	Inspector of Police
Dr. Albert Cuff Lopez	do	
Dr. Francis Odell Simpson	Old Harbour	
George Durbin Rowe	do	
John William Russell	Spanish Town	
Vernon George Tivy	do	
Theodore Mitchell DePass	Ewarton	
Hubert Leopold Mossman	Riversdale	
R. Lamb Constantine	Bog Walk	
Rev. W. A. Tucker	Spanish Town	
" Jas. S. Fraser	Bartons	
C. F. W. Rehse	Bog Walk	
Dr. C. Redwood White	Spanish Town	
Howard R. Smith	Richmond	

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CIVIL.

In Supreme Court.

WRITS ISSUED.

1908.				1909.				1910.			
No. of writs issued, Common Law				No. of writs issued, Common Law				No. of writs issued, Common Law			
	.	.	145		.	.	156		.	.	157
No. of writs issued Equity			6	No. of writs issued Equity			14	No. of writs issued, Equity			13
"	"	Probate	Nil	"	"	Probate	Nil	"	"	Probate	Nil
"	"	Admiralty	Nil	"	"	Admiralty	2	"	"	Admiralty	4
"	"	Quit Rents	Nil	"	"	Quit Rents	Nil	"	"	Quit Rents	52
Total No. issued			151	Total No. issued			172	Total No. issued			226

DEFAULT JUDGMENTS.

1908.				1909.				1910.			
Default Judgments amounting to—				Default Judgments amounting to—				Default Judgments amounting to—			
Damages	.	£6,574 18 0		Damages	.	£7,818 14 8		Damages	.	£7,199 8 3	
Costs	.	529 5 2		Costs	.	623 14 2		Costs	.	583 19 11	
Total	.	7,104 3 2		Total	.	8,442 8 10		Total	.	7,783 8 2	

CONTESTED CAUSES.

1908.				1909.				1910.			
Contested causes amounting to—				Contested Causes amounting to—				Contested Causes amounting to—			
Damages	.	£10 0 0		Damages	.	£497 8 0		Damages	.	£3,253 14 10	
Costs	.	288 15 11		Costs	.	417 16 0		Costs	.	385 4	
Total	.	298 15 11		Total	.	915 4 0		Total	.	3,639 2	

SATISFACTIONS.

1908.				1909.				1910.			
Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—				Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—				Satisfaction of Judgments entered amounting to—			
Damages	.	£162 1 0		Damages	.	£203 17 10		Damages	.	£25 0 0	
Costs	.	80 18 2		Costs	.	118 11 1		Costs	.	Nil	
Total	.	242 19 2		Total	.	322 8 11		Total	.	25 0 0	

EQUITY. (*In Supreme Court.*)

NO. OF SUITS FILED AND THEIR RESULTS.

No.	Object.	Result.
1908.		
1	For a declaration and injunction	Transferred to Resident Magistrate's Court of St. Mary.
2	For (1) damages (2) account (3) injunction	Discontinued.
3	To establish title to land	do.
4	For a sale of land, &c.	Pending.
5	To set aside or for rectification of a deed	do.
6	For payment of balance of purchase money and for declaration of lien and enforcement of lien	do.
7	For specific performance of an agreement to lease	do.
1909.		
1	For an account to be taken and for foreclosure and sale	Pending.
2	For an Injunction	do.
3	For an account to be taken of what is due under two Mortgages and for redemption of property and for an Injunction	Discontinued.
4	For the removal of certain Trustees and for vesting of lands and property in plaintiffs and new trustees	Pending.
5	To set aside a transfer under Registration of Titles Law or in alternative for a declaration that transfer was and is transfer by way of security only and that plaintiff is entitled on payment of amount now due thereon to redeem premises	do.
6	For a declaration, account and for foreclosure and sale	Decree as prayed.
7	To establish title to lands	Pending.
8	For an account and for payment of amount found to have been collected for rent	do.
9	Damages for trespass and for a mandamus commanding defendants to remove certain sewer pipes and works placed on plaintiffs land	do.
10	For an account and for payment of what may be found due	do.
11	For an account to be taken of, and to have affairs of partnership wound up	do.
12	For rectification of a Deed	do.
13	For revocation of Letters of Administration, Declaration of Title and for possession	do.
14	For a partition or a sale	do.
1910.		
1	For an account to be taken and for foreclosure and sale	Pending.
2	For an account, declaration and partition	do.
3	For a partition or a sale	do.
4	To establish title to lands	Settled.
5	For a partition and sale	Pending.
6	For specific performance of an agreement to register lands	do.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

1907-8.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£500 0 0	30	£215 0 0	62	£1,450 0 0
2	1,150 0 0	31	5,114 0 0	63	1,300 0 0
3	60 0 0	32	37 0 0	64	30 0 0
4	250 0 0	33	Nil	65	2,500 0 0
5	133 12 0	34	50 0 0	66	9 0 0
6	80 0 0	35	7,300 0 0	67	Nil
7	943 0 0	36	312 0 0	68	470 0 0
8	175 13 6	37	140 0 0	69	51 11 3
9	Nil	38	800 0 0	70	4 0 0
10	£295 0 0	39	150 0 0	71	400 0 0
11	800 0 0	40	260 0 0	72	1,600 0 0
12	208 6 8	41	600 0 0	73	2,670 0 0
13	3,800 0 0	42	27 0 0	74	800 0 0
14	520 1 0	43	Nil	75	208 10 0
15	260 0 0	44	7 10 0	76	61 0 0
16	Nil	45	120 0 0	77	20 0 0
17	309 5 0	46	5,000 0 0	78	200 0 0
18	60 0 0	47	100 0 0	79	204 0 0
19	300 0 0	48	60 0 0	80	910 0 0
20	650 0 0	49	20 0 0	81	140 0 0
21	1,000 0 0	50	Nil	82	316 1 0
	1908.	51	1,262 0 0	83	30 0 0
		52	50 0 0	84	660 0 0
		53	50 0 0	85	Unascertained.
22	20 0 0	54	305 12 7	86	15 0 0
23	2,175 0 0	55	263 0 0	87	584 0 0
24	20 0 0	56	300 0 0	88	430 0 0
25	5,200 0 0	57	Nil	89	98 15 0
26	4,800 0 0	58	5 0 0	90	2,057 0 0
27	50 0 0	59	850 0 0	91	1,800 0 0
28	15 0 0	60	351 0 0	92	6 0 0
29	500 0 0	61	250 0 0		
		Total		...	£62,798 18 0

1909.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£290 19 0	11	Nil	21	£284 0 0
2	137 0 0	12	£600 0 0	22	250 0 0
3	50 0 0	13	307 4 10	23	270 0 0
4	127 0 0	14	45 0 0	24	300 0 0
5	2,147 0 0	15	1,450 0 0	25	850 0 0
6	5 0 0	16	2,478 3 0	26	5,500 0 0
7	26 0 0	17	69 0 0	27	266 0 0
8	40 0 0	18	Nil	28	1,170 0 0
9	Nil	19	1,300 0 0	29	60 0 0
10	300 0 0	20	377 0 0	30	168 0 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION, *continued.*1909, *continued.*

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
31	£1,000 0 0	52	£5 0 0	73	£300 0 0
32	145 0 0	53	500 0 0	74	6,000 0 0
33	50 0 0	54	220 0 0	75	Nil
34	34 0 0	55	190 4 6	76	1,200 0 0
35	40 0 0	56	200 0 0	77	400 0 0
36	74 0 0	57	225 0 0	78	24 0 0
37	128 0 0	58	300 0 0	79	370 0 0
38	50 0 0	59	1,467 0 0	80	Nil
39	2 0 0	60	6,300 0 0	81	8,000 0 0
40	45,000 0 0	61	74 15 7	82	5,000 0 0
41	50 0 0	62	50 0 0	83	2,800 0 0
42	Nil	63	Nil	84	10 0 0
43	783 0 0	64	15 0 0	85	35 0 0
44	600 0 0	65	115 0 0	86	80 0 0
45	300 0 0	66	50 0 0	87	40 0 0
46	205 0 0	67	145 16 0	88	172 0 0
47	198 0 0	68	50 0 0	89	170 0 0
48	20 0 0	69	Nil	90	1,836 0 0
49	35 0 0	70	50 0 0	91	50 0 0
50	Unascertained.	71	50 0 0	92	32 0 0
51	Nil	72	100 0 0	93	198 0 0
Total			...	£104,407 2 11	

1910.

No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at	No.	Personalty sworn at
1	£35 0 0	31	£5,700 0 0	61	£200 0 0
2	80 0 0	32	1,708 0 0	62	3 0 0
3	40 0 0	33	2,570 0 0	63	295 0 0
4	172 0 0	34	1,970 0 0	64	100 0 0
5	170 0 0	35	Nil	65	30 0 0
6	1,836 0 0	36	20 0 0	66	50 0 0
7	32 0 0	37	50 0 0	67	142 17 10
8	198 0 0	38	Nil	68	30 0 0
9	Nil	39	4,700 0 0	69	355 0 0
10	17,095 0 0	40	240 0 0	70	4,000 0 0
11	250 0 0	41	500 0 0	71	168 0 0
12	Nil	42	203 0 0	72	205 0 0
13	847 0 0	43	358 0 0	73	12,500 0 0
14	400 0 0	44	192 0 0	74	10 0 0
15	50 0 0	45	479 0 0	75	800 0 0
16	10,535 0 0	46	1,677 0 0	76	664 0 0
17	35 12 0	47	66 0 0	77	170 0 0
18	2,630 0 0	48	792 0 0	78	600 0 0
19	50 0 0	49	500 0 0	79	608 0 0
20	60 0 0	50	Nil	80	Nil
21	600 0 0	51	50 0 0	81	200 0 0
22	30 0 0	52	140 0 0	82	50 0 0
23	150 0 0	53	150 0 0	83	54 10 0
24	600 0 0	54	200 0 0	84	282 0 0
25	800 0 0	55	26 0 0	85	55 0 0
26	5,070 0 0	56	2,000 0 0	86	400 0 0
27	1,000 0 0	57	75 0 0	87	10 0 0
28	420 0 0	58	310 0 0	88	325 0 0
29	Nil	59	350 0 0	89	343 0 0
30	186 0 0	60	400 0 0		
Total			£93,497 19 10		

DIVORCE.

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of application for Divorce or for Judicial separation.	Result.
1908.		
January 4	Adultery	Decree nisi.
January 6	Adultery	Decree nisi.
February 12	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
February 18	Adultery	Decree nisi.
March 14	Adultery	Pending.
March 27	Adultery	Decree nisi.
March 28	Cruelty, desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
April 7	Adultery	Pending.
May 6	Adultery	Decree nisi.
May 21	Desertion and adultery	Decree nisi.
June 19	Adultery	Pending.
July 3	Adultery	Petition dismissed.
July 21	Adultery	Decree nisi.
August 4	Adultery	Pending.
August 8	Adultery	Pending.
August 13	Adultery	Pending.
August 27	Adultery	Pending.
September 3	Adultery	Pending.
September 15	Adultery	Pending.
September 18	Adultery	Pending.
1909.		
January 14	Adultery	Pending.
February 5	Adultery	Pending.
February 9	Adultery	Decree nisi.
March 3	Adultery	Pending.
March 10	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
April 21	Adultery	Pending.
April 23	Judicial separation on ground of cruelty	Discontinued.
June 24	Adultery	Decree absolute.
June 28	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
June 29	Adultery and desertion	Pending.
July 3	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
July 6	Adultery	Decree nisi.
July 8	Nullity of marriage on ground of physical malformation	Pending.
July 22	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
August 27	Adultery	Pending.
September 10	Adultery and desertion	Pending.
September 18	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Pending.
October 7	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Decree absolute.
October 28	Adultery	Dismissed.
November 15	Adultery and desertion	Decree nisi.
November 18	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
December 10	Adultery	Decree nisi.
December 17	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.
December 28	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
December 31	Adultery and desertion	Pending.
1910.		
February 28	Adultery	Decree nisi.
March 2	Adultery and desertion	Pending.
March 18	Adultery and desertion	Pending.
April 12	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.
April 14	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
April 16	Adultery and cruelty	Pending.
June 3	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.

DIVORCE, *contd.*

Date of filing Petition.	Grounds of application for Divorce or for Judicial separation.	Result.
1910,		
July 11	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.
August 8	Adultery	Pending.
August 10	Adultery, cruelty and desertion	Pending.
August 13	Adultery and cruelty	Decree nisi.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1910-11.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempts at.	Unnatural Offences.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Prædial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences.	Total.
Convicted	7	4	-	-	6	2	722	12	245	1,303	3,326	5,627
Acquitted	2	1	-	-	3	-	239	5	75	384	703	1,412
Abandoned for want of prosecution	-	-	-	-	-	2	138	8	47	295	1,344	1,837
Total	9	5	-	-	9	4	1099	25	367	1,982	5,373	8,873

OFFENCES, APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS, AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets	25,661	27,399	28,223	28,991	30,267	27,583	27,178	31,804	32,979	30,559
The number of summary convictions :—										
1. For offences against the person	1,878	1,904	2,373	2,106	1,693	1,748	1,711	1,740	1,779	1,826
2. For prædial larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	548	621	519	619	1,012	768	687	910	942	729
4. For other offences	8,913	9,824	9,777	9,005	8,472	8,264	8,707	9,468	9,910	9,864
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—										
1. For offences against the person	562	476	463	449	552	601	693	631	748	741
2. For prædial larceny	1,085	1,137	651	1,359	2,672	1,601	1,082	2,542	2,510	1,303
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	1,415	1,299	1,165	1,328	1,710	1,406	1,251	1,326	1,961	1,347
4. For other offences	1,690	1,382	1,649	2,245	2,684	2,236	2,368	2,486	2,913	2,236
The number of persons discharged and acquitted :—										
1. In the Inferior Courts	6,947	8,511	9,316	8,739	7,742	7,983	7,770	9,160	8,205	9,210
2. In the Superior Courts	2,487	2,060	2,147	2,977	3,575	2,821	2,823	3,074	3,886	3,246

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the year 1909-1910 amounted to £992,976 12s. 2½d., and the expenditure was £1,033,794 12s. 7½d.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £144,099 7s. 1d. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £153,199 14s. 9½d., or £15,342 Os. 5d. more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £3,100 Os. 3d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £20,841 Os. 7¾d.

DEBT.

An Imperial Earthquake Loan of £100,000 was raised during the year under review.

The Public Debt directly secured on General Revenue stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

	£	s.	d.
1901	3,633,317	9	5
1902	3,638,905	19	8
1903	3,631,057	11	5
1904	3,489,198	17	0
1905	3,426,293	5	1
1906	3,338,238	16	9
1907	3,247,125	5	11
1908	3,280,830	19	7
1909	3,262,081	17	9
1910	3,289,211	15	4

The above amount was raised at varying rates of interest and the balance at present outstanding is held—

£	s.	d.	
39,447	8	0	(Rectors and Curates Funds) at six per cent.
4,158	2	2	at four and a half per cent.
1,358,136	13	2	at four per cent.
1,601,896	11	11	at three and a half per cent.
198,485	0	5	at three per cent.
87,087	19	8	at two and three-fourths per cent.
3,289,211	15	4	

A considerable portion of the amounts originally raised by debentures has since been converted into inscribed stock under the provisions of Law 13 of 1885, but the present liability is divided as follows:—

Gross Outstanding—

Debentures	.	.	£562,895	0	0
Inscribed Stock, England	.	.	2,754,548	1	3
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	.	.	123,360	0	0
Imperial Loans	.	.	309,894	10	8
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	.	.	100,000	0	0
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates' Fund	.	.	39,447	8	0
			£3,890,144	19	11

Deducting Sinking Funds—

Debentures	.	.	£474,103	8	9
Inscribed Stock, England	.	.	2,266,979	14	1
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	.	.	98,786	13	10
Imperial Loans	.	.	309,894	10	8
Jamaica Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	.	.	100,000	0	0
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates' Fund	.	.	39,447	8	0
			£3,289,211	15	4

The debenture debt is mainly redeemable by a one per cent. sinking fund which is applied to the redemption of debentures chosen by lot at annual drawings, and the inscribed stock, both English and Jamaican, is to be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. on the total amount issued, which is calculated to produce sufficient to redeem the stock at its maturity in the year 1930.

Of the total of debt on the 31st March, 1910, £592,107 was on account of the purchase, reconstruction and extension of the Jamaica Railway to Ewarton and Porus, £113,576 on account of the Rio Cobre Canal, £217,000 for the erection of new bridges, and £63,475 for debentures issued on account of the Myrtle Bank, Constant Spring, Moneague and Rio Cobre Hotels, which have now been taken possession of by the Government, and £1,455,500 for redemption of Railway Bonds.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Converted into Inscribed Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funded Debt 28 Vic., chap. 23	...	...	77,416 6 11	...	...
Loans for General on General Revenue	Purposes secured				
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and re-construction of Railway	4½ o/o	140,000 0 0	9,900 0 0	125,500 0 0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4 o/o	400,000 0 0	28,400 0 0	330,800 0 0
Law 17 of '84	do	do.	183,000 0 0	13,300 0 0	147,100 0 0
Law 14 of '86	do	do.	52,000 0 0	11,800 0 0	11,400 0 0
Law 16 of '87	do	do.	30,100 0 0	7,100 0 0	2,825 0 0
Law 36 of '88	do	do.	28,000 0 0	4,600 0 0	7,575 0 0
Law 19 of '80	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	do.	400,700 0 0	34,700 0 0	319,300 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debentures	do.	82,500 0 0	15,100 0 0	13,600 0 0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½ & 4 o/o	14,860 0 0 105,140 0 0	13,800 0 0	63,100 0 0
Laws 31 of '90 & 28 of '94	Kingston Improvements	do.	25,000 0 0		
Less converted into Inscribed Stock		...	1,461,300 0 0 1,038,800 0 0	...	1,038,800 0 0
Law 27 of '90	Hotels	3 o/o	422,500 0 0 63,475 0 0	...	...
Law 17 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½ o/o	14,860 0 0 16,000 0 0	...	...
Law 33 of '94	Conversion of Debentures	4 o/o	43,740 0 0 16,600 0 0		
	Portland Bridges	4 o/o	32,160 0 0	...	...
	Kingston Improvements	4 o/o	1,094,622 0 0		
	Conversion of Debentures	4 o/o	4,426 1 3	...	...
Law 13 of '85	Conversion of Debentures and Expenses of Issue	4 o/o	1,455,500 0 0	...	...
Law 12 of '89	Redemption Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½ o/o	198,000 0 0	110,912 0 4	...
Law 1 of 1900	Imperial Loans Railway, Annuities, Interest and Equipment	2½ o/o	200,000 0 0	...	...
Law 13 of '85	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	3 o/o	100,000 0 0	...	...
Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	...	4 o/o	3,661,883 1 3	251,012 0 4	1,038,800 0 0

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1910.

Debentures Railway 2nd Mrtge. Bon s and Imperial Annuities.	Outstanding.			Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability.
	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 77,416 6 11
4,600 0 0	...	...	4,600 0 0	441 17 10	4,158 2 2
40,800 0 0	...	...	40,800 0 0	865 7 7	39,934 12 5
22,600 0 0	...	...	22,600 0 0	165 7 2	22,434 12 10
28,800 0 0	...	...	28,800 0 0	99 0 8	28,700 19 4
20,175 0 0	...	...	20,175 0 0	16 6 6	20,158 3 6
15,825 0 0	...	...	15,825 0 0	29 3 6	15,795 16 6
46,700 0 0	...	...	46,700 0 0	255 0 0	46,445 0 0
53,800 0 0	...	...	53,800 0 0	100 6 0	53,699 14 0
43,100 0 0	...	...	43,100 0 0	19 9 7	43,080 10 5
6,000 0 0	...	...	6,000 0 0	57 4 1	5,942 15 11
63,475 0 0	...	...	63,475 0 0	34,324 19 6	29,150 0 6
...	...	30,860	30,860 0 0	6,938 16 3	23,921 3 9
...	...	92,500	92,500 0 0	17,634 9 11	74,865 10 1
...	1,099,048 1 3	}	1,099,048 1 3	{ 319,648 5 4	779,399 15 11
...	1,455,500 0 0		1,455,500 0 0		1,318,244 18 3
87,087 19 8	...	...	87,087 19 8	...	87,087 19 8
...	200,000 0 0	...	200,000 0 0	30,665 0 1	169,334 19 11
100,000 0 0	...	...	100,000 0 0	...	100,000 0 0
532,962 19 8	2,754,548 1 3	123,360	3,410,871 0 11	548,516 5 9	2,862,354 15 2

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of In- terest.	Original Loan.	Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Converted into In- scribed Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		...	3,661,883 1 3	251,012 0 4	1,038,800 0 0
Loans for Special primarily on Spe- cial Revenues— guaranteed by G	Purposes secured General Revenue—				
Laws 27 of '85 & 14 of '90	Kingston and Jiguanea Water Supply	4 o/o	79,520 0 0	4,500 0 0	...
Law 30 of '88	Kingston Gas Works	do.	14,900 0 0	1,800 0 0	..
Law 5 of '92	Kingston Slaughter House	do.	10,000 0 0	...	...
Law 31 o '90	Kingston Im- provements	3 o/o	25,000 0 0	...	.
Law 31 of '90	Do. do.	4 o/o	50,000 0 0	...	...
Law 2 of 1900	Kingston Annu- ties	3½ o/o	65,000 0 0	7,972 6 0	...
Laws 13 of '99 and 2 of 1900	Kingston Water Supply Annuities	do.	20,000 0 0	2,453 0 6	...
Law 28 of '91	Kingston Streets	4 o/o	10,000 0 0	6,100 0 0	...
Law 39 of '97	Vere Irrigation	3½ o/o	40,000 0 0	...	...
Law 22 of '07	Imperial Earth- quake Loan Annuities	3½ o/o	50,000 0 0	1,768 2 6	...
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	100,000 0 0	...	...
			4,126,303 1 3	275,605 9 4	1,038,800 0 0

OF THE COLONY, 31st MARCH, 1910, *continued*.

Outstanding.				Sinking Funds.			Net present Liability		
Debentures and Imperial Annuities.	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
532,962 19 8	2,754,548 1 3	123,360	3,410,871 0 11	548,516	5	9	2,862,354	15	2
75,020 0 0	...	...	75,020 0 0	14,562	17	4	60,457	2	8
13,100 0 0	...	...	13,100 0 0	...			13,100	0	0
10,000 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0	2,037	16	5	7,962	3	7
25,000 0 0	{	...	25,000 0 0	{	32,210	8 3	42,789	11	9
50,000 0 0		...	50,000 0 0				57,027	14	0
57,027 14 0		...	57,027 14 0				17,546	19	6
17,546 19 6	...	...	17,546 19 8	...			17,546	19	6
3,900 0 0	...	...	3,900 0 0	529	15	9	3,370	4	6
40,000 0 0	...	...	40,000 0 0	3,076	1	1	36,923	18	13
48,231 17 6	...	...	48,231 17 6	...			48,231	17	1
100,000 0 0	...	...	100,000 0 0	...			100,000	0	0
972,789 10 8	2,754,548 1 3	123,360	3,850,697 11 11	600,933	4	7	3,249,764	7	4

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUNDS ON 31ST MARCH, 1910.

Loans.	In Banks or Treasury.	Price.	Stock.	Market Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ . d.
Law 12 of 1879 ...	441 17 10	441 17 10	...	
Laws 8 and 17 of 1880 ...	865 7 7	865 7 7	...	
Law 19 of 1880 ...	255 0 0	255 0 0	...	
" 17 of 1884 ...	165 7 2	165 7 2	...	
" 14 of 1886 ...	99 0 8	99 0 8	...	
" 16 of 1887 ...	16 16 6	16 16 6	...	
" 20 of 1888 ...	100 6 0	100 6 0	...	
" 36 of 1888 ...	29 3 6	29 3 6	...	
" 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891 ...	19 9 7	19 9 7	...	
" 28 of 1894 ...	57 4 1	57 4 1	...	
" 27 of 1890 ...	...	34,324 19 6	35,220 5 5	34,560 5
" 17 of 1891 ...	...	6,938 16 3	7,288 3 2	6,839 3 2
" 33 of 1894 ...	...	17,634 9 11	18,298 4 7	17,562 4 7
" 13 of 1885, 4 o/o ...	...	319,648 5 4	329,117 16 4	320,338 16 4
" 13 of 1885, 3 o/o ...	...	30,665 0 1	32,366 18 9	30,845 18 9
" 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900 ...	...	137,255 1 9	144,214 0 8	143,014 0 8
	2,049 12 11	548,516 5 9	566,505 8 11	553,160 8 11
Kingston and Liguanea Water Works ...	144 10 9	14,418 6 7	14,992 19 7	14,173 19 6
Kingston Slaughter House ...	...	2,037 16 5	2,105 8 2	1,985 8 2
Kingston Streets Improvement 31 of 1890 ...	...	32,210 8 3	33,129 17 4	31,984 17 4
Kingston Streets Improvement Further Loan Law 28 of 1899	529 15 9	529 15 9	...	
Vere Irrigation Commissioners...	3,076 1 1	3,076 1 1	...	
	3,750 7 7	52,272 8 1	50,228 5 1	48,144 5 1
	5,800 0 6	600,788 13 10	616,733 14 0	601,304 14 0

INVESTMENTS ON 31ST MARCH, 1910.

	Rate.	Price.	Stock.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Consols ...	2½ o/o	20,952 4 10	21,048 5 11	17,019 2 5
India, Inscribed Stock ...	2½ o/o	2,870 13 2	3,300 0 0	2,409 0 0
Do. do. ...	3 o/o	6,528 6 2	6,600 0 0	5,742 0 0
British Guiana, Inscribed Stock	3 o/o	3,974 19 2	4,100 0 0	3,485 0 0
Canada, Debentures ...	4 o/o	7,954 13 6	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	42,200 0 0	42,200 0 0	42,200 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	7,776 4 6	8,100 0 0	7,452 0 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	7,262 0 0	6,700 0 0	6,767 0 0
Cape Good Hope, Consolidated	4 o/o	47,766 6 8	47,766 6 8	49,199 6 5
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	9,498 4 11	10,045 14 0	8,840 4 4
Ceylon do. ...	3 o/o	26,658 16 3	28,000 0 0	25,480 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	15,500 0 0	15,500 0 0	16,895 0 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	19,311 8 6	19,731 3 5	19,928 9 8
Gold Coast do. ...	3½ o/o	27,810 3 6	28,774 5 3	28,774 5 3
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	40,156 13 4	45,319 14 4	38,521 15 2
Hong Kong do. ...	3½ o/o	40,027 2 10	40,000 0 0	40,000 0 0
Jamaica Debentures ...	3 o/o	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	990 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	9,915 0 0	9,900 0 0	10,197 0 0
Do. do. (Vere) ...	3½ o/o	5,686 5 0	5,600 0 0	5,600 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	6,585 3 0	6,600 0 0	5,940 0 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Do. do. (Railway) ...	3½ o/o	193 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	27,689 0 0	27,689 0 0	29,904 2 5
Natal, Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	10,871 17 6	11,479 18 10	10,304 18 11
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	8,122 6 10	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
New South Wales, Debentures...	4 o/o	41,225 0 0	40,200 0 0	40,602 0 0
Do. Inscribed Stock ...	3½ o/o	48,343 14 10	51,000 0 0	50,490 0 0
New Zealand do. ...	3 o/o	5,596 18 3	5,800 0 0	5,046 0 0
Queensland do. ...	3 o/o	2,236 7 3	2,332 4 2	2,005 14 0
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	22,973 12 8	22,600 0 0	22,275 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	3,334 1 9	2,900 0 0	2,987 0 0
Southern Nigeria do. ...	3½ o/o	168,964 13 2	175,405 7 10	175,405 7 10
Sierra Leone do. ...	3½ o/o	75,040 3 5	80,805 8 2	80,305 8 2
South Australia, Inscribed Stock	3 o/o	10,757 9 11	11,436 9 6	10,064 1 11
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	4,744 9 8	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Carried forward ...	...	780,127 0 7	801,133 18 1	784,559 16 6

INVESTMENTS, 1909-1910, *continued.*

—	Rate.	Price.	Stock.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...	...	780,127 0 7	801,133 18 1	784,559 16 6
South Australia, Inscribed Stock	4 o/o	1,004 3 10	900 0 0	927 0 0
Do. Debentures ...	4 o/o	37,129 17 6	37,000 0 0	38,110 0 0
Straits Settlement Inscr'd Stock	3 o/o	95,755 4 4	99,189 5 1	99,189 5 1
Tasmania Inscribed Stock ...	3½ o/o	7,022 2 8	7,000 0 0	6,860 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	3,065 1 8	2,700 0 0	2,808 0 0
Transvaal do. ...	3 o/o	9,988 14 3	10,325 5 4	8,776 9 6
Trinidad do. ...	3 o/o	9,006 12 7	9,570 18 6	8,135 5 8
Do. Government Scrip ...	...	6,804 9 0	6,804 9 0	6,804 9 0
Victoria Inscribed Stock ...	3 o/o	33,644 10 8	37,664 19 1	32,015 4 2
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	41,639 7 0	44,000 0 0	43,560 0 0
Do. do. ...	4 o/o	25,915 15 2	24,437 19 8	24,926 15 2
Do.—Debentures ...	4 o/o	352 5 0	200 0 0	204 0 0
West Australia, Inscribed Stock	3 o/o	13,540 18 9	14,172 5 1	12,746 4 1
Do. do. ...	3½ o/o	2,065 9 11	2,000 0 0	1,980 0 0
Zanzibar do. ...	3 o/o	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,975 0 0
	...	1,070,561 12 11	1,100,598 19 10	1,074,577 9 2

Deposits—		£ s. d.
Colonial Bank ...	...	482 18 0
Bank of Nova Scotia deposit receipt ..	...	25,000 0 0
London and Westminster Bank ...	...	1,613 2 7
Government Savings Bank ...	...	10,878 2 4
Earthquake Loan Board ...	...	13,625 7 2
Bank of Montreal deposit receipt ...	...	25,000 0 0
Bank of Nova Scotia Savings Bank ...	...	20,082 17 7
		1,167,244 0 7½

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1905- 1906.	1906- 1907.	1907- 1908.	1908- 1909.	1909- 1910.
GENERAL REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	389,517	411,190	517,338	451,973	465,081
Port, Harbour and Light House dues	7,266	7,458	7,213	7,407	8,107
Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	157,953	167,925	169,696	166,236	180,938
Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Re-imburse- ments-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts	74,711	73,548	79,629	90,970	91,519
Post Office and Telegraphs	37,428	39,761	41,099	4,695	42,262
Railway	134,569	148,455	153,169	144,181	163,847
Rents	2,768	2,570	1,990	1,701	2,212
Interest	18,443	18,883	14,399	17,141	18,414
Miscellaneous Receipts	12,307	14,323	20,891	11,219	15,229
Transfer from Widows and Orphans' Fund . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Total exclusive of Land Sales	834,962	884,113	1,005,424	931,522	990,609
Land Sales	2,613	2,915	3,209	2,229	2,367
Total Local Revenue	837,575	887,028	1,008,633	933,751	992,976
Imperial Grant in aid of Agriculture	250	.	.	.	.
Loan to cover expenses of Conversion . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Transfer from Jam. Pension Fund	3,265	.	.	.	.
Transfer from Parochial Road Reserve Fund	3	.	.	.	.
Balance of amount recovered from Colonial Bank in connection with judgment against them by Mr. Justice Swinfen Esq.	24,603	.	.	.	.
Railway Loan issued in re-imbursement of Expenditure, 1900-1901 . . . . .	.	200	.	.	.
Transfer to Gen. Rev. from Con. Pen. Fund Law 8 of '07 . . . . .	.	.	13,304	.	.
Total General Revenue	865,696	887,228	1,021,937	933,751	992,976
SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED REVENUES.					
Kingston Streets Revenue Law 31 of 1890	7,704	6,001	6,626	6,555	6,645
PAROCHIAL REVENUES.					
Road Funds	41,493	42,328	42,591	43,366	48,182
General Funds	94,359	88,326	93,616	95,063	95,917
	135,852	130,654	136,207	138,429	144,099
Advances to Parochial Funds	710	.	1,500	497	4,444
IMMIGRATION REVENUES.					
Revenues, Law 14 of 1891	12,118	14,313	8,956	6,203	16,331
Second Term Coolies	1,223	1,128	1,011	14,03	1,250
Grant from Genl. Revenues	7,045	6,379	428	...	2,917
Miscellaneous	40	147	13	174	91
Refund from Government of Fiji on account of Emigrants transferred to that Government . . . . .	.	1,654	.	.	.
	20,426	23,621	10,558	7,782	20,595

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Charges of Debt	213,896	213,717	182,675	183,087	187,960
Governor and Staff	6,134	6,147	6,284	6,248	6,207
Privy Council	12	6	14	20	25
Legislative Council	744	456	448	516	521
Colonial Secretariat	4,470	4,406	4,348	4,363	4,715
Public Works and Lands Departments	16,407	16,488	17,099	17,684	17,442
Audit Office	4,150	4,068	3,954	4,084	4,059
Treasury	4,360	4,107	4,138	4,064	3,757
Savings Bank	2,512	2,429	2,100	2,106	1,963
Stamp Office . . . . .	.	879	759	770	737
Post Office and Telegraphs	31,676	30,677	32,832	33,384	36,039
Excise, Internal Revenue and Customs	39,265	38,117	36,985	37,135	37,158
Judicial	35,888	35,370	36,561	35,973	35,199
Ecclesiastical	1,156	1,131	1,157	1,206	1,209
Medical	52,632	57,189	54,839	56,404	53,317
Constabulary and Prisons	78,714	77,696	83,669	86,796	87,777
Reformatories	3,894	4,035	4,194	4,672	5,101
Education	58,754	56,995	58,150	67,977	62,178
Harbours and Pilotage	2,156	2,577	2,709	3,684	2,932
Colonial Defence and Preservation of					
Internal order	15,987	11,869	8,853	7,706	7,591
Clerk Parochial Boards	600	600	600	600	600
Miscellaneous	7,748	6,698	31,494	27,703	19,453
Record and Registrar General's Office	4,339	4,149	4,259	4,031	3,968
Board of Supervision . . . . .	.	.	14	10	19
Subsidy to D. W. I. Cable Company	750	1,250	1,000	1,000	1,000
Registration of Titles	4,109	922	1,513	1,536	1,419
Extension Tract Jamaica Railway . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Agricultural Lecturer . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Industrial Schools	863	809	876	850	899
Immigration Department	7,957	7,431	1,410	1,090	3,809
Direct Steamship Company Subsidy	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Real Estates Valuation . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
Parochial Roads and Works	1,700	1,678	1,593	1,646	1,717
Special Hurricane Expenses . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.
New Government Buildings . . . . .	.	.	11,784	*	.
Government Printing Office	6,828	7,180	7,776	7,960	9,804
Jamaica Institute	917	885	917	733	1,025
Agricultural Services	9,324	9,766	9,942	9,656	12,569
Railway	78,470	79,016	101,676	100,659	110,564
Public Works and Buildings	78,259	89,226	117,696	142,117	198,218
Pensions, &c.	26,442	24,683	24,898	26,436	29,535
Pensions Widows and Orphans	5,501	5,432	6,210	7,191	8,308
Transfer to Insurance Fund . . . . .	.	.	50,000	.	50,000
Total General Expenditure	821,612	828,114	935,426	911,095	1,033,794
Parochial Expenditure	126,258	128,743	137,748	137,838	153,199
Kingston Streets Law 31 of '90	6,489	8,079	6,686	6,575	6,645
Immigration Fund Expenditure	19,146	23,621	10,558	7,536	20,841
Grand Total	973,505	988,557	1,090,418	1,063,024	1,214,479

* Expenditure included in Public Works and Buildings.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1906-1907 TO 1909-1910.

Parish.	1906-1907.				1907-1908.				1908-1909.				1909-1910.			
	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.	Under		From £2 and up- wards.	Total.
	£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2			£1	£2		
Kingston	2,808	2,438	3,744	8,990	As no taxes were collected during 1907-8 the figures are the same as 1906-07				3,239	2,481	3,324	9,014	3,825	2,500	3,425	9,750
Port Royal	.	.	203	203					.	.	203	203	.	.	203	203
St. Andrew	7,560	646	769	8,975	7,474	1,056	962	9,492	7,590	1,078	982	9,650	3,731	2,532	3,387	9,650
St. Thomas	7,630	573	349	8,552	8,389	691	391	9,471	8,792	727	414	9,933	8,788	797	446	10,031
Portland	8,324	392	486	9,202	8,659	479	501	9,639	9,638	430	522	10,590	9,788	470	527	10,785
St. Mary	9,703	649	780	11,132	9,417	969	1,199	11,585	10,372	582	837	11,791	10,797	611	868	12,276
St. Ann	13,090	548	726	14,364	12,859	551	651	14,061	13,548	603	855	15,006	13,750	603	822	15,175
Trelawny	6,960	402	408	7,770	7,199	333	366	7,898	7,291	322	362	7,975	7,778	313	353	8,444
St. James	6,092	813	461	7,366	6,118	834	480	7,432	6,029	841	487	7,357	6,118	853	492	7,463
Hanover	6,613	513	363	7,489	6,593	510	395	7,498	6,865	457	303	7,625	6,892	422	330	7,644
Westmoreland	10,118	829	447	11,394	10,324	855	571	11,750	10,470	872	596	11,938	10,868	595	633	12,096
St. Elizabeth	14,100	290	289	14,679	14,067	239	275	14,081	14,615	283	303	15,201	14,885	316	358	15,559
Manchester	12,161	566	461	13,188	12,427	589	480	13,496	13,065	636	433	14,184	13,155	646	487	14,288
Clarendon	16,467	536	635	17,538	16,948	557	54	18,029	17,727	568	517	18,812	18,077	511	530	19,118
St. Catherine	16,765	1,145	848	18,758	17,241	1,133	751	19,125	17,969	991	655	19,556	17,862	1,148	841	19,851
Total	138,391	10,340	10,869	159,600	140,523	11,234	11,493	163,250	147,150	10,871	10,843	168,864	146,814	12,317	13,702	172,333

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last five years was as follows :—

1905-1906	£1,911,938	1908-1909	£2,420,335
1906-1907	2,261,469	1909	2,561,675
1907-1908	2,914,013		

The Imports for the year last past were apportioned between the four general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus :—

Head I. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics	£960,392
“ II. Raw Material, viz.—	
(a) Textile	.
(b) Metal	.
(c) Other	56,175
“ III. Manufactured Articles—	
(a) Textile	£582,565
(b) Metal	305,343
(c) Other	617,964
“ IV. Coin and Bullion	9,236
Total	2,561,675

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last three years in the following proportions, viz. :—

	1909.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.
United Kingdom	43.9	41.5	47.4
United States	45.5	46.7	43.5
Canada	6.8	7.1	5.6
Other Countries	3.8	4.7	3.5

Of the total value of goods entered for home consumption during the year, Specific Duties were paid on £1,057,650 or 41.4 per cent. Ad valorem Duties were taken on £1,142,832 or 44.8 per cent., whilst the goods admitted free amounted to £354,565 or 13.8 per cent.

Exports—The total Exports for 1909 are valued at £2,628,307

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows :—

I. Live Animals, food, drink, &c.—

1909	...	2,291,438
1908-09	...	1,879,958

II. Raw Material—

1909	...	116,874
1908-09	..	100,271

III. Manufactured Articles—

1909	...	141,474
1908-09	...	140,399

IV. Coin and Bullion—

1909	...	78,520
1908-09	...	147,622

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the two immediately preceding, were distributed as follows :—

	1909.	1908-09	1907-08.
United Kingdom .	21.2	21.5	21.4
United States .	61.5	57.8	58.8
Canada .	4.7	4.3	5.3
Other Countries .	12.6	16.4	14.5

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's product during the last three years :—

	1909.	1908-09.	1907-08.
Sugar .	4.7	3.6	5.0
Rum .	9.4	8.9	8.0
Coffee .	5.1	5.5	6.4
Dyewoods .	2.3	2.4	3.6
Fruit .	59.9	54.9	53.9
Pimento .	2.7	6.8	3.1
Minor Products .	15.9	17.9	20.0

The following table shows the proportion of the exportable value of the principal products of the island, to the total value :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.
Sugar .	6.9	6.3	4.9	3.6	4.7
Rum .	5.6	7.1	7.8	8.9	9.4
Coffee .	7.6	4.7	6.3	5.5	5.1
Dyewoods .	4.5	4.4	3.6	2.4	2.3
Fruit .	55.	53.7	53.4	54.9	59.9
Pimento .	4.5	4.2	3.1	6.8	2.7
Other .	15.9	19.6	22.9	17.9	15.9

The exports from the colony during the past five years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.
United Kingdom .	19.8	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.2
Dominion of Canada .	6.3	7.5	5.3	4.3	4.7
United States .	57.1	57.2	58.8	57.8	61.5
Other Countries .	16.8	13.7	14.5	16.4	12.6

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom .	75,862 16 6	71,328 12 7	80,664 19 11	93,879 17 6
" British Possessions .	143,412 14 11	118,139 1 9	137,843 16 3	144,270 9 8
" U.S. of America .	332,244 6 5	339,453 2 7	362,507 13 7	416,996 5 8
" Other Countries .	15,702 16 8	12,886 3 8	14,832 9 1	21,310 5 4
Total Food Stuffs .	567,222 14 6	541,807 0 7	595,848 18 10	676,456 18 2
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom .	39,545 8 3	40,738 7 6	51,392 5 6	51,087 17 1
" British Possessions .	102 4 11	34 13 1	66 8 1	230 4 7
" U.S. of America .	9,040 10 6	5,746 12 3	8,902 9 1	6,155 10 10
" Other Countries .	1,629 5 3	1,210 13 11	2,012 16 8	1,796 9 2
Total Liquors .	50,317 8 11	47,730 6 9	62,373 19 4	59,270 1 8
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom .	8,490 9 11	8,082 5 8	8,594 5 11	8,782 15 1
" British Possessions .	9 17 0	16 10 6	14 15 0	21 8 9
" U.S. of America .	2,290 3 6	3,506 14 2	2,357 5 11	1,515 9 4
" Other Countries .	114 8 0	125 16 10	197 5 9	80 16 3
Total Tobacco .	10,904 18 5	11,731 7 2	11,163 12 7	10,400 9 5
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom .	9,993 0 2	13,369 6 1	15,634 6 1	11,643 6 11
" British Possessions .	34 9 6	70 7 10	225 7 11	69 4 0
" U.S. of America .	6,864 6 5	5,616 15 9	11,327 11 10	8,823 12 4
" Other Countries .	758 10 4	1,337 17 1	1,852 1 2	2,454 14 4
Total Household Furniture .	17,650 6 5	20,424 6 9	29,039 7 0	22,990 17 7
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom .	374,364 11 8	391,035 7 9	460,635 11 4	402,634 12 0
" British Possessions .	2,536 7 2	3,600 2 2	1,059 8 6	3,744 0 11
" U.S. of America .	56,220 3 6	82,925 2 10	124,994 15 10	98,123 2 8
" Other Countries .	3,409 5 5	4,144 4 6	4,308 7 1	3,110 4 10
Total Clothing .	436,530 7 9	481,704 17 3	590,998 2 9	507,612 0 5
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom .	57,885 10 1	46,009 10 2	53,912 5 1	36,627 13 7
" British Possessions .	152 5 9	251 8 3	101 6 4	156 9 2
" U.S. of America .	38,894 14 0	28,498 15 1	36,756 8 8	28,633 16 7
" Other Countries .	1,573 3 9	1,542 1 9	1,890 15 8	1,438 5 10
Total Hardware and Ironmongery .	98,505 13 7	76,301 15 3	92,660 15 9	66,856 5 2

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
85,945 1 6	98,918 5 8	95,967 1 5	129,695 10 3	98,386 18 6	104,543 12 5
118,111 3 10½	158,948 12 6	183,916 4 10	165,860 14 0	173,288 5 6	174,408 6 9
362,059 9 8	334,740 14 2	400,098 18 5	588,487 18 8	498,893 12 6	547,615 17 7
17,295 18 5	18,930 14 5	17,976 4 9	18,006 18 2	28,843 18 8	29,379 3 0
583,411 13 5½	611,538 6 9	697,958 9 5	902,051 1 1	799,412 15 2	855,946 19 9
44,625 9 1	43,703 16 6	45,270 19 10	64,198 18 6	55,526 19 8	54,183 5 4
336 19 2	90 7 0	99 2 3	91 3 11	159 14 4	88 1 0
4,028 5 9	5,277 18 8	4,725 18 2	6,263 3 1	6,930 17 11	10,284 1 8
1,910 10 2	2,393 8 0	3,573 19 1	5,867 19 4	5,113 2 8	6,718 7 3
50,901 4 2	51,465 10 2	53,669 19 4	76,421 4 10	67,730 14 7	71,273 15 3
8,145 18 3	12,110 8 11	15,527 6 11	19,833 5 5	20,682 11 8	15,574 17 8
16 6 0	10 10 7	21 1 10	19 1 3	47 2 5	10 9 4
1,195 3 1	1,234 15 4	1,239 7 9	1,458 0 10	7,593 18 5	7,219 14 3
117 18 9	166 18 6	166 4 11	155 11 9	274 19 1	782 8 5
9,475 6 1	13,522 13 4	16,954 1 5	21,465 19 3	28,598 11 7	23,587 9 8
10,914 0 9	12,021 4 3	16,374 13 3	19,960 18 6	8,292 9 2	8,090 5 10
132 15 2	192 1 0	1,310 16 11	487 7 10	883 16 0	1,100 9 11
14,204 10 8	8,375 18 9	11,128 10 2	12,967 0 0	9,160 12 5	9,011 16 2
2,213 16 6	1,617 18 9	3,916 0 11	4,962 9 0	804 10 7	910 7 7
27,465 3 1	22,207 2 9	32,760 1 3	38,377 15 4	19,141 8 2	19,142 19 6
341,468 2 6	412,044 13 3	434,637 10 11	618,448 16 0	414,072 8 7	465,719 15 8
5,263 9 2	8,374 18 9	9,337 13 10	9,491 17 3	8,922 11 0	1,783 7 9
73,326 13 4	99,442 16 9	88,753 5 7	148,306 1 1	149,977 8 6	177,452 10 4
5,255 11 6	8,033 3 0	7,628 3 4	8,743 8 7	8,168 15 11	10,438 19 7
425,313 16 6	527,895 11 9	540,356 13 8	784,990 2 11	581,141 4 0	655,394 13 4
31,961 8 4	36,719 2 9	36,861 2 7	62,833 4 3	45,122 3 9	46,268 2 9
42 10 9	43 12 0	84 12 5	664 11 11	1,817 0 10	580 17 2
20,493 4 2	20,029 17 6	16,540 5 0	38,020 3 6	23,192 0 10	23,366 19 4
1,159 4 6	1,176 18 3	1,794 14 0	2,104 19 0	2,185 5 6	2,240 14 8
53,659 7 9	57,999 10 6	55,280 14 6	103,622 18 8	72,316 10 11	72,456 13 11

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

ARTICLES.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-04.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom .	12,898 18 2	10,979 18 7	16,515 4 11	26,122 8 1
" British Possessions .	1,683 8 6	1,877 4 6	2,064 18 1	7,164 14 8
" U.S. of America .	34,325 12 3	29,876 18 6	50,542 13 8	59,323 2 4
" Other Countries .	215 4 4	398 14 8	291 14 11	586 3 10
Total Building Materials .	49,123 3 3	43,132 16 3	69,414 11 7	93,196 8 11
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom .	17,618 13 2	24,576 9 4	29,467 10 7	34,890 13 8
" British Possessions .	...	311 13 2	117 1 0	403 17 11
" U.S. of America .	7,726 12 11	5,338 16 1	9,184 13 5	8,159 16 2
" Other Countries .	331 19 11	...	656 8 4	323 10 1
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies .	25,677 6 0	30,226 18 7	39,425 13 4	43,777 17 10
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom .	10,767 17 7	6,902 17 5	7,300 5 9	16,428 16 11
" British Possessions .	...	32 1 2	3 15 0	16 8 2
" U.S. of America .	4,472 12 1	7,043 7 10	18,115 13 6	15,926 12 2
" Other Countries .	663 11 9	2,478 8 2	1,363 16 10	2,391 17 1
Total other Machinery & Tools .	15,904 1 5	16,456 14 7	26,783 11 1	34,763 14 4
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom .	13,185 15 0	9,576 15 0	84,249 2 7	86,225 18 3
" British Possessions .	...	100 0 0	13 9 6	...
" U.S. of America .	48,467 11 5	65,430 15 0	25,081 17 6	19,669 16 6
" Other Countries .	4 10 0	...	281 15 0	24 10 0
Total Coals and Coke .	61,657 16 5	75,107 10 0	109,626 4 7	105,920 4 9
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom .	8,357 0 7	8,232 3 6	8,915 9 4	9,346 15 1
" British Possessions .	87 18 6	122 1 4	310 14 5	118 15 4
" U.S. of America .	2,023 5 8	2,004 5 8	2,415 17 3	2,205 17 0
" Other Countries .	6 1 0	21 11 0	13 11 6	25 6 0
Total Books and other Printed Matter .	10,474 5 9	10,380 1 6	11,655 12 6	11,696 13 5
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom .	117,819 16 10	165,160 5 7	180,162 19 8	162,460 18 6
" British Possessions .	6,678 17 1	11,870 8 6	12,863 7 0	10,680 1 4
" U.S. of America .	175,392 9 5	160,857 15 0	150,883 15 7	187,496 10 7
" Other Countries .	8,817 13 5	6,598 7 6	7,984 4 7	6,516 4 5
Total Miscellaneous .	308,708 16 9	344,486 16 7	351,894 6 10	367,153 14 10
Grand Total .	1,652,67 19 2	1,699,491 1 3	1,990,884 16 2	2,000,095 6 6

VALUE OF IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18,941 17 5	21,958 12 0	27,765 19 5	57,753 3 10	60,155 8 6	49,967 9 2
1,805 5 2	3,277 1 3	5,435 11 7	8,556 3 10	7,895 6 8	4,325 14 7
40,389 3 2	36,823 5 4	71,703 10 7	135,745 14 9	138,746 13 4	105,843 19 2
364 14 5	712 9 3	985 0 6	4,402 16 2	4,169 11 2	1,592 16 9
61,501 0 2	62,771 7 10	105,890 2 1	206,457 18 7	210,966 19 8	161,729 19 8
20,905 2 4	72,172 17 11	63,546 11 0	48,961 3 9	48,795 2 10	49,798 19 7
165 8 0	1,532 4 3	2,301 12 3	15 10 10	142 14 1	89 17 0
11,969 16 9	40,409 5 9	34,836 7 0	11,333 10 5	6,366 1 7	4,389 2 0
294 9 7	284 18 5	230 3 10	1,767 5 8	1,290 5 9	1,093 16 3
83,334 16 8	114,399 6 4	100,914 14 1	62,077 10 8	56,594 4 3	55,362 14 10
18,494 13 7	6,163 4 6	8,405 7 10	10,368 11 4	11,666 15 3	24,549 12 11
15 0 0	14 8 0	205 6 1	94 13 1	20 10 2	89 9 0
8,338 7 0	6,945 1 6	8,695 6 11	31,097 5 8	10,387 10 1	21,964 5 3
1,469 12 4	5,022 10 6	1,855 6 4	1,173 5 7	627 7 1	1,451 16 3
28,317 12 11	18,145 4 6	19,161 7 2	42,733 15 8	22,702 2 7	48,055 2 5
59,617 3 8	37,732 3 6	24,225 6 0	4,330 17 9	5,823 18 6	8,235 14 7
...	1,291 16 8	3,389 1 0	6 4 6	15 0 0	...
84,494 9 8	43,071 2 6	47,132 3 0	70,600 12 8	41,988 0 9	42,630 12 5
82 10 0	39 10 0	4 8 0	9 6 9	...	...
91,194 3 4	82,134 12 8	74,750 18 0	74,947 1 8	47,825 19 3	50,866 7 0
7,048 6 0	10,873 13 3	10,333 4 10	11,444 14 9	10,705 5 5	12,065 5 4
153 12 4	193 19 0	605 9 6	624 18 4	481 17 7	792 0 8
1,336 13 10	2,185 19 3	2,748 6 9	2,600 17 6	1,876 1 5	2,396 11 0
46 2 3	33 12 6	21 5 5	26 16 10	38 8 2	102 18 0
8,584 14 5	13,287 4 0	13,711 6 6	14,697 7 5	13,101 12 7	15,356 15 0
135,964 14 4	181,687 19 10	331,470 14 3	283,933 1 9	223,896 12 8	271,963 15 5
6,375 7 0	8,402 19 9	10,172 17 3	9,769 4 1	18,108 8 10	12,356 19 1
143,971 8 7	151,786 19 3	176,674 0 4	214,653 18 8	230,068 10 11	215,290 12 4
9,697 10 8	12,381 7 9	18,400 18 8	17,843 16 8	19,815 0 5	226,242 7 10
296,009 0 7	354,759 6 7	536,718 10 6	526,200 1 2	491,888 12 10	525,853 14 8
1,672,167 19 14	1,930,125 7 2	2,248,126 17 11	2,854,042 17 3	2,411,421 15 7	2,555,027 5 0

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-04.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom	952	10,708	1,411	10,799	2,748	18,399	3,335	27,016
" British Possessions	343	3,855	1,046	8,002	1,406	10,444	6,254	50,655
" United States of America	13,103	147,416	15,012	114,844	18,069	134,166	4,935	39,979
" Other Countries	352	3,962	400	3,059	627	4,653	503	4,072
Total Sugar	14,750	165,941	17,869	136,704	22,850	167,662	15,027	121,722
RUM.	* Puns.	£	† Puns.	£	Puns.	£	* Puns.	£
To United Kingdom	11,927	129,214	11,623	111,918	15,506	138,586	9,980	82,341
" British Possessions	434	4,702	349	3,356	325	2,910	350	2,894
" United States of America	156	1,689	84	806	218	1,946	58	479
" Other Countries	1,527	16,538	867	8,345	1,469	13,138	1,373	11,314
Total Rum	14,044	152,143	12,928	124,425	17,518	156,580	11,761	97,028
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	16,515	30,343	18,128	26,739	21,161	25,659	14,856	20,798
" British Possessions	4,555	8,049	3,989	5,887	5,557	6,739	3,776	5,289
" United States of America	26,378	48,834	35,911	52,944	39,449	47,832	18,056	25,278
" Other Countries	38,259	70,259	45,098	66,521	41,688	50,545	43,373	60,720
Total Coffee	85,907	157,485	103,126	152,091	107,855	130,775	80,061	112,085
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom	25,318	27,850	18,505	20,356	14,868	11,595	11,417	14,271
" British Possessions	2,325	2,559	1,075	1,184	1,451	1,161	560	700
" United States of America	34,374	37,811	28,830	31,714	55,580	44,464	38,115	47,643
" Other Countries	38,530	42,382	23,670	26,600	43,097	34,477	20,986	26,233
Total Pimento	100,547	110,602	72,080	79,854	114,996	91,997	71,078	88,847
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom	1,158	3,267	6,233	15,688	2,570	6,754	2,400	6,176
" British Possessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" United States of America	19,702	56,071	23,294	58,790	18,666	48,056	14,777	38,564
" Other Countries	16,924	48,725	18,414	46,403	21,995	57,829	27,897	72,523
Total Dyewoods	37,784	108,066	47,941	120,881	43,231	112,639	45,074	117,263

* At a Standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

† At a standard of 110 liquid gallons each.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		909.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.†	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
1,923	20,310	4,344	40,077	2,453	18,765	2,518	26,019	952	11,899	2,041	24,486
8,511	90,001	8,163	75,303	12,429	95,089	7,873	81,357	4,884	61,058	7,185	86,231
242	2,560	74	679	40	273	45	471	...	...	269	3,235
328	3,465	680	6,269	577	4,415	186	1,926	327	4,090	398	4,781
11,004	116,366	13,261	122,328	15,499	118,542	10,622	109,773	6,163	77,047	9,894	118,733
*		*		*		*		*		*	
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
9,759	73,197	9,041	79,110	12,786	117,213	11,363	151,507	10,757	161,356	14,274	202,217
607	4,552	450	3,935	498	4,568	46	5,417	383	5,748	271	3,865
44	332	32	285	35	326	51	691	23	357	36	518
1,933	14,495	1,782	15,593	1,411	12,007	1,300	17,338	1,289	19,342	1,947	27,551
12,343	92,576	11,305	98,923	14,630	134,114	13,120	174,953	12,452	186,803	16,528	234,151
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
8,982	14,820	11,411	18,970	11,637	18,765	17,973	26,960	12,616	20,816	11,874	20,483
5,382	8,880	6,144	10,214	6,381	10,291	4,270	6,405	4,827	7,968	3,858	6,656
11,282	18,616	17,476	29,055	10,570	17,015	28,161	42,212	15,257	25,175	9,887	22,056
25,974	42,867	45,741	76,044	26,273	42,363	43,795	65,695	37,703	62,207	48,074	77,925
51,620	85,173	80,772	134,283	54,861	88,464	94,199	141,302	70,403	116,166	73,693	127,120
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
16,832	14,938	7,284	6,374	12,616	11,670	8,542	8,115	22,377	15,545	9,202	6,594
2,162	1,919	1,605	1,457	11,415	10,560	3,768	3,597	2,034	1,321	1,849	1,324
78,627	69,781	34,035	29,780	37,560	34,743	15,682	14,898	83,453	54,244	43,467	31,144
56,715	50,331	48,752	42,658	23,703	21,923	45,933	43,636	111,556	72,513	40,866	29,289
154,336	136,969	91,736	80,269	85,294	78,896	73,925	70,246	219,420	143,623	95,374	68,351
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1,007	2,489	954	2,188	841	2,090	1,967	4,588	255	546	755	1,589
17	42	50	112	20	49	22	47	...	...	26	53
9,702	24,496	14,111	33,103	12,266	29,748	10,023	23,923	4,526	9,729	10,292	21,089
19,635	49,572	19,091	44,882	21,017	51,325	22,166	52,400	19,153	41,418	16,779	34,357
30,361	76,599	34,006	80,285	31,004	83,512	34,178	80,958	23,934	51,693	27,852	57,098

* At a standard of 100 liquid gallons each.

† Shewn in hhds. averaging 20 cwts. each for the purpose of comparison.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	5,499	...	64,799	...	106,416	...	44,990
" British Possessions . . .	...	11,380	...	11,204	...	29,594	...	16,183
" United States of America . . .	...	768,835	...	925,337	...	1,180,185	...	655,028
" Other Countries . . .	...	32	...	111	...	1,256	...	2,324
Total Fruit . . .	...	785,746	...	1,001,451	...	1,317,451	...	718,525
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).		lbs. £		lbs. £		lbs. £		lbs. £
To United Kingdom . . .	56,426	4,690	51,175	5,773	7,092	3,356	9,724	2,726
" British Possessions . . .	24,984	8,444	25,618	4,999	30,245	8,870	22,099	7,606
" United States of America . . .	2,961	457	1,337	367	1,056	389	1,564	658
" Other Countries . . .	79,108	9,088	24,350	4,821	29,074	7,796	30,184	8,577
Total Tobacco . . .	163,479	22,679	102,480	15,960	67,467	20,411	63,571	19,567
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER).		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	112,418	...	60,922	...	81,817	...	50,620
" British Possessions . . .	...	78,091	...	8,887	...	16,094	...	11,673
" United States of America . . .	...	13,226	...	44,220	...	82,336	...	44,048
" Other Countries . . .	...	32,701	...	9,909	...	32,429	...	18,647
Total Minor Products . . .	...	236,436	...	123,938	...	212,676	...	124,988
CATTLE.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" British Possessions . . .	...	...	...	...	23	104	...	...
" United States of America . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries . . .	652	4,791	348	2,550	1,222	8,302	183	947
Total Cattle . . .	652	4,791	348	2,550	1,245	8,406	183	947
HORSEKIND.	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	...	...	...	4	60	11	340
" British Possessions . . .	5	105	28	981	39	769	35	1,396
" United States of America . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Countries . . .	48	455	87	1,001	22	211	4	88
Total Horsekind . . .	53	560	115	1,982	65	1,040	50	1,823
MISCELLANEOUS.								
<i>See—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>		£		£		£		£
To United Kingdom . . .	...	21,874	...	92,864	...	43,551	...	33,134
" British Possessions . . .	...	5,663	...	7,906	...	6,456	...	23,874
" United States of America . . .	...	19,799	...	43,518	...	20,614	...	56,351
" Other Countries . . .	...	6,292	...	35,018	...	2,077	...	27,113
Total Miscellaneous. . . .	...	52,628	...	179,306	...	72,698	...	140,472
Grand Total . . .	...	1,797,077	...	1,939,142	...	2,292,335	...	1,543,267

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1904-05.		1905-06.		1906-07.		1907-08.		1908-09.		1909.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
...	60,857	...	100,588	...	109,856	...	95,078	...	104,444	...	95,657
...	15,373	...	21,867	...	32,507	...	21,523	...	20,614	...	20,683
...	526,610	...	49,610	...	867,65	...	1,076,334	...	1,015,204	...	1,388,685
...	46	...	177	...	588	...	848	...	2,503	...	3,008
...	602,886	...	972,272	...	1,010,604	...	1,193,783	...	1,142,765	...	1,508,033
lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
13289	3,763	...	4,584	...	4,585	9,941	5,517	47,405	6,003	37,494	6,524
18074	7,655	...	7,509	...	5,646	28293	5,408	18,832	5,221	13,706	6,003
1076	636	...	297	...	736	830	478	2,744	605	1,402	700
42564	10,220	...	9,418	...	14,518	50893	23,975	57,723	20,564	79,821	25,203
75003	22,274	...	21,808	...	25,485	89957	35,378	126704	32,393	132423	38,430
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	77,568	...	98, 73	...	138,146	...	182,473	...	151,061	...	192,756
...	20,462	...	15,957	...	14,216	...	18,672	...	6,815	...	13,546
...	67,563	...	67,218	...	114,978	...	116,782	...	90,879	...	78,969
...	31,093	...	57,041	...	67,838	...	88,323	...	85,121	...	76,579
...	196,686	...	238,389	...	333,178	...	406,250	...	333,876	...	361,850
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
...
...	...	2	11	...	30	...	140	...	...	...	...
...
776	3,273	2,767	16,568	499	3,437	18	312	23	435	39	733
776	3,273	2,769	16,579	529	3,577	18	312	24	455	40	753
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
3	90	5	151	4	110	5	150	...	...	1	30
55	957	45	703	19	307	5	75	3	42	20	407
1	20	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...
71	751	215	2,614	226	3,536	97	1,609	48	848	23	462
130	1,818	265	3,468	249	3,953	108	1,874	51	890	44	899
...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£	...	£
...	3,147	...	6,587	...	8,503	...	9,515	...	5,967	...	5,955
...	34,649	...	11,540	...	17,376	...	19,534	...	48,342	...	25,215
...	57,508	...	47,909	...	73,557	...	125,323	...	114,638	...	69,985
...	6,761	...	8,520	...	10,246	...	7,001	...	13,595	...	11,734
...	102,105	...	74,576	...	109,682	...	161,373	...	182,542	...	112,889
...	1,436,726	...	1,843,180	...	1,992,007	...	2,376,202	...	2,268,253	...	2,628,307

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
				SAILING VESSELS								
1905-1906 .	124	11,292	896	39	4,945	298	163	16,237	1,194	18	7,745	178
1906-1907 .	170	14,499	1,187	12	1,475	95	182	15,974	1,282	11	3,528	104
1907-1908 .	161	15,051	1,228	4	1,244	29	165	16,295	1,257	17	4,061	127
1908-1909 .	160	15,618	1,205	14	1,435	97	174	17,053	1,302	21	4,906	176
1909	151	14,372	1,115	21	3,268	157	172	17,640	1,272	17	4,896	158
				STEAM VESSELS								
1905-1906 .	266	490,326	18,007	88	86,407	3,262	354	576,733	21,269	443	527,890	17,041
1906-1907 .	258	452,396	17,460	54	54,287	1,805	312	506,683	19,265	570	704,291	23,166
1907-1908 .	277	469,981	18,206	30	32,797	1,026	307	502,778	19,232	581	796,210	27,467
1908-1909 .	273	487,479	17,614	44	39,881	1,496	317	527,360	19,110	544	722,613	27,801
1909	271	494,613	17,764	76	69,950	2,591	347	564,563	20,355	605	751,702	28,578

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

Year.	BRITISH.									With Cargoes.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessel.	Tons.	Crews.
				SAILING VESSELS								
1905-1906 .	137	11,477	1,047	27	2,549	163	164	14,026	1,210	37	20,581	381
1906-1907 .	146	9,590	1,062	28	3,562	207	174	13,152	1,269	33	20,836	391
1907-1908 .	150	15,974	1,137	25	5,730	183	175	21,704	1,320	25	16,086	294
1908-1909 .	146	11,959	1,131	27	6,439	207	173	18,398	1,338	37	21,837	434
1909 .	136	9,990	1,024	28	7,187	230	164	17,177	1,254	32	18,447	360
				STEAM VESSELS								
1905-1906 .	302	517,529	20,982	49	55,462	1,967	351	572,991	22,949	722	734,260	24,478
1906-1907 .	289	471,023	17,854	19	25,683	759	308	496,706	18,613	832	880,161	29,637
1907-1908 .	286	474,741	26,171	19	28,059	881	306	502,800	27,052	770	914,174	31,035
1908-1909 .	294	497,236	18,205	22	30,850	995	316	528,086	19,200	787	912,514	33,637
1909 .	307	501,379	18,798	37	61,136	1,633	344	562,515	20,421	856	931,219	34,337

VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
31	19,187	337	49	26,932	515	142	19,037	1,074	70	24,132	635	212	43,169	1,709
38	24,913	446	49	28,441	550	181	18,027	1,291	50	26,388	641	231	44,415	1,832
15	11,466	192	32	15,527	319	178	19,112	1,355	19	12,710	221	197	31,822	1,576
24	17,048	301	45	21,954	477	181	20,524	1,381	38	18,483	398	219	39,007	1,779
15	10,962	184	32	15,858	342	168	19,268	1,273	36	14,230	341	204	33,498	1,614
STEAM VESSELS.														
344	249819	11225	787	777709	28266	709	1018216	35,048	432	336226	14487	1141	1354442	49,535
362	263898	9,723	932	968189	32889	828	1156587	41,626	416	318185	11528	1244	1474872	52,154
263	182133	7,338	844	978643	34805	858	1266191	45,673	293	215230	8,364	1151	1481421	54,037
283	193744	7,377	827	916357	35178	817	1210092	45,415	327	233625	8,873	1144	1443717	54,288
306	204634	7,641	911	956336	36219	876	1246315	46,342	382	274584	10232	1258	1520899	56,574

VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
13	5,589	107	50	26,170	488	174	32,058	1,428	40	8,138	270	214	40,196	1,698
13	4,151	119	46	24,987	510	179	30,426	1,453	41	7,713	326	220	38,139	1,779
9	2,616	66	34	18,702	360	175	32,060	1,431	34	8,346	249	209	40,406	1,680
14	4,693	147	51	26,530	581	183	33,796	1,565	41	11,132	354	224	44,928	1,919
10	4,348	109	42	22,795	469	168	28,437	1,384	38	11,535	339	206	39,972	1,728
STEAM VESSELS.														
67	46,390	2,010	789	780,650	26488	1024	1251789	45,460	116	101852	3,977	1140	1353641	49,487
95	92,183	3,495	927	972,344	33132	1121	1351184	47,491	114	117866	4,254	1235	1469050	51,745
64	53,721	2,591	834	967,895	33626	1056	1388915	56,206	83	81,780	3,472	1139	1470694	60,678
45	32,242	1,600	832	944,756	35237	1081	1409750	51,842	67	63,092	2,595	1148	1474842	54,487
54	41,104	1,951	910	972,323	36288	1163	1432598	53,135	91	102240	3,574	1254	1534838	56,709

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of **PROPERTIES** on which **TAXES** were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1910, under the divisions, viz.:—
Properties rated as of £20 gross value, properties rated as of £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.			Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding 1/4 acre.	Properties of £30 gross value.		Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	1	609	597	728	2,832	2,331	306	105	7,509
St. Andrew	1,206	1,489	395	2,753	1,164	724	199	84	8,014
St. Thomas	2,360	2,455	251	2,743	501	211	18	57	8,596
Portland	2,383	2,739	393	3,053	879	431	55	64	9,997
St. Mary	2,502	1,545	509	4,182	1,312	517	75	91	10,733
St. Ann	3,118	1,293	821	4,740	1,650	497	67	98	12,284
Trelawny	1,617	2,115	214	2,368	458	238	29	58	7,097
St. James	920	1,748	325	2,190	767	451	59	45	6,505
Hanover	1,159	2,351	204	1,804	1,063	307	28	48	6,964
Westmoreland	1,420	2,792	251	4,399	978	411	50	77	10,378
St. Elizabeth	3,365	982	372	6,635	1,255	375	51	65	13,100
Manchester	2,644	740	252	5,109	2,315	508	87	49	11,704
Clarendon	4,566	2,427	437	6,362	1,053	268	42	74	15,229
St. Catherine	4,195	2,857	764	6,400	1,870	573	72	104	16,835
Port Royal	...	3	3	23	117	53	...	...	199
Total	31,456	26,145	5,788	53,489	18,214	7,895	1,138	1,019	145,144

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1909-1910.

Parish.	Entire Horses @ £2.	No. of Horse- kind.	No. of Asses	No. of Wheels @			No. of Hand Carts.	Total.	Total Yield.		
				@ 11/	@ 3/6.	15/			6/	20/	@ 1/	£	s.	d.
Kingston	...	1,070	49	849	1,306	812	107	3,074	2,360	1	9 1/2
St. Andrew	...	1,841	1,480	1,254	1,560	24	...	2,838	2,637	10	5 1/2
St. Thomas	...	1,869	1,236	653	1,218	...	1	1,871	2,113	10	5 1/2
Portland	2	2,147	701	616	1,076	28	2	1,752	2,066	10	9 1/2
St. Mary	11	4,130	870	1,224	2,288	12	...	3,524	4,084	15	0 1/2
St. Ann	...	2,634	1,588	1,292	1,270	...	...	2,562	3,021	13	4 1/2
Trelawny	...	1,841	1,325	684	798	...	...	1,482	1,803	1	7 1/2
St. James	3	1,778	1,146	702	798	20	...	1,520	1,914	2	8 1/2
Hanover	2	2,289	1,262	656	756	...	...	1,412	1,799	11	0
Westmoreland	2	3,036	1,385	1,231	958	4	...	2,193	3,031	7	6
St. Elizabeth	1	1,890	1,714	1,006	628	...	2	1,636	2,233	19	3
Manchester	3	1,824	1,427	1,144	546	...	...	1,690	2,591	10	10
Clarendon	...	2,866	2,771	742	1,332	...	...	2,074	3,003	6	6
St. Catherine	6	3,409	2,382	1,118	2,694	108	5	3,925	4,066	17	10
Port Royal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1909-1910	30	32,624	19,336	13,200	17,228	1,008	117	31,553	36,385	19	2 1/2
" 1908-1909	...	32,337	19,160	12,729	16,288	1,094	120	30,231	35,624	1	10 1/2
Increase	30	287	176	471	940	...	...	1,322	£761	17	4 1/2
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	86	3	...	...	...	...

STATEMENTSHEWING THE NUMBER OF TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1909-1910.

Parish.	Merchants.	Storekeepers.	Total Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Supercargoes.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston	53	...	814	867	7	...	15	7	139
St. Andrew	...	...	318	318	...	...	...	...	113
St. Thomas	5	...	240	245	5	...	3	...	117
Portland	5	...	402	407	9	...	1	...	17
St. Mary	12	...	542	554	6	...	3	...	20
St. Ann	7	...	359	366	7	...	2	...	155
Trelawny	3	...	203	206	6	...	3	...	12
St. James	6	...	166	172	6	...	2	2	6
Hanover	4	...	137	141	9	...	1	...	1
Westmoreland	3	...	363	366	8	...	1	...	9
St. Elizabeth	6	...	347	393	4	...	1	...	4
Manchester	1	2	359	362	2	...	...	...	13
Clarendon	1	...	299	300	2	...	1	...	82
St. Catherine	5	1	521	527	...	...	1	...	14
Port Royal	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	111	3	5,113	5,227	71	...	34	9	702

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1909-1910.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Dist.	Town.		
Kingston	18	-	99	38	4
St. Andrew	-	70	14	8	2
St. Thomas	-	71	10	2	-
Portland	2	71	21	7	-
St. Mary	5	170	37	4	-
St. Ann	1	78	16	-	2
Trelawny	2	23	13	-	-
St. James	2	30	14	3	1
Hanover	-	25	5	-	-
Westmoreland	2	50	8	-	-
St. Elizabeth	-	79	17	-	-
Manchester	-	85	13	1	3
Clarendon	-	83	9	7	-
St. Catherine	2	167	24	7	2
Port Royal	-	-	1	2	-
Total	34	1,007	301	72	14

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGE, &C., IN THE ISLAND IN 1909-1910.

Parish.	Horned Stock.		Horsekind.		Asses.	Vehicles.	
	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation.	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation.	Return- ed for taxation.	Other- wise re- gistered.	Total.
Kingston	...	...	...	1,070	49	...	49
St. Andrew	1,320	90	1,410	1,841	1,480	60	1,540
St. Thomas	2,850	580	3,430	1,809	1,236	58	1,294
Portland	3,600	300	3,900	2,147	701	30	731
St. Mary	8,920	285	9,205	4,130	870	84	954
St. Ann	21,224	252	21,476	2,634	1,588	78	1,666
Trelawny	6,013	2,472	8,485	1,841	1,325	80	1,405
St. James	5,041	980	6,021	1,778	1,146	68	1,214
Hanover	8,871	434	9,305	2,289	1,262	92	1,354
Westmoreland	16,567	3,068	19,635	3,036	1,385	111	1,496
St. Elizabeth	14,950	177	15,127	1,890	1,714	276	1,990
Manchester	6,000	4	6,004	1,824	1,427	66	1,493
Clarendon	6,840	1,092	9,932	2,866	2,771	244	3,015
St. Catherine	8,810	782	9,592	3,469	2,382	66	2,448
Port Royal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	111,006	10,516	121,522	32,624	19,336	1,313	20,649
				54,249	12,849	3,499	8,683
							12,092

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

An Act, 24 Geo. II., chap. 19 (part of sec. 9), is still in force, though it has become from altered circumstances almost obsolete. It provides that no payment shall be deemed good but in current coin of gold or silver, except when both parties agree for payment in sugar or other produce.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom;" 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

The paper currency within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia of £1, £5 and £10.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes for the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. No action has yet been taken under this law.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under 6d. are made legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic., chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (one dollar gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations

			at	£	s	d	0
American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle				4	2	0	
Do.	do.	Single	"	2	1	0	
Do.	do.	Half	"	1	0	6	
Do.	do.	Quarter	"	0	10	3	
Do.	do.	Dollar	"	0	4	1	

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

The rates for the selling of Bills of Exchange at the Colonial Bank and at the Bank of Nova Scotia are as follow:—

RATES FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	-	-	} vary according to open
60 Days	-	-	
30 Days	-	-	
Sight	-	-	} market rate in London.

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

COLONIAL BANK.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	600,000
Reserve Funds	150,000

Head Office in London, and branches throughout the West Indies, with agencies in New York and Canada.

STAFF.

E. W. Lucie-Smith, Manager.	L. P. Downer Clerk.
A. P. G. Austin, Accountant.	F. E. Murray "
J. H. Aikman, Cashier.	F. E. J. Bower "
R. S. Wilcoxon, 2nd Cashier	H. L. R. Tuckett "
E. Townsend, Sub-Acct.	H. N. F. Squire "
S. A. Gooch, Clerk	H. L. Forbes "
E. B. Spencer "	J. S. Bonitto "
V. H. Tatum "	A. K. Butler "
W. A. Martin "	A. W. Davidson "
C. H. Russell "	

Port Antonio Branch—O. D. Honiball & C. H. Fraser.

The annexed statement shows the circulation of the Colonial Bank for nine years, that is, from 1902 to 1910, inclusive.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average
1902	31st March	119,281	127,066
	30th June	126,000	
	30th September	132,265	
	31st December	130,678	
1903	31st March	126,670	125,234
	30th June	123,828	
	30th September	122,695	
	31st December	127,743	
1904	31st March	132,609	128,663
	30th June	125,074	
	30th September	148,484	
	31st December	108,407	
1905	31st March	105,660	105,813
	30th June	103,961	
	30th September	107,456	
	31st December	106,175	
1906	31st March	110,659	103,431
	30th June	107,768	
	30th September	97,799	
	31st December	97,496	
1907	31st March	97,292	101,775
	30th June	111,548	
	30th September	102,122	
	31st December	96,157	
1908	31st March	90,098	83,623
	30th June	96,807	
	30th September	76,733	
	31st December	70,855	
1909	31st March	69,142	71,462
	30th June	72,449	
	30th September	69,140	
	31st December	74,816	
1910	31st March	73,598	66,507
	30th June	67,883	
	30th September	61,988	
	31st December	62,569	

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital, Paid-up, \$3,000,000. Total Assets Dec. 31, 1909, \$48,359,366.

Reserve Fund, 5,500,000. Notes in circulation, " 2,842,476.

HEAD Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and over 80 branches including St. John, N. B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other principal places in Canada; St Johns, Newfoundland; Boston, Chicago and New York in the U.S.A.; Havana and Cienfuegos, Cuba; Kingston, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Sav-la-Mar, Mandeville, and Saint Ann's Bay in Jamaica.

The Bank of Nova Scotia holds its charter under the Canadian Banking Act and has power to issue notes to the amount of its paid-up capital. This Bank first issued notes in Jamaica in 1900, since which date they show circulation outstanding as follows:—

NOTES OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH QUARTER FROM 1902 TO 1910.

1902.	1903.	1904.
March 29 \$49,301	March 31 £40,703	March 31 £13,455
June 30 49,136	June 30 29,651	June 30 12,898
Sept. 30 48,557	Sept. 30 23,266	Sept. 30 26,333
Dec. 31 43,729	Dec. 31 16,283	Dec. 31 22,987
1905.	1906.	1907.
March 31 £28,698	March 31 £37,264	March 31 £74,505
June 30 27,408	June 30 35,875	June 30 70,099
Sept. 30 34,389	Sept. 29 49,472	Sept. 30 79,085
Dec. 31 27,736	Dec. 31 59,988	Dec. 31 83,557
1908.	1909.	1910.
March 31 £105,747	March 31 £86,622	March 30 £99,724
June 30 102,865	June 30 89,077	June 30 93,307
Sept. 30 76,289	Sept. 30 95,200	Sept. 30 90,178
Dec. 31 84,411	Dec. 31 92,429	Dec. 31 95,824

STAFF AT KINGSTON.

MANAGER—A. H. Rowley.

ASSISTANT MANAGER—G. A. Campbell.

ACCOUNTANT—W. L. Carson.

CLERKS.

David Pow
A. E. Williams
D. K. Boyd
Geo. Hodgkinson
Hugh Johnston
M. F. McKay
A. S. Thomson
I. C. Bravo
A. C. Linton
R. G. Bertram
O. D. Duff
R. J. Graham

A. C. Roxburgh
H. G. Gammage
John Chandler
H. E. H. Lynch
J. D. Clark
G. K. Burke
J. D. Hairs
P. H. Briard
D. K. Andrews
C. C. P. Sailman
M. G. Heron
E. Casserly

BRANCHES.

Mandeville
Montego Bay
Port Antonio
Port Maria
St. Ann's Bay
Sav.-la-Mar

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R. Roop, Manager
D. W. Kyle "
D. B. Scott "
H. A. Lindo "
Wm. Torrie "
F. M. Hoyt "

London Agents—Royal Bank of Scotland.

(For conditions of drafts see p. 313)

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

115 Harbour Street.

THIS Bank is about opening business in Jamaica. In a recently published report to 31st December, 1910, the total deposits are stated at \$72,079,000 and the balance at credit of reserve fund at \$7,000,000.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.	Country.	Chief Coin.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina -	Peso (gold) -	0 4 0	Germany -	20 Mark (gold)	0 19 6
Do. -	Do. (paper) -	0 1 9	Greece -	Drachme (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 6
Austria-Hungary -	Florin (silver) -	0 1 8	Holland and Java -	1 Guilder of 100 cents	0 1 8½
Do. -	New Currency Krone	0 0 10	Hong Kong -	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Belgium -	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	India -	Rupee (silver)	0 1 4½
Brazil -	Milreis (paper)	0 1 0	Italy -	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 0 9½
Bulgaria -	Leva (100 stotinkis)	0 0 9½	Japan -	100 Sen=1 Yen	0 2 0
Canada and Untd. States	Dollar (gold) -	0 4 1	Mexico -	Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½
Ceylon -	Rupee -	0 1 4	Norway, Sweden and Denmark	Kroner (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili -	Peso [gold] new Paper -	0 1 6 0 1 4½	Peru -	Sol (silver)	0 1 8½
China -	100 Candareens= 10 mace=tael of silver (a weight)	0 2 5	Portugal -	Milreis (paper)	0 3 6½
Do. -	Mexican Dollar (silver)	0 1 8½	Roumania -	Ley (100 banis)	0 0 9½
Cuba -	Dollar (gold) -	0 4 1	Russia -	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
Egypt -	Piastre -	0 0 2½	Servia -	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½
Do. -	50 Piastre (gold piece)	0 10 3	Spain -	Peseta (100 centesimas)	0 0 7
Do. -	Egyptian £ (100 piastres)	1 0 6	Straits Settlements	British Dollar (silver)	0 1 9
Finland -	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 9½	Switzerland -	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
France -	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Turkey -	Piastre -	0 0 2½
Germany -	Mark (100 pfenning)	0 0 11½	Do. -	Turkish £ (100 piastres)	0 18 0
			Uruguay -	Peso (gold)	0 4 2

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

(a) **SECONDARY EDUCATION.**—Bequests were from time to time made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government of the day taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of higher education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools.")

The Secondary Education Law provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education; and for the granting of scholarships to scholars in such schools to enable the more promising of them to be continue their education at high schools or colleges. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and is doing good worke specially in science and agriculture.

(b.) **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**—The following are the statistics for 1909 and 1910:

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.
1908-9 .	690*	85,470	54,555†	£ 48,699	177	336
1909-10 .	693*	89,902	57,849	48,340	192	323

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1881 and 1891:—

	1881.	1891.
Can Read and Write .	115,418	177,795
Can Read only .	115,650	114,493
Total .	231,068	292,288
Attending School .	67,402	99,769

Elementary education for the people cannot be said to have existed in Jamaica prior to emancipation in 1834.

For five eyars subsequent to complete emancipation £30,000 a year was granted by the British Parliament to Jamaica for education, and for five years longer the grant was continued on a diminishing scale. There was for a short time great enthusiasm amongst the people, but the schools established being of a very inferior character the results did not come up to anticipation and the enthusiasm gave place to entire indifference. This may be said to have lasted until 1866-67, when Mr. Savage was appointed Inspector of Schools, and with the active co-operation of the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, elaborated and established the system which was the foundation of that now in force. Advance from this time on was rapid.

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed by

* Includes Reformatory (Boys and Girls) Alpha Cottage Industrial (Boys and Girls), Hope Industrial School, Belmont Orphanage (Inf.) School and Happy Grove Industrial School. These schools do not receive annual grants-in-aid under the Code.

† This is the number on which grants have been calculated. The real average is 53,261, an additional 1,294 having been allowed for the calculation of grants to certain schools in the districts affected by the recent drought.

the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, the functions of which should be mainly advisory, but without the recommendation of which no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Fees were abolished, a special grant made in lieu thereof, and provision made for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at Elementary Schools in such towns or districts as he might designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the Elementary Schools to obtain higher Education in the Secondary Schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause. At the same time provisions were also made for the gradual reduction of the limits of age of children in elementary schools from 5-14 to 6-14. The Code then in force was to remain so, until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

Together with the passing of these measures and largely as a result of the abolition of school fees, another wave of educational enthusiasm passed over the island. The reduction of the limits of age did not at once take effect, and the enrolment and attendance at elementary schools went up almost at a bound to the maximum figures they have ever reached. Number on books 1895, 104,149; average attendance 1894, 64,695. The reaction, powerfully assisted by the gradual putting into force of the reduction in age limits, at once set in, and in spite of the increase in the population, the figures dropped to 86,491 and 50,978 in 1900. From this time attendance gradually improved, and in 1903 there was every indication of a rapid increase, but the cyclone in August of that year dealt a blow to the schools from which they are now recovering. The attendance in the year following the cyclone fell to 50,612, below that for 1900. In 1909-10 it reached 57,849.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1885. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D. (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., two Members of the Legislative Council, viz.:—the Hon. D. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnston, M.D., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the Island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented its report, accompanied with the evidence it had taken. The Legislative Council at its session in 1899 passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modifications, some important features of the report, including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education having approved of other recommendations in the Report, to wit:—that no new elementary school recognized by Government should be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention should be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges a course of two years of training should be provided instead of three; these recommendations were introduced into the Code and came into force, as provided by the Law, during the session of the Legislative Council in 1900.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools should be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, was at once carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were 757 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government grants.

The Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was, for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. Subsequent revisions were approved in 1895, 1899, 1900 and 1902. The following are the chief provisions of the present Code:—

SCHOOLS ON ANNUAL GRANT LIST.—INSPECTION.

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school before the first inspection of the school next following its sixth birthday; and no child may be retained in any public elementary school after the inspection of the school following its fourteenth birthday, or the expiration of eight years from the inspection of the public elementary school first attended by such child next following its sixth birthday, whichever date may be the later: provided that no child may in any case be retained in any public elementary school after it has attained its fifteenth birthday, except in Infant Schools in which the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected by Inspectors of Schools, of whom there are seven, each with his own district, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects, and marks are given upon the following scale:—

I.—STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

	Marks.	
	Country Schools.	Town Schools.
Organization	5	5
Discipline	5	5

II.—WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

Primary Subjects.

Reading and Recitation	15	15
Writing and English (including Orthography, Composition, Elements of Grammar)	15	15
Arithmetic—Mental, and written	15	15
Elementary Science, (through Object Lessons, practical illustrations, and simple experiments,) having special reference to Agriculture	12	6

Secondary Subjects.

Scripture and Morals	5	5
Drawing & Manual Occupations	6	12
Geography (with incidental History)	3	3
Singing	3	3
	84	84

Special Subjects.

(A) Needlework (for all schools as a rule).

(B) { Practical Agriculture and Horticulture
Manual Training.

IN INFANT SCHOOLS.

I.—STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

	Marks.	
	Country Schools.	Town Schools.
{ Organization	10	20
{ Discipline	10	

II.—WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

{ (A)—Work of a Kindergarten nature:			
Manual work (including Drawing)		8	24
Songs and Kindergarten Games		8	
Nature Study and Home Geography (conversational and Object Lessons)		8	
{ (B)—Scripture and Morals			6
{ (C)—Chief Elementary Subjects:			
Reading and Recitation		12	34
Writing and English (oral and written)		12	
Arithmetic—Mental and written		10	
		84	84

COURSE OF STUDY AND STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

All schools on the Annual Grant List are examined according to these standards. The maximum marks attainable are only given at inspection when the whole of the subjects mentioned in the syllabus are taken, and when the school as a whole has attained to the highest degree of proficiency that would be possible under any teaching. Every lower degree of proficiency receives a proportionately smaller number of marks, which may be fractional.

The schools are ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks that may be awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year are measured by the standards. Speaking generally schools with 56 marks or over are first class; with 42 marks or over but under 56 second class, and with 30 marks or over but under 42 third class.

Grants are made by the Government, based on the number of marks obtained by each school, and to some extent also on the average attendance. In schools with an average attendance of 80 or over a grant is given of one pound per mark for the principal teacher with possible additions for training Pupil Teachers, for Practical Agriculture, Manual Training, and for any excess in the average attendance above 80. In addition to this, grants are made, depending on the average attendance, for the payment of assistants and pupil teachers. For every unit of average attendance above 60 and up to 80, 6/ is the available staff grant, and for every unit of average attendance above 80, 12/. A woman teacher may earn also a bonus grant of £1, £2, or £3 per annum for excellence in teaching needlework. Unless the principal teacher is a woman, or the staff grant exceeds £20, a grant to a sewing mistress is made, if the sewing done is considered to deserve a grant, at the rate of 2s. or 1s. per unit of average attendance at the sewing class, which must have been held for 72 hours during a school year of twelve months. Schools with less than 80 in average attendance earn for their principal teacher grants which can in no case be less than 15s. a mark, and which rise gradually from that amount for an average of 20 by an addition of 1d. per mark for every unit of average attendance above 20 to the full 20s. per mark when the average is 80.

One important change made in 1902 was a provision that in future the grant paid to a school for a year should depend upon the result of the previous and not the current year. Under this system the grant for the financial year beginning April 1st, is known in the previous January, so that all arrangements for staffing can be made in good time.

Pupil Teachers can be engaged in all schools and receive pay depending upon the amount of grant at the disposal of the manager. Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year, and will be informed of the results of his examination. In July, 1909, 427 Pupil Teachers and 1,486 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

Annual building grants of £1,500 were given from 1867 to 1896, inclusive, and £500 was voted in 1897, 1900 and 1901, £250 in 1902, and £500 in 1903. No building grant was given in 1898 or 1899. In 1910 the sum of £1,000 was voted.

After the disastrous cyclone in 1903 a special sum of £3,000 was voted for the rebuilding and repair of school buildings destroyed or injured by the storm, and as not much of this could be spent before the end of the financial year the remainder was reprovided in 1904. A further sum of £3,000 was voted in 1905.

In 1908 £3,000 was voted for repairing schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. In 1909 £800 was voted as a distress grant for the assistance of schools in the districts afflicted by the drought of the two previous years.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 68; Church of England, 194; Baptist, 134; Wesleyan, 74; Moravian, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 54; Congregational, 22; Methodist, 24; American Missionary, 4; Roman Catholic, 31; Society of Friends, 3; Undenominational, 22. According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Parish.	1st Class.	2nd. Class.	3rd Class.	Failure in marks.	Class not determined.	Total
Kingston ...	17	8	2	...	5	35
St. Andrew ...	10	14	14	2	4	44
St. Thomas ...	6	14	11	...	2	33
Portland ...	11	16	13	...	3	43
St. Mary ...	6	18	26	...	6	56
St. Ann ...	11	31	13	1	...	56
Trelawny ...	9	16	2	...	...	27
St. James ...	8	7	10	...	...	35
Hanover ...	10	20	6	...	...	36
Westmoreland ...	20	29	5	...	...	54
St. Elizabeth ...	15	41	17	...	...	73
Manchester ...	34	26	4	...	...	64
Clarendon ...	21	13	1	1	...	67
St. Catherine ...	14	40	17	...	2	73
Total ...	192	323	152	4	22	693

By an Order in Privy Council dated the 17th November, 1910, school attendance was made compulsory as from 1st January, 1911, for all children between the ages of 7 and 13 within the towns of Kingston, Lucre and Falmouth, and within the Parish of Port Royal. The following are the regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892:—

1. The Education Authority of each town or district in which compulsion is declared shall appoint an Attendance Committee and an Attendance Officer or Officers. Such officers shall be subject to the control and direction of the Education Authority, and may be dismissed by it at any time after due notice. They shall be required to give the whole of their time, or such part as may be necessary in the case of each town or district, and shall receive such salaries as may be from time to time fixed by His Excellency the Governor on the recommendation of the Education Authority of the town or district forwarded through the Superintending Inspector of Schools.

2. As soon as compulsion is declared in any town or district it shall be the duty of the Attendance Officers to have notices posted up in all Court Houses, and Constabulary Stations, and at the entrances of all schools, and as far as possible, of all churches and chapels within the town or district stating that on and after the date fixed in the Order, it will be the duty of all parents and guardians of children within the ages named in the Order to send their children to school, and if they fail in their duty they will be liable to prosecution before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, and on conviction to a fine not exceeding five shillings for a first offence, ten shillings for a second offence and one pound for a third and any subsequent offence.

3. The Attendance Officers shall proceed to make from information supplied by the teachers a list of all children at present on the books of the public elementary schools, with their addresses and the school they attend, and shall as soon as possible make another list of all the streets and houses in the town or district, with the names of the householders in each, and the number of children in each house apparently between the ages within which attendance at school is required.

4. The Attendance Officers shall then issue notices to the parents or guardians of all children on the registers of all public elementary schools within the ages during which attendance is compulsory, pointing out the requirements of the Law and the penalties for noncompliance with them. As they proceed with the preparation of their second lists, they shall issue like notices to the parents of such children apparently within the prescribed limits of age as are not on the school registers.

5. The Attendance Officer shall at the end of each calendar month after the date fixed in the proclamation as that on which compulsion is to come into force, furnish to the Attendance Committee a list of children who have failed to attend school for more than half the number of sessions in the month, with the reason for such non-attendance so far as they are able to ascertain them; and the Committee may then summon the parents or guardians of such children as the Committee may indicate, to appear before the Committee.

6. The Attendance Committee shall excuse the non-attendance at school of any child whose parent or guardian shall satisfy it that the child is

- (a) under efficient instruction in some other way.
- (b) unable to attend school from sickness.
- (c) living in a house where there is infectious or contagious disease.

- (d) in the first year of compulsion under 8 or over 10 and in the second and subsequent years under 8 or over 12 years of age.
- (e) unable to find a school within a reasonable distance which is not too crowded to receive it.

The Attendance Committee may also excuse non-attendance if the child has already attended 200 sessions in the calendar year, or if it is satisfied that the parent or guardian has given reasonable excuse for the neglect of his duty in respect to the education of the said child.

7. If the non-attendance of a child is excused for reason (e) in the last regulation, the Attendance Committee shall make representations to the Board of Education through the Education Authority that the school accommodation in the district is insufficient.

8. If the Committee does not excuse the non-attendance of any child it shall warn the parent or guardian to what penalties he is liable, and in the case of obstinate and persistent neglect of such warning, may instruct the Attendance Officer to take proceedings, dealing first with the worst cases of neglect.

The members of the Boards appointed by the Governor are as follows :—

KINGSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

Most Revd. Enos Nuttall, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A.	Rev. J. Harpes, S.J.	} On the nomination of the Managers of Schools in Kingston.
Rev. J. W. Wright.	Rev. P. P. X. Mulry, S.J.	
Mrs. Bourne, on the nomination of the Board of Education.	W. T. Connolly.	
J. L. King, B.A. on the nomination of the Elementary School Teachers of Kingston.	W. O'R. Fogarty.	
	Ivanhoe Gadpaille	
	Miss Susan Leake.	

G. H. Deerr, the Inspector of Schools for the District.

FALMOUTH SCHOOL BOARD.

Rev. J. Kingdon
Rev. W. Marwick
Rev. C. G. McGregor
Rev. W. J. Jacobs
G. S. Ewen
A. D. Smith
A. L. Delgado
Matthew Scott
W. Fitz-Ritson
B. L. Bernard
Aug. Phillibert

LUCEA SCHOOL BOARD.

Rev. J. Yair
Rev. A. W. Finlason
Rev. A. Cresser
Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A.
C. A. Cover, B.A.
C. H. Hewitt
D. W. Talbot
Mrs. A. Allwood
Mrs. C. A. Cover
Mrs. D. A. Rothnie
Miss E. L. Webster

The following means are also employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education :—

1. 40 men students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are also 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees having closed the Mico College in Antigua, now provide also for training 6 students from Antigua at the Jamaica Mico College.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for girls, in which 30 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. (*See post*)
3. Provision is also made for a payment to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges of £25 a year for each of a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional £10 for every student, resident or non resident, who passes the yearly examination.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the grant of Certificates to those who are successful, and for the payment to certificated teachers of an annual bonus depending on the marks of their respective schools. Teachers who are desirous of being permanently registered are required to take certain portions of this examination.

Up to the 30th Sept. 1910, 338 teachers have presented themselves for examination, of whom 133 have been successful and have obtained certificates. There are 647 certificated teachers.

Since 1900 nine courses of lectures on Agricultural Science have been delivered in Kingston and the Santa Cruz Mountains, at which about 490 teachers have been present: a few have attended more than one course. Great interest is evinced by the teachers in these courses, and excellent results are anticipated. There are now 361 school gardens.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education, constituted under Law 31 of 1892, at present consists of—

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Superintending Inspector of Schools, <i>Chairman ex officio</i> .	
Rev. Canon Simms, M. A., Head Master of the Jamaica College, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> .	
Archbishop Nuttall, D. D.	Rev. S. C. Ashton
Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J.	Miss Barrows, B. A.
Mrs. Bourne	Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.
Hon. J. H. Allwood, M.L.C.	Geo. Hicks
T. B. Stephenson	C. D. Neilson
Rev. W. J. Williams	Rev. P. Williams
A. B. McFarlane	

The Boards functions are—

- (a) To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly :—
 - (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;
 - (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
 - (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
 - (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.
- (b) To make and alter By-Laws for the conduct of its business and the regulation of its proceedings.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

The Board has under its general control the Montego Bay Secondary School.

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, Seychelle Islands, &c. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows :—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive, and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were :—

James Gibson
The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L.
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart.
Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C.
John Gurney Hoare
John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune

The present Trustees are :—

A. F. Buxton, *Chairman*.
Andrew Johnston, *Vice-Chairman*.
Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart, M.P., *Treasurer*.
E. H. Lushington.
Guy Lushington.
Elliott Howard.

Secretary—Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, M.A.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of

buildings at a cost of over £12,000. These buildings were wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, were rebuilt and destroyed by fire in January, 1910. The structure is now in course of rebuilding.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £3,970 per annum. Of this sum £1,650 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the Day School earns about £100 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, by a strictly competitive examination. They are expected to remain two (in special cases three) years and go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee of £5. There are now sixty students in residence, besides six sent here from the Leeward Islands, and eight missionary students.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class, or colour. It holds out to all whatever advantages it possesses.

The practising school in connection with this institution occupies a high place among the first-class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training. The students attend Hope Gardens for practical agriculture.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

Hon. J. R. Williams, *Vice-Chairman*.

Rev. W. Griffith

George Hicks

Rev. G. Lockett

Rev. James Watson

Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

Rev. R. Johnston, B.D.

Rev. Canon Wortley

Rev. Canon Ripley

Rev. J. L. Ransom.

R. S. Gamble.

Secretary—Rev. W. Griffith.

Medical Officer—Dr. Maunsehl.

Accountant—C. W. Chapman.

TEACHING STAFF.

Alexander Bruce McFarlane

L. G. Gruchy.

C. E. Skyers

J. A. Bulman, B.Sc.

C. D. Neilson

E. J. Wortley

J. G. Peet

Principal.

Vice-Principal.

{ Tutors.

Principal Teacher of the
Practising Schools.

Lecturer in Agriculture.

Instructor in Hand and Eye Training.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

(*Elletson Road, Kingston.*)

This school was established by the Government in January, 1896, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake the school was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kindergarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room.

Pupils from other schools in Kingston are received in the school for advanced manual training.

The head master, in addition to controlling the work of the school, is attached to the teaching staff of the Mico Training College as instructor in hand and eye training; conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in these subjects and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The school is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many

local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork.)

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school, are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Antonio and Brown's Town. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the general control of the Education Department and is managed by a Committee appointed by the Governor.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., <i>Chairman</i> .	A. B. McFarlane
Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J.	F. Richmond
Hon. P. R. A. Willoughby, M.I.C.E.	A. E. Herschel
R. S. Gamble.	C. P. Lazarus

Teaching Staff.—Head Master—J. G. Peet.

Boys Department.—Principal Assistant—A. E. Thompson.

Second Assistant—S. J. Brown.

Manual Training Assistant—O. G. Edwards.

Third Assistant—R. A. Foster.

Fourth Assistant—H. Kangaloo.

Fifth Assistant—C. S. Fairclough.

Girls Department.—Temporarily closed.

Kindergarten Department.—Temporarily closed.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR FEMALE TEACHERS.

This College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressingly felt, of a greater number of trained female teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly nondenominational; ordinary students are selected by a selecting committee (1) according to their position in the Pupil Teachers' List, (2) according to the recommendation of responsible persons in the districts to which the girls belong. An entrance fee of five pounds is paid on admission. Students are boarded and lodged free of expense during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two, and in some cases three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges. A limited number of students are received each year, who undergo a preliminary year in the domestic training class, and their services are taken as an equivalent for the entrance fee if they enter college.

The course of training includes practice in teaching and the management of a class, which is carried out in the Practising School on the same premises. This school is attended by the children of the Industrial School, and a number of boys and girls from the neighbourhood.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved in July, 1889, the sum of £473 19s. 0d. was left to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 a year each at this college, tenable for three years for two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos, or failing him, the senior justice of the peace of the parish.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

Rev. W. Graham, *Vice Chairman*.

Rev. W. Priestnall.
Rev. Wm. Pratt, M.A.
Rev. Canon Wortley
Rev. J. L. Ramson.
Rev. J. E. Randall.
Rev. W. J. Williams.

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A.
Miss F. C. Burke.
Mrs. Gamble
Mrs. Livingston
Mrs. Griffith.
Mrs. Henderson.

Secretary.—E. A. Andrews.

*Teaching Staff.**Lady Principal*—Miss Anna S. Marvin.*The Lady Principal* is also superintendent of the Industrial School for girls which was opened in April 1892.*Assistants*—Miss M. Walter, Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. M. Guy.*Schoolmistress*—Miss F. E. Henry.*Matron*—Mrs. M. Cox.*Medical Attendant*—Dr. R. S. Turton.

MORAVIAN FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

A school for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The Government granted twenty maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £5.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.*Teachers*—Miss A. G. Land, Miss A. V. Hendriks, Miss I. M. Morin.

EXAMINATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

In 1882, owing to the action of the Institute of Jamaica, these Local Examinations (then confined to Senior and Junior candidates) were first held in Jamaica. In 1895 the Preliminary Examination was first taken; and in 1901 the Higher was taken for the first time. The examination of the Preliminary, Junior and Senior candidates, is held every December; of the Higher at Midsummer or December, as occasion requires.

The examinations are held in Kingston and at various centres. In December, 1910, there were nine centres as follows:—Kingston, Boys (two); Kingston, Girls; Jamaica College, Hope; Potsdam; Hampton; Savanna-la-Mar; Montego Bay; Westwood.

Of the 293 Senior, Junior and Preliminary candidates who sat in 1909, 69.9 per cent. passed, 16.7 per cent. in honours, and 53.2 not in honours.

The fees are as follows:—*Higher*, University, £1, 10/; Local, 10/ = £2. *Senior and Junior*, University, £1. Local, 6/ = £1 6/. Preliminary, University, 10/6. Local 4/- 14/6. *Late fee*, University, 5/; Local 1/- 6/.

The 1911 examinations will be held in December. Entry forms have to be sent in early in September, the actual day being fixed three months in advance.

The Secretary for Jamaica is the Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in Arts of the University of London are held in Jamaica (the Matriculation in January; the Intermediate in July; and the Final in October). Applications to sit must be in the hands of the Secretary for Jamaica four months before the holding of the examination and must be accompanied by proof that the University fee has been lodged with the Treasurer to the credit of the Jamaica Government, and the local fee to the credit of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

The fees are:—Matriculation—University, £2. Local, £1 £3

Intermediate or Final—University, £6. Local, £3 £9

The Secretary for Jamaica is the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st School Examinations: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz.: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher: (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally: (c) A class singing examination.

2nd Local Centre Examinations:—Intermediate and advanced grades, for individual certificates.

3rd. Examinations for the Licentiateship of the Associated Board, held in Australia, Canada, Malta, Gibraltar and Colombo: (a) For teachers: (b) For solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896 the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica.

Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates.

In 1910, the Examiner of the Associated Board, Professor Dunhill, conducted the Practical Examinations in pianoforte, violin, and singing, at three centres—Mandeville, Hampton and Kingston, at which centres the Theory Examinations had been held a few weeks earlier.

As a result of the examination 132 certificates (21 Local Centre and 111 School) were awarded, there being 28 failures. One candidate, at Mandeville, sat for and passed the L.A.B. Examination.

The examinations will be held in April, 1911.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

(a) GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Regulations as to the Scholarships awarded annually in accordance with the provisions of Law 23 of 1901.

I.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £10 PER ANNUM FOR ONE YEAR.

Three Scholarships of £10 per annum, tenable for one year, shall annually be granted to the three boys and three to the three girls, under the age of sixteen years, who shall stand highest on the list of the successful boys and girls, respectively, in the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, provided in each case that the scholar be placed in one of the honour classes or obtain the mark of distinction in some subject.

The Scholarships shall commence on the first of July in each year, and shall be paid quarterly to the Treasurer or Principal of any efficient school within the Island of Jamaica in which the scholar is receiving tuition, to be by such Treasurer or Principal applied in a reduction of the payment required from such scholar.

A school shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this Section which satisfies the Jamaica Schools Commission that it has made sufficient provision for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation Examination.

The same boy or girl may be re-elected in different years.

II.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate (boy or girl) in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not at the discretion of the Governor disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character; and
- (e) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the Cambridge Junior or Senior Local Examination in some year previous to that in which he is a candidate for this scholarship, and shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as standing next in merit to the one who has gained the Jamaica Scholarship in the special examination for that Scholarship [see Jamaica Scholarship Regulations 1 (g)] amongst all those who are eligible for and willing to take up this Scholarship.

2. The masculine pronoun in these Regulations includes the feminine.

3. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted, and shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree to which he declares his intention of proceeding.

4. No person shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

5. The Jamaica Schools Commission may in any special case, if it is satisfied that the winner of the £60 Scholarship presents a well considered scheme for a course of useful study unconnected with London University, in an Institution in which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas, waive the requirement that he shall proceed to a Degree of the London University; and the Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, whether at London University or elsewhere, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica; making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

III.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP.

1. A Scholarship of (i) £200 per annum, tenable for three years, or (ii) of £150 per annum, tenable for four years, or (iii) £120 per annum, tenable for five years, at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate (boy or girl) in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination,

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th of December in the year of Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st April in the year of examination, to the Superintending Inspector of Schools, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements;
- (f) Who shall, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, have passed the said Cambridge Senior Local Examination held in some year before that in which he is a candidate for the Scholarship, with First or Second Class Honours, or marks of distinction in two subjects;

- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have submitted themselves to an examination to be conducted (in Kingston only) in December of each year on the following lines:—

The three subjects, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science shall be called Principal Subjects, and an examination shall be conducted in them under the following Regulations:—

The papers in Classics shall include those set in the Latin and Greek sections of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with the paper in Greek or Roman History and with two additional three-hour papers, one in Latin Translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions, and one in Greek translation and Prose composition with a few critical questions: also an English Essay as a three-hour paper. For the English Essay a considerable selection of subjects shall be offered and in the selection of subjects due weight shall be given to the fact that the candidates who take this examination will have been educated in Jamaica, and that some of them will offer Classics as their Principal Subject, others Mathematics, and others Science. The value of the Essay is to be the average value of the other papers in the Principal Subject.

The papers in Mathematics shall include those set in the Mathematical section of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with two additional three-hour papers, covering the subjects of Pure Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics carried to a higher stage than in the Local Examination and Differential Calculus: also an English Essay as above.

The papers in Science shall include those set in the same examination in the Chemistry section and two others, viz.: either the two set in Agricultural Science, or any two chosen from the section of Physics and that of Biology and Physical Geography, which the Regulations for the Examination allow candidates to take; with two three-hour papers, one theoretical and one practical, on the subjects of the four papers taken: also an English Essay as above.

There shall be three Subsidiary Subjects, Mathematics, Languages, and Science; including in the first the papers set in the Senior Local Examination; in Languages the papers set in any two of the following:—Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish; and in Science the two Science papers in Chemistry, and two others selected from the Physics, Biology and Physical Geography and Agricultural Science sections, in accordance with the Regulations of the Syndicate governing such selection.

Each candidate shall be examined in one Principal and one Subsidiary Subject. In case of clear superiority of merit of one candidate in his Principal Subject over other candidates in their Principal Subjects the Scholarship will be awarded to such candidate without any consideration of the results in the Subsidiary Subjects; but in the case of an approach to equality of merit between two or more candidates in their Principal Subjects, the work sent up in the Subsidiary subjects will be taken into account in making the award.

- (h) The provisions of the preceding sub-section (g) as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve month's notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. The masculine pronoun in these Regulations includes the feminine.

3. No person shall under any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship at the same time.

4. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examination Committee.*

5. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate through the Superintending Inspector of Schools, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

6. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or

diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and he shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Agents, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the government agents in New York* to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such Degree, Certificate or Diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such Certificate, or does not read for honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

7. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

NOTE.—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

IV.

(PART OF LAW 23 OF 1901.)

1. The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for that year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

2. A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which these Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of Jamaica Scholarships from 1881 to date.

1881 T. W. Halliday, York Castle.	1897 A. A. Myers, Potsdam.
1882 A. E. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	1898 G. S. Husband, Jamaica High School.
1883 E. T. Lee, Potsdam.	1899 H. H. R. Payley, Jamaica High School.
1884 E. R. C. Earle, Jamaica High School.	1900 F. C. H. Powell, Pots am.
1885 D. D. Parnter, York Castle.	1901 J. C. Sharp, Jamaica College.
1886 T. C. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	1902 R. W. Dodd, Pots am.
1887 E. V. Lockett, York Castle.	1903 Miss C. G. Pearman, Potsdam.
1888 E. E. Murray, York Castle.	1904 J. E. Sharp, Jamaica College.
1889 C. A. H. Thomson, Jamaica High School.	1905 R. T. H. Sallman, Potsdam.
1890 H. C. Jackson, Jamaica High School.	1906 L. C. Levy, Jamaica College.
1891 H. A. Josephs, York Castle.	1907 } G. J. Dodd, Potsdam.
1892 H. D. Lockett, York Castle.	} G. E. Valentine, Wolmer's.
1893 H. I. C. Brown, York Castle.	1908 W. I. Escollery, Jamaica College
1894 A. W. Levy, Jamaica High School.	1909 G. S. Dodd, Potsdam.
1895 D. H. DeSouza, York Castle.	1910 F. H. Sharp, Potsdam.
1896 L. C. D. King, Potsdam.	1911 F. G. Alberga, Potsdam

* At present Messrs. Gillespie Bros. & Co.

V.

(b) THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Under the will* of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes a Scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issued in July, 1909, the following Regulations governing the election of Rhodes Scholars in Jamaica, for the information and guidance of educational authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships.

1. An annual Scholarship is assigned to Jamaica. Each Scholarship is tenable for three years, and is of the value of £300 per annum.

2. A Qualifying Examination, accepted by the University of Oxford as equivalent to Responsions, the subjects for which will be furnished year by year, will be held in the City of Kingston in the Autumn of each year, at a date of which due notice will be given. Scholars will be selected from those who have passed this Qualifying Examination. The Committee of Selection is free to apply to the Candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual or other tests as they may consider necessary. The election must be completed by the 31st of the following January, and the Scholar will begin residence at Oxford in October of the same year for which he is elected.

3. Arrangements will be made, if necessary, for candidates educated in England or Canada to take the examination at the same date in years when such candidates are eligible.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION.

4. The Committee of Selection consists of—

His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).

The Hon. the Chief Justice.

The Superintending Inspector of Schools.

The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Dr. G. C. Henderson.

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled, as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. The fifth member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Trustees, when a vacancy occurs. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. In all matters before the Committee the Chairman shall have an original as well as a casting vote.

5. The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission for the time being shall act as Secretary for the Committee of Selection. In the event of funds being required to meet expenses in connection with the Committee, the Committee may charge a fee to each candidate with a view to covering such expenses. (Endeavours have been made to keep this fee as low as ten shillings; but it has been found necessary to raise it again to the original sum of one guinea as from 1st January, 1910.)

ELIGIBILITY OF CANDIDATES.

6. Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried. They must have passed their eighteenth birthday, but must not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday, on the 1st of October of the year for which they are elected.

7. The parents or recognised guardians of candidates must be actually domiciled in Jamaica, such domicile to include at least seven years' residence in Jamaica immediately preceding the election. In cases where during the seven years' period the parent or guardian has taken short holiday trips off the Island, such absences shall not be counted.

8. Candidates must have passed five years of their life, between the ages of 6 and 18, in Jamaica.

9. Every third year the selection of the Rhodes Scholar will be made from candidates who have lived in Jamaica for the whole of the seven years preceding the date of the examination. This restriction will apply to the years 1909, 1912, 1915, and so on. In case of a candidate under this rule having been off the Island for the benefit of his health during this period, the Committee of Selection may decide, if they think fit, that this does not interfere with his eligibility.

10. In any doubtful cases of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

METHOD OF SELECTION.

11. In accordance with the wish of Mr. Rhodes, the Trustees desire that "in the election of a student to a Scholarship, regard shall be had to (i) his literary and scholastic attainments, (ii) his fondness for and success in manly out-door sports, such as cricket, football, and the like, (iii) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship, and (iv) his exhibition during school-days of moral force of character, and of instincts to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates." Mr. Rhodes suggested that (ii) and (iii) should be decided in any School or College by the votes of fellow-students, and (iv) by the Head of the School or College.

Where circumstances render it impracticable to carry out the letter of these suggestions as to the method of selection, the Trustees hope that every effort will be made to give effect to their spirit, but desire it to be understood that the final decision must rest with the Committee of Selection.

12. Those who desire to be considered as candidates for the Scholarship, for any year must make application, on a prescribed form, to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston Jamaica, not later than the last day of March, in the preceding year, stating the classical books in which they propose to be examined, taken from the list furnished from Oxford for the Qualifying Examination, the proposed form to be supplied by the Committee of Selection.

13. For each candidate there must be furnished to the Committee of Selection—

- (a) a certificate of age;
- (b) a full statement of his educational career at school, with his record in athletics; and
- (c) a careful, detailed, confidential report by the master of the school at which the boy has been educated, in answer to a paper of questions framed by the Committee of Selection.

The report should contain the opinion of the senior boys of the school about the candidate, obtained in the best way which the headmaster can devise, and be supplemented by his own comments. In the case of candidates not presented directly from any school, the Committee may require such certificates as they deem necessary.

14. In cases where more than one candidate comes from the same school, the report of the master and the opinions asked of the senior boys should indicate, on the points submitted to them, the relative standing of the candidates in the order of merit.

15. Each candidate must personally present himself to the Committee of Selection before a final decision is made, at a time to be fixed by the Committee of which due notice will be given, unless specially excused by the Committee itself, in which case a statement of the reasons must be sent to the Trustees.

16. The Chairman of the Committee of Selection should at once notify to the Trustees and to Mr. F. J. Wylie, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, the name of the elected Scholar, and should forward to the latter all the records, credentials and testimonials relating to the Scholar on which the election was made. These papers should be transmitted immediately, as they are used in consulting College authorities in regard to the admission of Scholars. It has been the experience of past years that Scholars have frequently been unable to gain admission to any of the Colleges of their preference owing to remissness in forwarding to Mr. Wylie the necessary information.

17. The Scholarship will be paid in four quarterly instalments: the first on beginning residence at Oxford, and thereafter terminally on the certificate of his College that the work and conduct of a Scholar have been satisfactory. Without such a certificate the Scholarship lapses. A Scholarship which lapses either from the failure of a student to secure this college certificate, from resignation, from marriage, or from any other cause, will not be filled up till the year in which it would naturally expire. This provision is made in order not to interfere with the rota of succeeding Scholars.

Copies of these Regulations, and any further information, may be obtained from the Secretary to the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica; or from Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., care of the Rhodes Trustees, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

The following "Instructions" are framed to indicate the course of procedure by which a Scholar is entered at Oxford.

1. In order to be admitted to the University of Oxford, it is necessary to be first accepted as a member of one of the Colleges which compose the University.

Election to a Rhodes Scholarship does not of itself admit to a College. Every College has its own standard for admission, for Rhodes Scholars as for all other applicants; and accepts or rejects at its own discretion. Moreover, the number of Rhodes Scholars which any one College will admit is strictly limited. Few Colleges will admit more than five in any one year; and in the majority of cases four is the maximum. From the different candidates for admission a College will select those whose records suggest that they are most likely to do credit to the College to which they may belong. It is therefore essential that, in applying for admission to a College, a Scholar should submit the fullest possible evidence.

2. The procedure for a Scholar elect should be as follows:—

- (1) *Immediately* on receiving notice of his election he should write to Mr. F. J. Wylie, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, stating in order the Colleges which he prefers, The list should contain the names of *at least* six Colleges.
- (2) He should satisfy himself that the credentials which he submitted to the Committee of Selection have been forwarded by the Chairman to Mr. Wylie.
- (3) He should himself forward to Mr. Wylie any portion of the following information which may not have been included in the documents submitted to the Committee of Selection:—
 - (a) A certificate of age.
 - (b) Testimonials as to character.
 - (c) *Certified* evidence as to the Courses of Study pursued by the Scholar at his University, and as to the gradings attained to by him in those Courses. This evidence should be signed by the Registrar, or other responsible official, of his University.
 - (d) A catalogue of his University.
 - (e) Information as to the intentions of the Scholar in regard to the line of study he proposes to follow at Oxford.

It is also desirable that the Scholar should state to what religious denomination he belongs.

This information should reach Mr. Wylie as soon after the *end of January* as possible.

3. When Mr. Wylie has the necessary information in his hands he will attempt to secure for each Scholar admission to the College of his preference. That will not be always possible. When a Scholar fails to gain admission to the College which stands first on his list of preferences, Mr. Wylie will enter into negotiation with the College second on that list, and so on.

Where he is specially requested to do so, Mr. Wylie is prepared to select a College for a Scholar, but it is greatly to be preferred that each Scholar should, so far as possible, choose for himself.

4. Information about Oxford and its various Colleges is to be found in the early chapters of the "Students' Handbook to Oxford," and in "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," by R. Scholz and S. K. Hornbeck. These books can be obtained at the Oxford University Press, 91, Fifth Avenue, New York. Scholars-elect are recommended to get them.

5. A study of Chapter VII. of "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships" will afford a rough idea of the cost of life at Oxford, and of the expenses which an Undergraduate has to meet on coming for the first time into residence.

It may be mentioned that, by special arrangement with the Rhodes Trustees, the following Colleges have agreed to demand no caution money from Rhodes Scholars:—Balliol, Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Hertford, Jesus, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St. John's, and Wadham.

University and Worcester Colleges demand £10 as caution money, Trinity College £20. The payment under the heading of caution money in the case of New College is as described in the "Students' Handbook."

6. The Scholarship will be paid quarterly. The first payment (£75) will be made at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. No request for any earlier payment can be considered.

7. The sum of £300 is no more than is necessary to cover the expenses of the year, including vacations as well as term. A scholar must not therefore count on his Scholarship leaving any margin—least of all in his first year, in which, owing to unavoidable initial payments, expenses are heaviest. It is essential that a Scholar should start his life in Oxford unhampered by debt. It is even desirable, in view of initial expenses, that he should, if possible, arrive with £25 or so to his credit.

8. For information as to courses of study at Oxford, Scholars-elect are recommended

to consult "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," and the "Students' Handbook to Oxford"; particularly Chapter VI. of the former of these two books.

9. When a Scholar has been once accepted by a college he should conduct all further correspondence as to residence, studies, &c., directly with the College in question. He should, however, keep Mr. Wylie informed of his movements, and in particular of the date at which he proposes to come into residence. Michaelmas Term begins normally in the second week of October. A Scholar must in any case arrive in Oxford not later than the day on which his College assembles.

10. A Rhodes Scholar must reside in College, unless his College is unable to offer him rooms, for at least two years.

GEORGE R. PARKIN.

The Rhodes Trust,
Seymour House,
Waterloo Place, S.W.,
July, 1909.

Memorandum issued by the Local Committee of Selection.

The "further intellectual test" applied by the Local Committee of Selection in Jamaica is the Examination taken by candidates for the Jamaica Scholarship, particulars of which are as follows:—

"The three subjects, Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Science shall be called principal subjects and an examination shall be conducted in them under the following Regulations:—

The paper in Classics shall include those set in the Latin and Greek sections of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with the paper in Greek or Roman History and with two additional three hour papers, one in Latin translation and Prose Composition with a few critical questions, and one in Greek translation with and Prose Composition with a few critical questions.

The papers in Mathematics shall include those set in the Mathematical section of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination with two additional three hour papers, covering the subjects of Pure Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Statics and Dynamics carried to a higher stage than in the Local Examination, and Differential Calculus.

The papers in Science shall include those set in the same examination in the Chemistry section and two others, viz.: either the two set in Agricultural Science, or any two chosen from the section of Physics and that of Biology and Physical Geography, which the Regulations for the Examination allow candidates to take; with two three hour papers, one theoretical and one practical on the subjects of the four papers taken.

There shall be three subsidiary subjects, Mathematics, Languages and Science; including in the first the papers set in the Senior Local Examination; in Languages the papers set in any two of the following: Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish and in Science the two Science papers in Chemistry, and two others selected from the physics, biology and physical geography and agricultural science sections, in accordance with the regulations of the Syndicate governing such selection.

Each candidate shall be examined in one Principal and one Subsidiary Subject. In case of clear superiority of merit of one candidate in his (or her) Principal Subject over other candidates in their Principal Subjects the Scholarship will be awarded to such candidate without any consideration of the results in the secondary Subjects; but in the case of an approach to equality of merit between two or more candidates in their Principal subjects, the work sent up in the Subsidiary Subjects will be taken into account in making the award.

Each candidate is required to inform the Superintending Inspector of Schools, Kingston not later than the 1st April in each year next preceding the examination, what principal and what subsidiary subjects he proposes to take."

Student who desire to be considered as candidates for the Scholarship must make application to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, not later than the last day of March, in the year preceding election.

By order of the Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee.

Kingston, Jamaica,
30th August, 1909.

Winners of the Rhodes Scholarship—

1904—R. M. Murray.	1908—T. R. Williams.
1905 R. L. Nosworthy.	1909—J. M. Nethersole.
1906—Hugh Wortley.	1910—D. P. Stephenson.
1907—O. V. Calder.	

THE JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

The Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission : (1) to be a governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island.

Members.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman.*

Hon. St. John Branch, Attorney General,	Hon. J. H. Allwood
<i>Vice Chairman.</i>	C. Leslie Muis.
Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A., Suptdg. Inspector of Schools.	L. G. Gruchy.
	Vacant.

Secretary—Frank Cundall.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

THE JAMAICA COLLEGE.

Hope.

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there is provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College. It contains accommodation for the head master and his family, three other masters, ten students and fifty boys.

The buildings were much damaged by the earthquake, and during 1907 and 1908 the work of the College was carried on under difficulties.

A vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council during 1908, provided for the restoration of the buildings.

It has an income, irrespective of fees, of £2,196 (£1,200 Government Grant, £996 Endowment).

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following :—

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars.—The College consists of the following classes of boys :—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann. (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann. thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Weekly Boarders. V.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission, subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 14 on the day of examination.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education, should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming into the High School as paying boarders.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit, and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination, which tests their qualifications to take a proper place in the School. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.—Boys are admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for term boarders.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the 21st day of January in each year and ends on the 15th day of April, irrespective of the time at which the Easter holiday falls. The Summer Term commences on the 25th day of April and ends on the 22nd day of July. The Christmas Term commences on the 12th day of September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a Sunday or public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be, on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

Payments for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £15 per Term. Payments for weekly boarders are at the rate of £10 13s. 4d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age the rate of £13 6s. 8d. per Term. Day Boys under twelve years of age shall pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £3 6s. 8d. per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £4 per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a Term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are at a sum not exceeding £40 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £40.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing, Bookkeeping, and Shorthand, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, Commercial Subjects, and Political Economy or Practical Horticulture and Agriculture.

Boys wishing to take this last subject must be at least fifteen years of age, and have passed the Junior Cambridge Examination. They will be exempted from some of the other teaching of the School. The practical teaching will, by permission of the Board of Agriculture, be given at the Government Laboratory and the Hope Gardens by the staff of the Agricultural Department.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the School after the end of the Term in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the School after the end of the Term in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing

marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the beginning of the October Term of 1910 there were in the College 10 **Drax** Foundationers, 13 Open Foundationers, 11 Endowed School Scholars, 30 Terminal Boarders and 16 Day Boys, making a total of 69.

The following is the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1909-10 irrespective of the redemption of debentures :—

Revenue.		Expenditure,	
School Fees	... £1,556 3 6	Management	... £27 4 7
Endowment	... 996 0 0	Property	... 133 7 0
Government Grant	... 700 0 0	College	... 1,712 14 0
Sundries	... 9 9 9	Hostel	... 1,279 1 7
		Examinations	... 8 18 0
	<hr/> £3,161 13 3		<hr/> £3,161 5 2

All communications respecting boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—Rev. W. Simms, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Christ College, Cambridge, Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos 1867, salary £600 and a capitation grant of £5 per annum for every boarder over 40 and half of that rate for every day boy.

Second Master—R. H. Smith, M.A., of Hertford College, Oxford, (Second Class Classical Honours). Salary £230, resident.

Assistant Masters—

R. M. Murray, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Third Class in Mathematical Honours, salary £150, resident and £30 for teaching drawing.

Vacant.

E. A. Stockhausen, £65, resident

Music Mistress—Miss G. Gruchy.

Drilling Master—Sergeant McKillop.

Medical Officer—H. E. Maunell, M.B., Dublin, salary £72.

Matron—Miss R. Isaacs, salary £60.

WOLMER'S FREE SCHOOL.

Murescaux Road, Kingston.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II., cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein, the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

The school is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission :—

I. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainments and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of five, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to three.

II. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar School, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on

the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the school, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday.

The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July.

The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December in the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.

His Worship R. W. Bryant, Mayor of
Kingston, *Chairman*
Dr. J. R. Love
W. R. Durie
T. B. Stephenson
F. A. Judah
W. T. Connolly

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.

Rev. Canon Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-
Chairman*
F. Cundall
Ven. Archdeacon Downer.
Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A.
Vacant.

Secretary—W. O'R. Fogarty.

Teaching Staff.

BOYS SCHOOL

Head Master—William Cowper, M.A., formerly Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge; 1st Class Classical Tripos, Part I., (1886); Part II., (1887). Salary £400 and capitation fees.

Second Master—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica. Salary £180.

Assistant Masters—J. A. Powell, of Hatfield's Hall Durham—Salary £150.

R. Rainford, London Matriculation—Salary £120.

S. W. Brown—Salary £140.

D. P. Stephenson—Salary £78.

O. G. Brown—Salary £110.

V. H. Levy—Salary £78.

Drawing Master—J. Tillman. Salary £20.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Head Mistress.—Miss Howson, B.A. Salary £280, and Capitation Fees.

Second Mistress—Miss Wright, B.Sc. Salary £200.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss A. Hollar, B.A. Salary £150. Miss Nixon, Cambridge Modern Tripos. Salary £100. Miss Forbes. Salary £80. Miss Burke. Salary £70. Miss Samuel. Salary £60.

At the beginning of the September term of 1910, there were in the school 188

boys (29 Foundationers and 159 Paying Scholars) and 157 girls (24 Foundationers and 133 Paying Scholars) making a total of 345 scholars.

The invested funds of the Trust consisted on the 31st March, 1910, of the following:—

Funded Debt under 28 Vic., cap. 23	.	.	£12,000	0	0
Island Debentures	.	.	3,200	0	0
			£15,200	0	0

The following shows the receipts and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1910:—

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
School Fees	.	£1,791 5 4	Management	.	£2,603 14 1
Endowment	.	1,044 0 0	Buildings	.	1,128 7 2
Other Sources	.	139 2 6	Other purposes	.	98 14 9
		£2,974 7 10			£3,830 16 0

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S FREE SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a School to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain: and, if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The income of the Trust is £1,400 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic., cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 53, was passed.

TRUSTEES:

Ex-Officio.

The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. The Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester.

Elected by the Parochial Boards.

O. E. Tomlinson }
A. N. Williams } St. Elizabeth. A. Martin, Manchester.

Appointed by the Governor.

Hon. John V. Calder, *Chairman*.
Henry Maxwell Rev. C. Melville.
E. T. Forrest Rev. John Maxwell.

Secretary—F. B. Bowen, salary £25 per annum.

POTSDAM.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the School on the Free and £20 Foundations. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable by boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen: but the trustees may, with the advice of the head master, retain at the school any boy showing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 20 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 50 paying boarders whose fees vary from £40 to £45 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities, Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and business: it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1909-10:—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
Balance	£1,199 13 4	Balances	£798 4 6
Interest	1,600 9 2	Potsdam	2,572 11 9
Fees	4,169 11 11	Hampton	2,217 15 4
Sundries	11 6 4	Buildings	190 17 4
Balances	849 9 4	Miscellaneous	2,051 1 2
	<hr/> £7,830 10 1		<hr/> £7,830 10 1

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A. E. Harrison, B.A., London. Salary £300 per annum, with capitation fees, house accommodation, medical attendance on himself and family, and grazing for his stock on the Trust lands.

Second Master—T. L. Chadwick, M.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, salary £200, with house accommodation, &c.

Science Master—J. Sharp, B. Sc.

Assistant Masters—W. H. Walker, F. G. Brooks.

Matron—Miss E. Wright.

Medical Officer to both Schools—Dr. J. A. L. Calder.

HAMPTON SCHOOL (FOR GIRLS.)

At this school there are six free foundationers and twelve £20 foundationers in addition to forty-five boarders, (at fees of £35 per annum in addition to fees for music) for whom there is ample accommodation. The curriculum provides a liberal education. Girls are prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations (Higher, Senior and Junior), and for the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

Teaching Staff.

Head Mistress—Miss Barrows, B.A., London, (Honours in Classics and English).

Second Mistress—Miss Tennant, B.A., London.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss Norrington, Miss M. L. Hannan, Miss Fraser.

Music Mistresses—Miss Pratt, A.R.A.M.

Miss Peeke.

Matron—Miss Edith Douet.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, LUCEA.

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £8 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls.

The assistant mistress resides on the school premises, where there is ample accommodation for boarders at moderate terms. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality.

The curriculum includes Latin, French, and Mathematics, with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the local examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i.) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii.) at the re-opening in April; (iii.) at the re-opening of the school in September.

The following are the receipts and disbursements for the year 1909-10:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Balance	£99 4 5	Salaries	£300 0 0
Annuity	270 0 0	Miscellaneous	66 14 0
Fees	66 2 0	Balance	88 10 10
Rents	10 10 0		
Interest	4 5 2		
Sale of Books	5 3 3		
	<hr/> £455 4 10		<hr/> £455 4 10

Trustees.

Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben,
Chairman and Treasurer.

C. W. Hewitt

Chairman Parochial Board,
Hanover

Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A.

A. E. Davis

Cecil J. Browne

Rev. A. W. Finlason.

D. W. Talbot

Secretary—G. R. Levy. Salary £6 per annum.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—C. A. Cover, B.A., (London), Honours in English; late Classical Master of York Castle High School. Salary £200 per annum, and capitation fees of one-third the amount paid by each paying pupil above the number of five.

Assistant Mistress—Miss Elie Webster, Cambridge Higher Local Certificate, Salary £84 per annum with quarters and accommodation for boarders.

Instructor in Manual Occupations—Stephen White.

TITCHFIELD TRUST AND SCHOOL.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes have been drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, and there have been since added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is now carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the Boys and the Girls Departments was effected.

The present Departments are: Secondary, Upper, Intermediate, Infant, and Boundbrook Infant School.

The Secondary School gives 16 Local Scholarships, of £6 each and the Trust pays for three £40 scholarships. All open to children of the parish of Portland.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio, which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is over 500.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district, are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers and Boston. The Board also manages the Government Schools of Bellevue, Spring Bank and Springfield.

There are two cricket clubs, a football club, a cadet corps and a miniature rifle club in connection with the school.

There is a branch of the Imperial Order of the "Children of the Empire."

The following are the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1909-10:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
School Fees ...	£106 10 0	Salaries ...	£994 8 4
Government Grants ...	356 5 2	Services ...	71 14 6
Transferred from Land Board ...	813 4 0	Scholarships ...	113 14 0
		Affiliation ...	53 11 2
		Boundbrook ...	42 9 3
		Miscellaneous ...	0 1 11
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£1,275 19 2		£1,275 19 2

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in Trustees appointed by the Governor, and managed by them, and leased to various tenants.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, <i>Chairman</i>	Henry Cork.
The Hon. the Director of Public Works.	D. S. Gideon.
The Surveyor General.	The Hon. the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of Portland.
His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies	

Secretary—H. R. Latreille.

Overseer—Wm. L. Mudon, Jnr., £175 per annum.

Treasurer—W. B. Isaacs, £50 per annum.

Superintendent of Works—E. W. Eveleigh, £50 per annum.

Local Board of Managers of the Schools.

D. S. Gideon, <i>Chairman</i> .	Rev. A. V. Petgrave.	
Rev. A. Whitehouse.	J. A. McKenzie.	
Rev. E. L. Jones.	A. E. Ffrench	} Elected by the Parochial Board of Portland
Rev. D. D. Parnter, <i>Vice Chairman</i> .	Rev. W. J. Thompson	
S. D. Smith.		

Secretary—W. H. Plant.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master, W. H. Plant, salary £250 per annum.
 Assistant Master, Secondary Dept., A. A. Kennedy, B.A., £150, with Quarters.
 Second Assistant Master, A. B. Edwards, £85.
 Master Upper School and Manual Training Instructor, C. H. Williams, £100.
 Assistant Upper Department, C. G. Rudd, £60.
 Master Intermediate Department, W. P. Moses, £80.
 Assistant Intermediate Department, Miss C. E. Clearer, £60.
 Mistress, Infant Department, Miss S. E. Lewison, £72.
 Assistant, Infant Department, Miss A. L. Prince, £40.
 Mistress, Boundbrook, Miss E. E. Clarke, £40.
 Pupil Teachers—H. Ming
 Robert Murdock
 Harriett O'Brien
 Master, Fellowship, J. N. Miller
 " Bellevue, J. S. Fuller
 " Spring Bank, N. Harris

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S GRADED MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL, SPANISH TOWN.

PETER BECKFORD, of Spanish Town, bequeathed by his will, dated 1735, the sum of £1,000 "to be apply'd towards the building a free school or hospital for the poor, if any person should joyn in such an undertaking." The school was established in 1744. Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his will, dated 1830, the sum of "£3,000 to the parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England and in the promotion of industry." By Law 30 of 1869 these two Schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August, 1876, the School was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity:" being changed in October, 1894, by order made in Privy Council to "Beckford and Smith's Graded Middle Class School."

Course of study.—Lower Division.—FIRST FORM.—Reading, Writing and Grammar, the Outlines of History and Geography; the simple and compound rules of Arithmetic; Bills of Parcels and Letter Writing, Latin, French.

SECOND FORM.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History and Geography; Geometry; Algebra, Latin, French Grammar; Bills and Commercial Correspondence.

Upper Division.—THIRD FORM.—The higher branches of the English Subjects taught in the Lower Division:—Latin and French; Geometry; Algebra; Book-keeping, Arithmetic.

FOURTH FORM.—In the Classical Section—Latin, Greek, English Literature. In the Commercial Section—Book-keeping; Short-hand; French; also subjects necessary for the Public Examinations

Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, Drawing, Singing and Drilling are taught throughout the School, and occasional Lectures are given in Science and other subjects.

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.—While in accordance with the provisions of the Trust, the Principal is a member of the Church of England, and provision is made for distinctive Church teaching at suitable times for the children of those parents who desire it, the School is intended for children of all denominations, and parents may claim for their children exemption from the whole or any part of the religious instruction.

The fees for boys under 10 years of age are £3 per annum and for boys over 10, £6 per annum.

FOUNDATIONERS.—There are ten Exhibitions open to boys of the parish of St. Catherine for which examinations are held from time to time.

In no case does the fee include books and stationery. These will be supplied to the scholars at Kingston prices. Fees must be paid into the Parochial Treasury of St. Catherine on or before the first day of each term, and the Treasurer's receipt handed in, on the re opening of school, before the pupil can be admitted.

TERMS—The year is divided as follows:—The Lent Term from 20th January to 21st April, the Summer Term from 22nd April to 10th July, the Christmas Term from 1st September to 20th December.

BOARD AND LODGING.—For the convenience of those residing out of Spanish Town the Principal is prepared to receive Boarders at his residence, or arrangements can be made for board and lodging at moderate charges with responsible persons approved of by the Principal and under his supervision

The following is the Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1900-10.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
School Fees	...	£96 13 11	Management	...	£350 0 0
Endowment	...	306 1 5	Miscellaneous	...	20 2 0
		£402 15 4			£370 2 0

BOARD OF VISITORS (appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission)—Rev. Canon Hendrick (*Chairman*), Rev. W. Tucker, D. Campbell, C. F. Richards, J. V. Leach, Dr. W. D. Neish. *Secretary*, Rev. C. M. Buckley.

PRINCIPAL—Rev. C. M. Buckley, M.A., Licentiate in Theology (2nd Class Honours) late Theological Exhibitioner and Prizeman, Durham. Salary £250 per annum.

THE VERE FREE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act.

The Trustees of the Vere Free Schools are the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; two members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon, to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; and five other persons appointed by the Governor, three on the nomination of the Schools Commission and two on the nomination of the Board of Education. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Schools Commission from time to time. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, at the time of the coming into operation of the scheme, namely, the Schools at Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes, Salt River and Mitchell Town, or such Schools, more or fewer, as may hereafter in lieu of these or any of them be established from time to time under the by-laws; and (b) to the provision of Scholarships at the Jamaica College.

In 1908 as the elementary schools in Vere were receiving full advantage of the ordinary government grants, provision was made for the establishment of a Secondary School at the Alley. Headmaster—C. C. Lewis.

Trustees.

Rev. S. Negus, *Chairman*, Hon. H. T. Ronaldson and G. Muirhead, appointed by the Governor; J. G. Elliott and G. D. Murray, members of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; A. A. Lewis and A. A. Green, elected by Parochial Board.

Secretary—W. J. Gordon, Hay s P. O., salary £20 per annum.

Trust Schools.

The Alley—A. L. Neita

Hayes—R. C. Somerville

Portland—A. E. W. Shakespeare

Race Course—N. S. McDonald

Milk River—J. Tucker

Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams

The income of the Vere Trust is £549 13s. 10d. per annum.

THE MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

The Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; the Rector of the Parish Church, Mandeville, and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to the payment of school fees for free scholars and a bonus on marks obtained at the Government inspection to the Master of each of the Schools receiving assistance from the funds of the Trust, (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica College as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

The income of the Manchester Trust is approximately £270 9s. 4d. per annum.

Trustees.

Hon. J. P. Clark, Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.	} <i>Ex-officio.</i>
R. J. Miller, Vice-Chairman Parochial Board of Manchester.	
Rev. Robert Johnston and A. C. L. Martin, elected Members Parochial Board of Manchester.	
L. A. Isaacs	} Appointed by the Governor.
Right Rev. Bishop Joscelyne	
Rev James Watson, <i>Chairman</i>	
<i>Secretary</i> —G. A. Bonitto, Mandeville P.O., salary £20 per annum.	

Manchester Schools.

Boys Middle Grade School, Mandeville—Head master, Rev. M. F. Johns, salary £150 per annum, and house allowance £30 per annum, and capitation allowance of £2 per annum for every pupil in attendance above the number of 15.

Boys and Girls Elementary School, Mandeville—Schoolmaster, S. M. Gordon, paid by result.

Assistant—Miss Rosalind Fraser.

Infant School, Boys and Girls, Ridgemount—Schoolmistress, Miss B. Vass all

MANNING'S FREE SCHOOL, SAVANNA-LA-MAR.

THOMAS MANNING, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burnt Savannah and cattle to endow a free school in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the sister parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars, the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum, being a perpetual annuity secured to the Charity under the 28 Vic. chap. 23, in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the government.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this School and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme, which has since been amended, provides for the maintenance of both a Boys and a Girls School, furnishing a good middle class education to Cambridge Local Examination Standard. There are 41 boys and 37 girls.

By recent amendments of the by-laws, it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost; 7 boys and 7 girls shall be elected on the same conditions as the foundationers, but shall pay £4 per annum; while paying scholars are received who pay £8 per annum, with a reduction to £6 in the case where two or more members of a family are in the school at the same time. The head master and the first mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the trustees. Such boarders pay direct to the trustees the usual school fees. The terms at present in force are £25 per annum for children under 12 years, and £30 for those over that age, including laundry in each case. Weekly boarders are also taken at proportionately reduced rates.

The following are the Receipts and Expenditure for 1909-10—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
School Fees ...	£300 8 11	Management ...	£528 0 5
Endowment ...	471 3 3	Buildings (ordinary) ...	7 0 7½
Other Sources ...	36 17 10½	Miscellaneous ...	84 11 8½
		New buildings (extraordinary) ...	107 16 6
			£727 9 3
	£88 10 0½		

Since 1897 a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations has been established in connexion with the school, the Trustees making good any monetary deficiency that may arise. Nine boys and six girls passed these examinations in 1909.

The Custos of Westmoreland is *ex officio* Chairman of the Board of Trustees but in the event of there being no Custos, or of his expressing unwillingness to occupy the chair, the Chairmar is appointed by the Schools Commission.

Trustees.

The Custos of Westmoreland, (Hon. W. A. S. Vickers)		{	Ex-Officio	Ven. Archdeacon Davis W. Woolliscroft Zach. Jones Hugh Clarke	{	Appointed by the Governor
<i>Chairman</i>						
The Chairman of the Parochial Board		{	do			
R. M. Ewen						
A. L. Stoley		{	elected by the Parl. Board			
A. B. Preston						
<i>Secretary</i> —A. W. Levy, £12 per annum						

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A. W. Levy, B.A., (Cantab.), £200 per annum, and a house, rent free, with capitation allowance on boys paying full fees.

Second Master—W. G. Aldred, £100 per annum, rising to £120.

First Mistress—Mrs. E. B. Tomlinson, £75 per annum and a house, rent free; capitation allowance on girls paying full fees.

Second Mistress—Miss L. L. Brown, £72 per annum.

MONTIGO BAY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

THE school was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892, the Rev. Adam Thomson being first Chairman of the local board of management. Its object is to furnish boys with a secondary education; the curriculum provides for religious instruction, Latin, French or German or Spanish, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Book keeping, History, Geography, Natural Science, Drawing, Shorthand. According to the scheme, the school may, at the discretion of the Board of Education, comprise a separate department for girls, in which case Needlework is to be added to the curriculum.

The school year consists of three terms:—Jan. 5th to April 10th; April 21st to July 17th; Sept. 18th to Dec. 20th.

The fees for tuition (payable each term in advance) are £7 10/ per annum, or in the case of members of one family, £6 per annum each.

Boys, before admission, are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

In the December Examination of 1909 six boys (one with honours) passed the Senior, four the Junior and five the Preliminary Examinations of the Cambridge Local Board.

The Government have recently purchased for school the fine property Pleasant Hill, adjoining Spring Hill Hotel, and on an eminence overlooking the town and bay.

There are 34 acres of land, which will be devoted to agricultural purposes in connection with the school and for a playground.

Dormitories are now in construction at Pleasant Hill, where, under the immediate care of the headmaster and resident staff, boarders will be received.

Fees for boarding only, £22 per annum; for brothers, £21 each.

It is hoped that the school may enter its new premises in January, 1911.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

(Appointed by the Governor and under the Board of Education.)

Nominated by Board of Education.

Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James.

Rev. J. Massiah, B.A., *Chairman*
Rev. T. D. McNee, *Vice-Chairman*
Rev. H. L. Webster
Rev. T. W. Halliday
Hon. W. C. Kerr

A. H. Browne
A. D. Jacobs
Hon. D. A. Corinaldi
J. Shore

Secretary—G. H. Leader.

Teaching Staff.

G. H. Leader, B.Sc., F.C.S. (Official Register of Teachers, Jamaica, 1910, Secondary.)

M. V. Hearne, Cambridge Senior. (Official Register of Secondary Teachers, 1910) Latin, Greek.

F. Lockyer

I. E. R. Stevens, Camb. Senior Honours.

Sergt. Major Brown, Drill Instructor.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

THE object of this Charity will be best understood by a perusal of the following extract from the will of Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) made in September, 1821 :—

“ I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,609 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society ; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever.

“ But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it.”

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £96 ; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

The administration of the Trust was for a time carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 a Law (14) was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established ; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons.

In 1888 after considerable correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the school at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished. The Superintending Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos of St. Mary, were appointed by the Governor Trustees to prepare a scheme for utilising the fund to the best advantage in accordance with the intentions expressed in the will. Various proposals have been made, but none has been yet adopted. Meantime the fund is accumulating.

LUDFORD'S BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated the 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine :—

“ And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him

appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a School, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other Schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this island, for the time being, the establishment of such Schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said Schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are two elementary schools supported by the Trust with the help of the usual Government Grant, one at Old Harbour and the other at Old Harbour Bay

The amount at credit of the bequest on 31st March, 1909, was £1,962 18s. 5d.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

THIS is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 22, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

In 1898 the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme, ordered by the Governor in privy council to come into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Secondary School, and the other half to the education of four girls.

In consequence of the Board of Education in 1902, agreeing to a reduced fee of £4 per annum for each boy at the Montego Bay Secondary School, six boys are now being there educated under the provisions of the trust.

Six girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay.

The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST.

THE will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica School Commission to provide two scholarships at the Female Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in inscribed stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The trust is administered by the Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907.

NEW COLLEGE.

THE school is situated at Camperdown in St. Andrew (Constant Spring P.O.)

Provision has been made for giving a sound English and Commercial education and for preparing pupils for the London Matriculation, Cambridge Local Examinations, South Kensington Science and Art Examinations, Foundation Scholarships at the Jamaica College and Wolmer's and entrance to English Public Schools and Universities.

The curriculum embraces the subjects included in a good English and commercial education, namely, English Grammar, Composition, History, Geography, English Language and Literature, Book-keeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Penmanship, Commercial Correspondence, &c.

Languages—Greek, Latin, French and Italian.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Physical Science, &c.

Arrangements have been made for the education of a junior class of pupils in preparation for entrance into the upper forms of the school.

The school year is divided into three terms—**1st Term**, beginning in **January**; **Summer Term**, beginning in **May**; **Michaelmas Term**, beginning in **September**.

A Day Branch has been opened at **13 Victoria Avenue, Kingston**.

Fees—Day boys, **£12 per annum**. Boarders—**£50 per annum**.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A. Noël Crosswell.

Senior Assistant—Thomas Humphreys, Inter B.A., Lond.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIS School was founded in **January, 1884**, at **Manchester Pen**, near **Stewart Town**, in the parish of **Trelawny**, by the **Revd. William Menzie Webb**, **Baptist Minister** of that **Town**, to provide at a moderate cost, a higher education and training for **Jamaica girls** of all classes. Mr. Webb, in **1881-82**, brought the subject to the notice of **Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail** of **Bristol**, and other wealthy and influential friends in **England**, and the result was his being placed in a position to originate "**The Trelawny Girls School**."

In **August, 1895**, the name of the school was changed to "**Westwood High School for Girls**," on its removal to **Westwood** erected for the purpose, at a cost of over **£2,000**.

The selection of the **Lady Principal** and her salary are guaranteed by the **Ladies** of the **Committee** in **England**.

The present **Committee of Ladies** in **England** are:—

Mrs. Alice Trafford , Secretary and Treasurer.	
Mrs. W. Harvey	Miss Gertrude Smith
Miss L. M. Hart.	Miss Lucy Millard

The **Jamaica Committee of Management** are:—

Rev. G. E. & Mrs. Henderson	Mrs. J. H. Levy
Rev. J. P. & Mrs. Hall	Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Thomson
Rev. A. G. Eccleston	Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Lea.
Rev. J. Kissock Braham	

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal — Miss Townsend.
Assistants — Miss May Jeffrey-Smith
Miss Lilian Irving
Miss Hilda Wallace
Miss Vivia Chevannes
Student Teacher — Miss D. Stockhausen
Shorthand Mistress — Miss Ethel Tavares
Music Mistresses — Miss Muriel Thomson
Miss Hilda Davis
Matron — Miss Emma Noad.

Business Manager—**Rev. W. M. Webb**, (**Stewart Town P.O.**) to whom applications for admission should be addressed.

CURRICULUM.

Lower Forms—**English Language and Literature, History, Geography, Scripture, Arithmetic, French, Theory of Music, Botany, Drawing.**

Middle Forms—The above subjects, to which are added **Book-keeping, Physiology and some Mathematics.**

Upper Forms—The above subjects, and **Harmony**. More attention is paid to **Science and Mathematics. Class Singing, and Musical Drill and Domestic training** throughout the school.

Extras—**Latin, Shorthand, Typewriting, and Instrumental Music.**

Weekly classes are held for instruction in Needlework (Fancy and Plain) in all forms.

Pupils on entrance should be able to read correctly, write a fair hand, and work the first four rules in Arithmetic.

Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local, and College of Preceptors' examinations. Westwood is now a centre for these examinations.

There are two terms in the year, from about January 24th to June 18th and from August 1st to December 18th.

There are at present 86 pupils in the school. There is a school library of nearly 300 volumes; and a tennis court and recreation ground have been added to the school.

CALABAR INSTITUTION.

[Chetolah Park, Slipe Pen Road, Kingston.]

THE Institution, or Jamaica Baptist College, was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery, but was not opened until the month of October, 1843. It was commenced at Calabar, near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England, in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust deed, were the education of ministers of the gospel and day school teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and for Africa. The college is now situated at Chetolah Park, Kingston.

The normal department for training day school teachers was closed at the end of 1900, owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to colleges (for male students) under denominational management; 235 students were trained in this department.

The theological department for the training of ministers of the gospel and missionaries for Jamaica, the neighbouring Islands and Africa, is still continued. More than a hundred ministerial students have been trained. There are 8 students.

The tutorial staff now consists of the Rev. A. James, B.A., as President, Theological Tutor and Treasurer; assisted by the Rev. L. Tucker, M.A. The course of study extends to three, four, or five years, according to circumstances; and the Students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The institution is maintained in the following way: (1) The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and provides for the teaching staff. (2) The Baptist churches, aided by the donations and subscriptions of friends in Jamaica and England, provide for the board and residence of the theological students, as also for the general current expenses of the college.

The local management of the institution is vested in a committee representing contributing Churches in the island.

The Rev. T. G. Somers of Spanish Town is the Secretary of the Institution.

JAMAICA CHURCH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

THE Jamaica Church Theological College was established (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work.

The property of the college is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee, and the studies and discipline to an Executive Board. [For further information see the Statutes of Jamaica Church Theological College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.]

The College stands in its own grounds between the Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. The college is affiliated with Durham University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*The Right Rev. the Concljutor Bishop, *Vice-Chairman*.

Ven. Archdeacon Dwyer.	The Rev. Canon Harty.
" Archdeacon Davis, A.K.C.	" F. L. King.
" Archdeacon Sharpe.	" S. Negus.
Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.	" J. L. Ramson, M.A.
" Canon MacDermot.	" S. A. Swaby
" Canon Wortley.	" Canon Ripley
A. H. Jones	Mr. Justice McGill
L. G. Gruchly	Dr. W. D. Neish.

Secretary and Treasurer—I. R. Latreille.

Teaching Staff—The Warden, Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; besides Lecturers on special subjects.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

(Winchester Park, North Street.)

St. George's College was founded in 1850 and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career, by a solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £2 per quarter, payable in advance, as follows:—

First Quarter payable January 10th, second Quarter payable March 20th, third Quarter payable May 30th, and fourth Quarter payable October 10th.

Organizations at the College include—The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, The Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

The Alumni Association of St. George's College was organized December 22nd 1903. Its officers are—President: ——— Vice-President: Jasper F. Cargill, LL.B.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary—Ralph Isaacs, 24 Church St., Kingston.

Teaching Staff.

Headmaster—Rev. P. M. Collins, S.J.

Assistant Masters—Rev. John H. Mulligan, S.J.

Rev. Francis H. Kreis, S.J.

Rev. John A. Moore, S.J.

THE CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

This School was opened on August 30th, 1908, at the junction of Church and Sutton Streets. It is intended for boys who have completed their fourteenth year and are desirous of continuing their studies. All advanced elementary branches are taught. Book-keeping, Stenography, Drawing, Vocal Music, and Elocution and the Principles of Debate may be taken as extra subjects.

The pupils at present number 76.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

THE Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis established a Boarding School in Kingston in 1858. There are upwards of 30 boarders, and 40 day scholars.

Desiring to give the pupils, who may be committed to their care, an education equal to that enjoyed by the young ladies of Europe, they have adopted the course of instruction pursued in the most celebrated convents of England and France.

The ordinary course of education consists of the English and French languages, Catechism, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Type-Writing, Shorthand, Chronology, plain and ornamental Writing, plain and fancy Needle Work. Wax Flowers and Fruits, Gold and Silk Embroidery, are taught without extra charge.

There is a country residence, belonging to the Convent, two miles from town, to which, twice a year, the boarders go, with the Sisters, to spend the vacations.

The terms, payable quarterly in advance, are for boarders:—

For board, lodging and education, £10 0s. 0d. per quarter. Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting form extra charges.

For day boarders the terms are £1 10s., payable as above.

The sisters of this Convent have charge of the elementary schools in the Convent, a training college for women teachers and first class elementary schools at Hope Road, North St., Orange St.

The Mother Superioress of the Convent is Sr. M. Paula Charlet.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

HIGH SCHOOL, ORPHANAGE, HOUSE OF MERCY, INDUSTRIAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. If desired, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations. This school has attained a high standard of excellence, and gained first-class diplomas for art needlework and kindergarten at local exhibitions. In connection with it there is a select preparatory school for little boys. The boarding school, in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory and beautiful surroundings, offers every advantage and home comfort.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood. This branch of the institution receives no manner of government or public support, but is maintained by the Sisters of Mercy.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial school are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued. The inmates at present number 33. To support them there is a laundry in connection with the House of Mercy.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education, at the same time receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc.

When old enough the boys are apprenticed to trades, so that on leaving the institution they are actually supporting themselves; having been transformed from waifs preying on society into wealth-producing members of the community. Thus is solved the problem intended to be worked out by industrial schools.

The elementary schools have 600 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones, in which the latest methods and appliances are in use. These schools also rank high in the first class.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, and an elementary school in Spanish Town.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(Stony Hill.)

THE Belmont Orphanage was established in November, 1892, as a home and Industrial School for orphan and destitute children, and is registered to accommodate twenty girls.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal, home where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good-sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, scrubbing, washing and needlework. The children are also taught baking, and the Orphanage supplies a few families with bread and buns. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and prepare starch, arrowroot, coco-nut oil, and cassava flour chiefly for home use. Those who are old enough attend the day school for three hours a day, doing supplementary bookwork at home. They also attend the Sunday school and church services at St. Jude's. There is a board of visitors for the Orphanage consisting of the Archbishop of the West Indies and the Co-adjutor Bishop of Jamaica, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. Turton, Mrs. Strachan, and Miss Nuttall. The actual work of the Institution is carried on under the general direction of Mrs. Nuttall as Superintendent, Miss Nuttall, Secretary and Resident Principal, and the Archbishop of the West Indies, Treasurer and Manager for the purposes specified by the Industrial Schools Law. Contributions for, or communications respecting, the Orphanage may be sent to Miss Nuttall, Belmont Orphanage, Stony Hill P.O.

HAPPY GROVE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.)

In September, 1904, Happy Grove School in Portland, was certified by the Governor under Laws 34 of 1881 and 13 of 1891 to be an Industrial School for 12 East Indian female children.

There are also five elementary schools conducted by the Society, of which two are for East Indian children.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

(93 HANOVER STREET, KINGSTON.)

THIS institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are the providing a centre for the work of Deaconesses in religious, educational and social efforts, the training of Jamaica women as parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools connected with the institution. The home is in the charge of Sisters from London. There is a Bureau at the Deaconess Home in connection with the Nurses Union whence nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Directress either personally or by telephone, telegram or letter.

In connection with the same Union there are two district nurses working among the poor.

There is a Nursing Hostel at 116 East Street, where private patients are received. They have there the advantage of skilled nursing, and can be attended by their own medical men.

There are twelve schools under the superintendence of the Deaconess Home, namely, a Boarding and Day School for girls, the preparatory department of which boys under 9 years of age are admitted, at the Deaconess Home, Kingston; Middle Class Schools for girls at Port Maria, Port Antonio, Richmond and Linstead; and a High School for girls at each of the following places:—Spanish Town; Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, St. Ann, Falmouth and Chris-

tiana. Arrangements can be made for boarding pupils attending the above schools on application to the Head Deaconess, Deaconess Home, Kingston, or to the local rector.

The following is the Council of Management of the Deaconess Home :—

His Grace The Archbishop of the West Indies, *Chairman*.

The Right Reverend the Co-adjutor Bishop.

Rev. Canon Wortley.

Mrs. Barclay

Mrs. S. C. Burke.

Mrs. A. Douet.

Mrs. Phillippo.

Mrs. Nuttall.

Mrs. Ripley.

Sister Madeline (Head Deaconess), Sisters Isabel, Emily Adelaide, Beatrice and Monica.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., *Chaplain*.

I. R. Latreille, *Treasurer*.

Miss F. C. Burke, *Hon. Secretary*.

A book stall for the sale of devotional literature, etc., was opened in October, 1906, and is being carried on with increasing success.

The Earthquake of January 14th rendered uninhabitable the premises at 93 Hanover Street, but they have now been restored and are again occupied by the Deaconesses. The house at 23½ Charles Street, their temporary residence, is now the home of boarders who are pupils of the Deaconess Home School.

Applications concerning any part of the work of the Deaconess Home or the institutions connected with it, may be made to the Head Deaconess, 93 Hanover Street, Kingston.

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy governorship of Sir Charles Lyttelton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, in which it was provided that the government of the Church should be vested in a synod to consist of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as might declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod were to be themselves communicants. Provision was also made for the annual appointment of a Diocesan Council to consist of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board." The Diocesan Financial Board was "to administer such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve," and was to consist of the bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) was to hold the property and funds of the Church and to exercise all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and was to consist of four communicant lay-members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church was placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church

to be served was given the power of nomination and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property, the allocation of pews and sittings, and the preservation of order in the churches.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 16th July, 1880, a Special Synod was held for the election of another bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and the following decisions were unanimously arrived at:—

- (1) "That the appointment of a Bishop to assist the Bishop of the Diocese is necessary."
- (2) "That such Bishop shall be appointed with right of succession at the next vacancy in the Bishopric without any further election, and be styled Co-adjutor Bishop."
- (3) "That the Synod delegates the selection and appointment of such Co-adjutor Bishop to the Bishop of the Diocese, with such other persons as he may consult, as provided in Canon XXII Article 4."

The selection of his co-adjutor being now entrusted to the Archbishop, His Grace left Jamaica on 1st May, first to preside at the meeting of the

Provincial Synod in Barbados to which body the matter had to be reported, and then to go to England to personally choose his assistant.

With the unanimous approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury the Bishops of London, St Alban's and Islington, and of Bishop Montgomery, whose advice he had taken, the Archbishop of the West Indies on 27th July, 1905, formally offered the appointment of Co-adjutor Bishop of Jamaica with right of succession, to the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, who by letter dated 28th July, 1905, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishops of Winchester, Islington, and Honduras, and nine other Bishops. Bishop Joscelyne arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 43,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the church.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1910 it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £28,738 0s. 10d.

Under the head of Expenditure we find from the report of the Diocesan Financial Board that for Episcopal Supervision the amount was £1,223 3s. 6d.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £1,598 4s. 3d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributes £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £54 0s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £79 12s. 5d. for Removal Expenses of Clergy and £100 for Episcopal Travelling Allowance. The staff connected with the office, including Diocesan Secretary, Secretaries to the Bishop, Synod, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant, two Clerks, and the Auditor, cost £684 10s. The contribution from this fund to the "Jamaica Churchman" is £15. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise Law account, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor churches amounted to £647 4s. 1d.

Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the bishop of the diocese.

The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists, and may roughly be stated at £12,500.

The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1910, consisted of £63,100 in debentures, Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £4,560, and Colonial Bishops' Fund £2,500. Total £70,160.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FROM FIRST YEAR AFTER DISESTABLISHMENT TO 1911.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.		
		State-paid.			Non-State-paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.	
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.					
1st Synod	Jan. 1870	14	36	16	...	66	£2,115 17 0		219
11th "	Dec. 1880	5	18	6	46	75	6,605 13 0		234
21st "	Feb. 1890	3	13	3	68	87	8,200 7 0		370
27th "	Feb. 1896	...	9	2	90	101	15,504 8 3		209
28th "	Feb. 1897	...	8	2	90	100	14,225 4 11		299
29th "	Feb. 1898	...	10	2	88	100	11,483 5 6		299
30th "	Feb. 1899	...	6	2	94	102	14,861 6 6		299
31st "	Feb. 1900	...	6	2	94	102	12,719 15 6		262
32nd "	Feb. 1901	...	6	2	87	95	11,955 7 11		261
33rd "	Jan. 1902	...	6	2	85	93	11,815 11 5		252
34th "	Feb. 1903	...	6	2	88	96	11,728 9 10		230
35th "	Feb. 1904	...	6	2	87	95	11,528 9 10		214
36th "	Feb. 1905	...	5	2	83	90	12,165 12 1		207
37th "	Feb. 1906	...	4	2	86	92	13,416 2 2		204
38th "	Feb. 1907	...	4	2	88	94	11,850 4 7		195
39th "	Feb. 1908	...	4	2	84	90	11,850 4 7		196
40th "	Feb. 1909	...	4	2	85	91	12,245 12 2		195
41st "	Jan. 1910	...	4	2	82	88	12,953 10 9		194
42nd "	Feb. 1911	...	4	2	86	92	12,953 10 9		194

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Archbishop of the West Indies.

Secretary—Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY.

A. H. Jones

Hon. J. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. H. T. Ronaldson

Lt. Col. L. G. Gruchy.

Secretary—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

*Ex Officio Members.*The Most Rev. the Archbishop, *President.*

The Right Rev. the Co-adjutor Bishop.

The Ven. Archdeacons Downer, Davis and Sharpe.

Nominated by the Bishop.

Rev. Canon MacDermot
 Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.
 Rev. Canon Harty
 Rev. R. J. Ripley
 Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.
 Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.
 Hon. J. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.
 A. N. Dixon
 F. Cundall, F.S.A.
 J. W. Mennell
 C. P. Howell
 E. H. E. MacLavery, I.S.O.

Elected by the Synod.

Rev. Canon Wortley
 Rev. F. L. King
 Rev. J. H. H. Graham
 Rev. C. H. Coles, M.A.
 Rev. Canon Hendrick
 Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A.
 A. H. Jones
 Dr. W. D. Neish
 Lt. Col. L. G. Gruchy
 J. M. Nethersole
 Hon. Dugald Campbell, M.L.C.
 G. P. Myers

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., *Chairman*.A. H. Jones, *Vice-Chairman*.*Permanent Members.*The Archbishop.
The Co-adjutor Bishop.
The Archdeacons.The Commissaries.
The Members of the Incorporated
Lay Body.*Members not Permanent.*

1. Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.
2. G. P. Myers
3. F. Cundall, F.S.A.
4. J. M. Nethersole
5. Rev. Canon Wortley
6. A. C. Westmoreland

7. Hon. Dugald Campbell.
8. J. W. Mennell
9. Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.
10. Dr. W. D. Neish.
11. E. H. E. MacLavery
12. A. N. Dixon

Accountant—I. R. Latreille
Auditor—C. O. Magnan
Treasurer—The Colonial Bank

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster
Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—Rev. Canon
 Simms.

Business Referees.

E. W. Lucie-Smith
 R. S. Gamble
 A. Munro

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND.

Rev. E. H. Pearce, M.A. The Vicarage, Kg. Edward St., London, E.C.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D.D., Madison Ave., New York.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon G. W. Downer.
 Rev. Canon MacDermot.

Ven. Archdeacon Davis, A.K.C.
 Rev. Canon Worley

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Rev. Canon MacDermot and Rev. J. J. Whitehouse, M.A.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Rev. Canon Hart.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Kingston—			
Parish Church	R. J. Ripley	St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
St. George's	G. H. Thompson		
Allman Town	J. L. Ramson, M.A.		
All Saints	T. Hart	The Grove	G. W. Downer
St. Barnabas	P. B. Richardson	Woodford	
St. Michael's		Maryland	S. T. A. Jones
St. Paul's	S. O. Ormsby	Jack's Hill	
St. Patrick's		Craigton	
St. Alban's	G. H. Thompson	Clifton	C. H. Coles, M.A.
St. Mark's		Mavis Bank	
Port Royal	P. B. Richardson	Mount James	Vacant
		Brandon Hill	
		St. Christopher's	Vacant
St. Andrew—		Stony Hill	
Halfway-Tree	E. J. Wortley	St. Luke's	C. R. G. Thomas
Swallowfield	H. M. F. MacDermot	August Town	Wm. Simms, M.A.
Hunts Bay	W. H. B. Carter	Toms River	Vacant
Pinfold		Bowden Hill	S. T. A. Jones

CLERGY AND CHURCHES OF THE DIOCESE, *continued.*

Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.	Name of Church.	Name of Clergyman.
Westmoreland—		Manchester—	
Sav.-la-Mar	C. H. Davis, A.K.C.	contd.—	
Meylersfield		Keynsham	
George's Plain	R. L. Reid	Balacava	A. A. Hedmann
Grange Hill		Auchtembeddie	
Bluefields	E. L. Jones	Crown Lands	J. N. Swaby
Kings		Craig Head	
St. Matthias	C. V. Fraser	Alston	J. Cass
St. Paul's		Spaldings	
Negril		Alligator Pond	C. T. Rickard
Sheffield			
Mt. Airey	H. Clarke	Clarendon—	
Petersfield		Chapelton	
Grange	W. A. Robinson	Red Hills	C. P. Muirhead
Darliston		Wildmans Gift	
New Road	C. E. Tomlinson	Comfort	
Kew Park		Arthur's Seat	
Hopewell		Good Hope	A. N. Thomson
Beeston Spring		Frankfield	
Ashton		Trinity	
Berkshire		Crofts Hill	
St Elizabeth—		St. Gabriel's,	J. D. Hunt
Black River	C. Melville	May Pen	
Pondside		Mocho	J. N. Somerville
Crawford	H. A. Cover	Toll Gate	
Lacovia		Milk River	
Whitehall	A. H. Smythe	Kemp's Hill	S. Negus
Slipe		Portland	
Orange Grove	C. T. Rickard	Hayes	
Gilnock		Vere, St. Peter's	
St. Alban's	W. T. Graham, B.A.	Salt River	S. Negus
Mount Hermon		Mitchell Town	
Nain		Ænon Town	J. Cass (tem.)
St. Mary		St. Catherine—	
Mayfield		The Cathedral	
Bull Savanna	S. M. Binger	Highgate	S. P. Hendrick, L.T.R., M.A.
Plains		Mt. Moreland	
Barbary Hall	H. A. Cover (pro tem)	Crescent	
Mountainside		Trinity, Sp. Town	C. M. Buckley, M.A.
Newell		Linstead	
Siloah		Ewarton	E. P. Williams
Mt. Trinity		Morris Hall	
Niagara		Harewood	J. R. M. Cass
Manchester—		St. Faith's	
Mandeville	Bishop Joscelyne	Somerset Hall	
Old England		St. John's O. P.	Vacant
Mile Gully	E. B. Pike	Church	
Comfort Hall		Lluidas Vale	W. M. Parchment
Christiana	A. Brown	Point Hill	
Porus		Old Harbour	
Richmond Park	J. N. Somerville	St. Dorothy	C. R. S. Pike
St. Toolies		St. Philip's	
Harmons	M. F. Johns	St. Gabriel's	
Chantilly		Watermount	Vacant
Cumberland	F. L. King	Top Hill	Vacant
Snowdon			
Providence	W. E. Evelyn		
Pratville			
Smithfield			

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 3,000 to 3,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake; but was restored in 1910 at a cost of over £2,000.

There is a Young Man's Guild in connection with the church. It meets from October to July on every alternate Tuesday evening at 7.30. It is affiliated with the Guild in Scotland. Any young man coming to Jamaica from Scotland should bring his letters of connection with him. There is a gymnasium and reading room in connection with the guild. There is also a Woman's Guild which meets during the same months on the first Monday at 5 o'clock of each month. It, too, is affiliated with the Woman's Guild of Scotland.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. J. Maxwell is Moderator. Rev. R. C. Dickson, Clerk.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000. £1,100 in Railway Debentures, at 4 per cent., £600 in the "Victoria Building Society" at 5 per cent.; £200 at 4 per cent., and £300 in the Permanent Building Society.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.	Address.
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham	Kingston.
Bible Missionary and Deaconess	Miss Mayo	"
Medina	Rev. W. C. Morrison	Maidstone.
Hyde Park		
Mayfield		
Thornton	Rev. R. C. Dickson	Maggotty.
Retirement		
Accompong		
Glen Stuart	Rev. J. Maxwell	Black River.
Giddy Hall		
Cambridge		
Kilmarnock	Rev. J. Maxwell	
Happy Grove		

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 18,000 souls, of whom 12,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the cathedral of Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Ann's, at the western end of North Street, forms a large parish.

Throughout Jamaica there are 66 churches, chapels or stations served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 34 Catholic schools in the island.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral.

Sundays—6 00, 7.00, 8.00, 9 00 a.m. and 3.30 and 7 p.m.

Week Days—5 45, and 6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays—7 p.m.

St. Ann's.

Sundays—7.00 and 8 00 a.m. 3.30 and 7 p.m.

Week Days—6.30 a.m.

Wednesdays and Fridays—7 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

Winchester Park, North Street, Kingston.

The Rt. Rev. John J. Collins, S.J., D.D., Bishop, V.A., Jamaica	
Rev. John Harpes, S.J.	Rev. John H. Mulligan, S.J
Rev. W. F. Gregory, S.J.	Rev. J. F. Leary, S.J.
Rev. F. H. Kreis, S.J.	Rev. M. E. Prendergast, S.J.
Rev. John J. Rodock, S.J.	Rev. T. deS. Howle, S.J.
Rev. P. M. Collins, S.J.	Rev. Michael J. O'Shea, S.J.
Rev. John A. Moore, S.J.	Rev. P. T. X. Mulry, S.J.
Rev. Francis J. Lenahan, S.J.	

Rev. Francis X. Pilloid, S.J., Spanish Town.

Rev. P. Kayser, S.J., Brown's Town.

Rev. Aloysius J. Gurney, S.J., Port Antonio.

Rev. J. F. McDermott, S. J., Montego Bay.

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE published report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1909 shews that there are 208 churches connected with it, 196 in Jamaica and 12 in the Cayman Islands and Central America. In these churches there are 38,034 members and 3,525 inquirers, of which 934 members are in the churches abroad. The Chapel accommodation provided is sufficient for about 80,778 persons. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as at East Queen Street, Kingston, Spanish Town, Porus, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Jericho, and many others. In 1909 the churches contributed £2,301 for building purposes. The congregations support their own pastors without extraneous aid.

The figures given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union.

The Officers of the Union for 1911, are:—

Chairman—Rev. John Yair.

Vice Chairman—Rev. H. L. Webster.

Secretary—Rev. P. Williams, Bethel Town.

There are several important Denominational Institutions connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers. (Detailed information concerning this Institution may be found at page 350 of the Handbook.)

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. Ellis Fray, Duncan. This society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

The income for 1909 was £1,504, and there are at present 6 Foreign and 5 Home Missionaries, connected with the society. The Foreign missionaries are labouring in Costa Rica, the Cayman Islands and Bocas-del Toro.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley P.O. This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday school efforts. There are about 2,204 Teachers and 22,519 Scholars in the Sunday schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Bell, E. A.	Hanover St. Kingston	Lindsay, C. A.	Yallahs
Bennett, C. M.	Guy's Hill	Marston, T. E.	Newmarket
Bennett, R. E.	Grange Hill	Marson, S. I.	Santa Cruz
Bennett, W. C.	Linstead	Mowl, E.	Cedar Valley
Brown, Charles S.	Gayle	Mornan, W. J.	Anchovy
Brown, T. N.	Annotto Bay	Miller, A.	Balaclava
Brown, W. D.	Rio Bueno	Petgrave, A. V.	Port Antonio
Beverly, L. M.	Point Hill	Price, Ernest	Calabar College, Kingston
Burgess, M. B.	Adelphi	Pratt, W., M.A.	Kingston
Coore, F. W.	Clonmel	Reid, J. E.	St. Margr's Bay
Chambers, R. G.	Point	Roberts, D. M.	Montego Bay
Christie, W. M.	Flint River	Rowe, R. H.	Linstead
Dillon, J. T.	St. Ann's Bay	Sawyers, T. B.	Claremont
Donaldson, E. V.	Rock River	Sibley, W. P.	Hector's River
Douglas, E. G.	Ulster Spring	Somers, T. G.	Spanish Town
Eccleston, A. G.	Falmouth	Thompson, W. J.	Buff Bay
Edmonds, F.	Ocho Rios	Thrift, J.	Brown's Town
Fray, E.	Duncans	Touzalin, E. J.	Sav.-la-Mar
Head, W.	Cave Valley	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
Henderson, G. E., M.A.	Brown's Town	Turner, George	Croft's Hill
Henderson, W. D.	Oracabessa	Vaughan, W. D.	Milk River
Hobson, R. H.	Kingston	Washington, S. J.	Porus
James, E. B.	Port Maria	Watson, A. P.	Seaforth
Jones, J. A.	Point	Webb, W. M.	Stewart Town
Kingdon, John	Falmouth	Webster, H. L.	Montego Bay
Kirkham, A. G.	Petersfield	Williams, Philip	Bethel Town
Linton, J. S.	Four Paths	Yair, John	Lucea

THE National Baptist Convention in connection with the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.; President, Rev. G. E. Stewart; Vice-President, Rev. G. T. Hollar; General Secretary, Rev. R. M. Whittle. The Convention has at present 24 places of worship.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now sixty-seven, form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are nineteen out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year East Indian converts who had been trained as catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived and the mission was commenced. There are now seven catechists at work six of whom have been trained in Jamaica.

Some schools have been established for the education of East Indian children. This mission is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., meantime.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical, edited by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., St. Pauls Manse, Duke St., Kingston.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. W. Y. Turner, M.D., Rev. R. Johnston, M.A., B.D., Rev. G. McNeill, *Convener*; Adam Roxburgh, A. W. Ross and Rev. J. McDonald.

General Board :—Rev. H. H. Hamilton, *Chairman*; Adam Roxburgh, Esq. *Ex-Officio*; South-Eastern Presbytery, Revs. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., and A. A. Barclay, North Eastern Presbytery, Revs. James Macnee and C. A. Wilson, Western Presbytery, Revs. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., and B. C. Lumsden, Northern Presbytery, Revs. W. Marwick and A. W. Ross, Southern Presbytery, Revs. R. Johnston, B.D., and W. W. Hardie, M.A., Grand Cayman Presbytery, Revs. Thos. Redpath and R. C. Young, M.A.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

CONSTITUTION.—Each congregation is under the government of a "Session of Elders," chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a moderator elected annually. There are six presbyteries, North-Eastern, South-Eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

STATISTICS: PERSONAL AND FINANCIAL.—On the roll of the Synod there are 67 congregations, 19 out-stations, and 34 ordained ministers, of whom 17 have been sent by the Mother Church, and 17 are natives of the island. There are 38 catechists, 7 East Indian catechists and 393 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicants at 31st December, 1909, numbered 12,636; the candidates, 1,368; Sunday Schools, 107; Sabbath classes, 936; adults in these classes, 2,784; children, 8,354; Teachers, 948; Day schools, 70; Scholars, on Roll, 7,998; Average Attendance, 5,030; money given for all purposes, £8,178 0s. 6d. For Ministers Stipends £3,595 9s. 1d.

There is Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons.

The Moderator for the year 1910 is the Rev. I. N. D. Gordon.

The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucea P.O.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

Church.	Minister.	Post Office.
THE NORTHERN		
Falmouth	PRESBYTERY. W. Marwick,	Falmouth
Bellevue	"	"
Reid's Friendship	Vacant	"
Hampden	A. W. Ross	Hampden
Somerton	"	"
Mount Zion	Vacant	Little River
Montego Bay	S. McDowell	Montego Bay
Mount Horeb	Vacant	Montpelier
Mount Hermon	T. B. Prentice	Lamb's River
THE WESTERN		
Sav.-la-Mar	PRESBYTERY. E. Ross, M.A.	Sav.-la-Mar
Friendship	I. H. Dell	"
Stirling	W. M. Lumsden	Grange Hill
Green Island	"	"
Riverside	John McDonald	Riverside
Cacoon	"	"
Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Lucea
Jericho	"	"
Brownsville	T. Redpath	Cascade
Carlile Memorial	"	"
Negril	G. S. Grey	Negril
Little London	"	"
Askenish and Maryland	B. C. Lumsden	Lucea
THE SOUTHERN		
New Broughton	PRESBYTERY. Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Cross Keys
Grove Town	"	"
Alligator Pond	W. J. Shaw	Alligator Pond
Marley Hill	"	"
Ebenezer	Q. R. Noble	Spur Tree
Mount Olivet	George McNeill	Walderton
Baillieston	"	"
Bryce	W. Y. Turner, M.D.	Coleyville
Victoria Town	J. W. Grant	Milk River
Longwood	"	"
Pusey Hill	"	"
Lowe River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.	Coleyville
Pike	"	"
THE NORTH-EASTERN		
Port Maria	PRESBYTERY. H. H. Hamilton	Hampstead
Hampstead	"	"
Carron Hall	Vacant	Pear Tree Grove
Salem	C. A. Wilson	Albany
Eliot	"	"
Camberwell	"	"
Goshen	Vacant	Gayle
Lauriston	J. Macnee	St. Ann's Bay
Seaford	J. G. Peterkin	Pear Tree Grove
Jameson	"	"
Rose Hill	T. H. Grant	Troja
Brainerd	"	"
Cedar Valley	I. N. D. Gordon	Redwood
THE SOUTH-EASTERN		
St. Andrew's Church	PRESBYTERY. J. E. Martin	Kingston
St. John's	S. R. Brathwaite	"
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	"
Mt. Carmel	A. A. Barclay	Chapelton
Light-of-the-Valley	"	"
Ewing's Caymanas	Vacant	Spanish Town
Castleton, Chesterfield and Brandon Hill	J. D. Robertson	Castleton
THE GRAND CAYMAN		
George Town, Gd. Cayman	PRESBYTERY. R. C. Young, M.A.	Gd. Cayman
West Bay	Vacant	"
Prospect	"	"
Bodden Town	B. Puchie	"
East End, Gunn Bay	"	"

CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed.

In connection with this Union there are 29 churches, and a number of out-stations and cottage meeting-houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 ordained ministers, 3,459 church members (communicants), and 275 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 43 schools, 234 teachers, and over 2,334 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 24 public day schools, in which there are 2,663 children, with an average attendance of 1,814.

The following table gives particulars as to the names of the Congregational ministers and the stations in which they labour.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND PREACHING STATIONS.

Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.	Church or Station.	Chapel Accommodation.	Minister's Name.
Kingston*	650	Rev. Wm. Priestnall	Content	110	Rev. C. H. Baker
Rosedale†	250		Pleasant Valley	100	
Shortwood	300	Vacant	Chapelton	550	Rev. George Lacey
Porus	900		Beulah	60	
Bread-Nut		Rev. W. B. Esson	Mahoe Hill	100	Rev. D. C. Scott
Bottom	310		Mount Liberty	100	
Redberry	140		Taremount	300	
Trinity	140		Tabernacle	150	
Mount Airey	140		Mount Tabor	120	
Richmond		Rev. T. L. Atkinson	Collington	60	Rev. A. W. Cunningham
Park	140		Alexandria	60	
Davyton	650		Mount Zion	450	
Blue Mountain	135		Rutlands	150	
Bellefield	163		Long Look	100	
Maudeville	800	Rev. James Watson	Wilbury	300	Rev. George Lacey (acting)
New Green	140		Lucky Valley	60	
Broad Leaf	150		Mount Effort	60	
Royal Flat	120		Top Hill	60	
Richmond	160		First Hill	450	Rev. W. Scriveuer Lea
Heart's-Ease	100	Rev. C. H. Baker	Dry Harbour	300	
Four Paths	500		Runaway Bay	200	
Brixton Hill	490				
Rock	160				
Woodside	30				
		Total			10,258

* Destroyed by the earthquake. Restored and enlarged, and re-opened 16th February, 1909.

† Destroyed by the earthquake. New Church erected: Opened 1st December, 1909.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THE Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies results from labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The churches in the West Indies are grouped into five districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes the missions in Panama and Costa Rica, numbers about 21,500 full and accredited members, 13,000 Sunday school scholars, 38 ministers and preachers on trial, 435 Lay Preachers and 1,815 Class Leaders. The Rev. W. J. Williams is the chairman and general superintendent of the District. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

STATISTICS, 1909, FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels	.	142	Attendants on public worship	.	61,000
Preaching Places	.	31	Sabbath Schools	.	149
Ministers	.	38	Sabbath Scholars	.	13,130
Lay Preachers	.	435	Day Schools	.	84
Members	.	21,434	Pupils	.	10,705
Members on trial	.	1,315	Value of Connexional property	.	£200,000

The postal addresses of the Wesleyan Ministers in the Jamaica District, are :—

Rev. A. H. Aguilar, Sav.-la-mar.	Rev. G. Lockett, Belvedere, St. Andrew.
Rev. W. Baillie, on furlough	Rev. John A. McIntosh, Ramble.
Rev. N. A. Baquie, Mavis Bank.	Rev. E. Mair, Manchioneal.
Rev. M. Barker, Cave Valley	Rev. H. T. Page, Black River.
Rev. J. Kissock Braham, B.D., Brown's Town.	Rev. D. D. Parnter, B.A., Port Antonio.
Rev. S. T. Brown, Dry Harbour.	Rev. R. M. Parnter, Claremont.
Rev. H. G. Clerk, Guy's Hill.	Rev. E. A. Pitt, Port Limon.
Rev. E. G. Cooke, Colon.	Rev. H. C. Quinlan, Yallahs.
Rev. A. Cresser, Lucea.	Rev. C. Reynolds, Retreat.
Rev. J. Duff, Williamsfield.	Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Glengoffe.
Rev. W. H. Evers, Turks Island.	Rev. W. H. Sloley, Spanish Town.
Rev. A. W. Geddes, Kingston.	Rev. A. M. Smith, Southfield.
Rev. J. Grant, Morant Bay.	Rev. J. C. A. Smith, Claremont
Rev. C. G. Hardwick, Port Morant.	Rev. M. C. Surgeon, Monague.
Rev. T. W. Halliday, Montego Bay.	Rev. C. C. Wallace, Sav.-la-Mar.
Rev. J. T. Hudson, Kingston.	Rev. T. Whitfield, Kingston.
Rev. W. J. Jacobs, Falmouth.	Rev. W. J. Williams, Kingston, Chairman of the District.
Rev. E. A. Jones, St. Ann's Bay.	Rev. J. W. Wright, Kingston.
Rev. M. B. King, Panama.	
Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, Duncans	

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama, whose mission is to the Spanish-speaking population as well as the English-speaking people on the Isthmus. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries are living in Colon and Costa Rica.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCHES.

[As in 1910. No alteration has been notified.]

THE United Methodist Free Churches was formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing denominations—the Wesleyan Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849—both of which were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Methodist New Connexion, another branch of the Wesleyan Church, was constituted and held its first conference in Leeds, England, on August 9th, 1797. It represented the right of Free Churchmen to administer the Christian ordinances and the association of laymen with the ministry in the government of the church.

The Bible Christian Methodist Church was an off-shoot but not a secession from the Wesleyan community. Its first conference was held in August 1818.

The Union of these three communities into one Church was accomplished at Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London, on September 17th, 1907. The United Church members 500,000 adherents, and two hundred thousand enrolled members.

The Jamaica Mission consists of ten groups of churches comprising 52 individual churches and mission stations. At most stations a day school is maintained. Each church conducts its internal affairs for itself, subject to the provisions of.

the foundation deed of the church. The Annual District meeting in Jamaica and the Conference in England.

The Annual District Meeting is held in Kingston the third week of January in each year. All the Churches have the privilege of sending representatives to this meeting.

Rev. Charles Smith, Stony Hill P.O., is the Chairman of the District.

Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons P.O., is the District Secretary.

The following is the list of Ministers and Stations :—

Circuits and Parishes.	Stations.	Ministers.	Post Office.
Kingston	East Street Christ's Church Newtown	Rev. Francis Bavin Rev. William Griffith	Kingston
Stony Hill, (St. Andrew)	Stony Hill Cavaliers Allman Hill Rock Hall	Rev. C. Smith	Stony Hill
Gordon Town, (St. Andrew)	Gordon Town Constitution Hill Content	Rev. C. Smith	Stony Hill
Mizpah, (St. Andrew)	Mizpah Bethuel Belmont	Rev. G. A. Miller	Lawrence Tavern
Brown's Hall, (St. Catherine)	Mount Prospect Brown's Hall Doddington Old Works Mount Pleasant Kentish Mountain River Blue Hole Mt. Olive	Rev. G. L. Young	Bartons
Mount Regale, (St. Mary)	Mount Regale Lewisburg Rock River Marlborough Job's Hill Richmond	Rev. R. H. McLaughlin	Richmond
Enfield, (St. Mary)	Enfield Pontefract Devon Craig Mill Albany	Rev. C. Smith —	Stony Hill Enfield
Claremont, (St. Ann)	Claremont Bartonville Brittonville Beecher Town Golden Grove Ewarton	In charge of Rev. F. Bavin	Claremont
Frankfield, (Clarendon)	Frankfield Crooked River Unity Desire Santa Hill	Rev. J. K. Philips J. W. Elleston, (Catechist)	Frankfield
U.S. Colombia— Bocas-del-Toro	Bocas-del-Toro Old Bank Boca del Drago Nancy's Cay Chiriqui Grande Cricamola Wari Biari	Vacant A. S. Brown (Catechist)	Bocas del Toro, Rep. of Colombia
Chiriqui Lagoon		—	

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The Christian Church" or "The Church of the Disciples of Christ" represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was commenced in America in the year 1809, having for its object the union of all Christians on the ground of New Testament teaching alone. At the present time it numbers in the United States about 12,200 congregations, 8,000 ministers and 1,500,000 members. There are about 326 missionaries in the foreign field, and the church sustains 40 universities, colleges and schools.

There are now in Jamaica, twenty-three churches, grouped in ten districts, and constituting "The Jamaica Association of Christian Churches."

President—Rev. C. E. Randall, Stony Hill.

Vice President—Rev. G. D. Purdy, Lawrence Tavern.

Secretary—J. E. Randall, Kingston.

Churches.	Ministers.	Postal Address.
Kingston .	Rev. J. E. Randall .	70 Duke St.
Torrington .	" A. Hay Owens .	Halfway Tree
King's Gate .	Mr. E. A. Edwards .	Hope "
Carmel .	" " .	" "
New Bethel .	Rev. H. Cotterell .	Bull Bay
Mount Zion .	" " .	" "
Mount Olivet .	" " .	" "
Bushy Park .	" " .	" "
Bloxburgh .	" " .	" "
Providence .	" J. Gordon Hay .	Castleton
Chesterfield .	" " .	" "
Flint River .	" " .	" "
Mamby Vale .	" " .	" "
Oberlin .	" G. D. Purdy .	Lawrence Tavern
Manning's Hill .	" " .	" "
Salisbury Plain .	" A. N. Shirley .	Glengoffe
Mt. Indu-try .	" " .	" "
Lucky Hill .	" L. S. Thomas .	Highgate
Bethel .	" " .	" "
Airy Mount .	" " .	" "
Fairy Hill .	" C. C. Hastings .	Buff Bay
Berea .	" " .	" "
Hazel Grove .	" R. S. Bailey .	Balaclava

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly called Moravians, from the fact, that their original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1909 was 6,398 with a total membership of 13,090. There were 58 schools with an average attendance of 4,688. Of these schools 17 are first-class, 32 second-class and 9 third.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for male at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in 3 years. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Pro-

vincial Elders Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke, the Rev. F. P. Wilde, and the Rev. J. E. Harvey.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants, with the congregations served by them :—

Parish.	Name of Ministers.	Name of Congregation.	Postal Address.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke, Chairman of the P. E. C.	Kingston Church	Kingston
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, B.D. Samuel Allen, B.D. An Assistant Augustus Westphal, B.D. F. Weiss J. Ernest Harvey Frederick Smith An Assistant An Assistant	Bethabara Bethany Broadleaf Fairfield Mizpah Nazareth Moravia Patrick Town Beulah	Newport Mile Gully Porus Spur Tree Shooter's Hill Maidstone Christiana Newport Christiana
St. Elizabeth	An Assistant S. C. Ashton James Black An Assistant W. Morris J. Gale A. L. Bodfish J. Craig James Black An Assistant	Aberdeen Bethlehem Carisbrook Doher Eden Fulneck Lititz Springfield Newton Ballard's Valley	Siloah Malvern Lacovia Black River Balaclava Middle Quarters Watson's Hill Springfield ... Watson's Hill
Westmoreland	J. Carnegie Geo. H. Lopp W. Driver	Beaufort Carmel Salem	Darliston Newmarket Bluefields
St. James	S. H. Crawford	Irwin Hill	Montego Bay
Clarendon	H. Cambridge, Jr., Asst. Richard Gale A. Clarke	Ritchies Emeriti "	Spaldings Newport "

FRIENDS MISSION.

The following are the office bearers of the Friends Mission in Jamaica :—

Superintendent—Mrs. H. Alma Swift, Hector's River.

Preceptress, Happy Grove Training School—Miss A. M. Andrews, Hector's River.

Rev. and Mrs. Eilam Henderson

Missionaries—Miss Mary E. White, Hector's River P.O.; Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Ford, Buff Bay P.O.; Miss Sada F. Stanley, Miss Alice I. Kennedy, Miss Lizzie Allen, Albany P.O.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, is the headquarters for Salvation Army affairs throughout the British West India islands, Panama, Costa Rica and British Guiana. The offices of the administration are at 81a King Street, Kingston.

The officers comprising the headquarters staff, resident in Kingston, are—

Lieut.-Colonel Sydney Maidment	} Territorial Commanders.
Mrs. Maidment	

The official organ of the Army for the West Indies, The "War Cry," is published in Kingston, and has a circulation of 7,000 copies.

There are branches of work in the following towns and districts outside of Kingston, namely:—

Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Buff Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Moneague, Dunsville, Black River, Southfield, Bluefields, Mandeville, Sav-la-Mar, Logwoods, Haddo and other places.

In Kingston there are halls at 145 Princess Street, and 18 Prince of Wales Street, Allman Town.

The Young Women's Industrial Home is at 153½ Orange Street. This Institution receives orphans, and also children and young girls from questionable or inconvenient surroundings, and teaches them the domestic and womanly arts. The Home is supported by voluntary contributions, and by any profits accruing from work performed by the inmates. Correspondence referring to the Home should be addressed to Mrs. Colonel Maidment.

There are 50 officers working in Jamaica.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first church of the Seventh-day Adventist Denomination was organized in Jamaica on the 12th of January, 1894, by the workers sent out from America early the previous year. Later the property at 32 Text Lane was secured, on which was a church building; this was remodelled, and a mission-house built. This church-building which was of brick was ruined by the earthquake of 1907. Soon after the earthquake in 1907, another property was purchased at the corner of North and James Street. Attached to the latter is the Conference Office and Book Depository.

At Riversdale the denomination has a farm of 507 acres where an Industrial Training School is maintained under the direction of the West Indian Union Conference School Board of which Eld. U. Bender of Riversdale is Chairman. At the present time the school has accommodation for about fifty students of both sex.

The present membership of the denomination in Jamaica is about 2,000. There are over sixty churches and unorganized companies. The Jamaica Conference has six ordained ministers—two foreign, and four native—four licensed ministers, and three missionary licentiates.

The officers of Jamaica are:—

D. E. Wellman, *President*.

W. Hayward, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

Office address—58 James St., Kingston.

Committee.

D. E. Wellman
Hubert Fletcher
E. C. Cushman

Linton Rashford
C. C. McCatty
R. M. Rennalls.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

THE Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, situated in Princess street, was, with all its appurtenances, with the exception of one register book of Births, Marriages and Deaths, entirely consumed by the fire of December, 1882.

The English and German Synagogue in Orange Street met, likewise, with a similar fate on the same occasion; its paraphernalia, however, was saved through the promptitude of the late Mr. H. A. Joseph.

Soon after the eventful conflagration, a complete union of the entire Jewish Community was contemplated, but owing to some difficulties which arose with regard to the Ritual, a good number of the members of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation under the leadership of the late Mr. David Martin, withdrew from the movement and erected a small but handsome Synagogue in East street which consecrated on the 3rd of September, 1884.

A very small number of the members of the English and German Congregation also withdrew from the proposed Union, but owing to want of means, their Synagogue remained in ruins until 1893 when it was re-built and consecrated on the 23rd of September, 1894.

The majority of both congregations, however, united themselves under the designation of "The Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites," and raised funds for the erection of a synagogue in the upper part of Duke street, the site being purchased for £800. The foundation stone was laid in August, 1885, and the consecration of this fine brick building took place on the 19th July, 1888.

Thus instead of one united congregation, as was contemplated, there were three, which continued separate until the 28th of December, 1900, when the Amalgamated and Spanish and Portuguese congregations, united and now worship under one roof.

In the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907, besides the walls of the Jewish Burial Grounds being thrown down, the Alms House and the three Synagogues were wrecked, but through the energy of Mr. Arthur S. Finzi and Mr. Aaron M. Sollas, the President and Treasurer, respectively, the little Synagogue in East Street, was again erected and consecrated on Friday evening the 22nd March, 1907, the eve of *Shabat Agadol*.

This little Synagogue bears the proud record of being the first place of worship re-erected, in Kingston and St. Andrew, after the catastrophe.

The members of the English and German Congregation having since sold the ground in Orange Street, on which their old Synagogue stood and purchased a plot of land in Hanover Street, erected a Synagogue thereon, which was consecrated on the 20th April, 1910.

United Congregation of Israelites, East Street.

MINISTER.—Rabbi A. E. Dobrin.

HAZAN—M. H. Solomon.

WARDENS FOR 1910-11.

President—Horace V. Myers.

Vice-President—E. R. Mordecai.

Treasurer—R. E. H. Melhado.

English and German Synagogue, Hanover Street.

WARDENS FOR 1910-11.

President—J. J. G. Lewis.

Vice-President—Ellis Wolfe.

Treasurer—George Magnus.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIS organization has branches in Canada, West Coast of Africa, South Africa, Barbados and Trinidad with head offices in the United States.

Superintendent of Missions in Jamaica—Rev W. B. Pearson.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION.

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

IN Hickeringill's "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega; only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 (cf. Bridges's "Annals" I. 427) the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—the Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bower Savanna and thereabouts; In the Angles Quarter; In the Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca; In the Quarters Quanaboa and Quarcelona; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October, 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" ([Spanish Town] 1811), says "there is in the said island but seven established parishes: *videlicet*, the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. John's, the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's, and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "serjeant-major John Man, Surveyor-General for his Majesty," who calculated that the island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in Blome's "Description of the island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester; the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing his Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, his Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes, and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the sixteen-mile-walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was

passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1681 (33 Car. 2) "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and Repairing of churches." ("The laws of Jamaica." London 1684): "and whereas this Island, in the twenty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. Davids, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes, rest, remain, and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the afor-said respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann and St. Mary; while Cornwall had, but four parishes, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James. The next change was in 1770, when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James. In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and Parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 a piece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers, but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex

again gained land, this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal—St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1900 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs, an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea, were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west streets bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west, but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope river (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope river for the supply of the city. The government

purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water has been obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction, through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government. This further supply of water has largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population, particularly in the suburbs, has rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply, and this has been secured by the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city.

History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3,000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut. Governor of the island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be “the chief seat of trade and head port of entry” of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should “for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish,” and, further, that it should “have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly.”

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time :—

“Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake.

* * * It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica.”

In 1721 an act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence, and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd

October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. Legend, *Sigi Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica*. Reverse, Britannia, in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos foret, hos curat, seruatque, Britannia Mater*.

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well-built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica, and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor and City Council, elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government, and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head-Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5,000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica) situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter convened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head-Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were

partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows:—Barry Street, 26; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street 55; Princess Street, 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane, 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane, 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane, and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordnance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises.

On 14th January, 1907, the City suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,600,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face values of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan is administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans had been made to the value of £326,000.

The City is rising from its ruins. In Harbour Street there is considerable activity in rebuilding, of which the principal is Myrtle Bank hotel; and in King Street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the new Bank of Nova Scotia and the buildings of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., Waterloo House and the Bee Hive. On the western side one block of Public Buildings is completed and houses the Post office, the Treasury and Audit Office, and Customs, while the corresponding block (intended to house the Supreme Court and Law Offices) is in course of erection. The principal churches have been rebuilt and consecrated for worship.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North Street was opened for service on Sunday, 6th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings and mosaics.

The population, by the Census of 1891, was 48,504. There has been no census since that year.

There are two Building societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of Canada.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange street, near the Parade. In the upper part of King street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Garden is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Gellowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordon,

C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the Garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic Priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the City, erected at the north-east corner of the Garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907. There is a convenient building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States and Europe. The "Jamaica" under the flag of R.M.S.S. Co., sails every alternate Wednesday at 10 a.m. for the outports. Electric Cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north east about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Camp and connects with Cross Roads.

Three daily and several weekly, tri-weekly and monthly newspapers are published in the City. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Butcher's meat is cheap. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip known as the Palisadoes, and the town were part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a parochial board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and 2 elected members, with the commodore as chairman *ex-officio* until the removal of the Naval authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcasses of those who had been buried out of their graves." At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the royal forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town

which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816, on the 13th July, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of this fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has however been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station.

Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the Earthquake of 1907.

The following description of this famous British station is retained for historic purposes only. The naval hospital, which is now in the charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more, so that the hospital can find room for 200 patients in all. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, a Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

The Imperial authorities have laid a line of pipes from Rock Spring at the head of the Harbour along the Palisades to supply the garrison and town with water.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway-Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads.

Halfway-Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time

at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between King's House and the Constant Spring road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once governor of the island, by John Cheer; monuments also to General Villettes, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., and Christopher Liscumb, bishop of Jamaica, are commemorated in the churchyard. Not far from Halfway-Tree is situated King's House, (rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907) the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there is a large hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant. Between Halfway-Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the Hope lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway-Tree, and between Halfway-Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Not far from Newcastle, on a property named Silver Hill, is the Jamaica Spa. It consists of two mineral springs of great value; they are the property of the Government and were many years ago in great request. The buildings which were erected at a cost of £3,000, have fallen into decay and there are now no lodgings in the immediate locality. The springs are but little known.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place, which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls' Reformatory and Industrial School.

Up-Park Camp Barracks, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of a West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other military offices. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the Earthquake of 1907. There is an excellent hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing by itself in its own compound. On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico College, which was wrecked by the Earthquake, rebuilt and since destroyed by fire, and now in course of reconstruction, and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona plauting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultiva-

tion was discontinued and the exportation has ceased. The cultivation of tea has been taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. There is only one sugar estate, namely, Mona. The area of the parish is 166 square miles.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of St. Andrew was 37,855; 18,318 males and 19,537 females. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

Resident magistrates' courts and petty sessions courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill.

There is a house to house Post Office delivery in part of Lower St. Andrew, twice daily.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and hogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish is second to none in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation. There are still some large sugar estates in cultivation in the parish. One of the oldest of these is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the first House of Assembly. President Cuthbert is buried on the estate.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls river there are two important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs and Morant Bay rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove, better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath and Yallahs Bay.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down. The town now contains a public general hospital, an almshouse, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, an iron market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance; at present it has but little shipping. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. At Bowden is the Wireless Telegraphy Station of the Direct West India Cable Company.

The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church, and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained to a certain extent for the sake of its valuable trees and palms.

There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 32,176; males 15,556, females 16,620. The area of this parish is 274 square miles.

PORTLAND.

This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery. The chief town and villages are Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Manchioneal, Hope Bay and St. Margaret's Bay.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called Navy Island. Vessels of large tonnage can lie alongside the wharves in the western harbour. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains Fort George, the old military barracks, which are now converted into a school managed by a Local Board, under the Jamaica Schools Commission, and the residences of the gentry. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, Court House, Gaol, &c., are built. The Episcopal church stands conspicuous at the south-east end of the town, and is a structure of good size. The port is divided into the eastern and western harbours, by a narrow peninsula which takes a north-easterly direction nearly half a mile from the main. The fort and barracks are conspicuous objects from the offing. Navigators strange to the locality sometimes find it difficult to distinguish the entrance to the harbour, and if a vessel should approach the shore to the eastward of it the remains of some old sugar works at Anchovy might be taken for the old fort at Titchfield and prove misleading, but by running along the land, the place, when once opened, cannot be mistaken. A light house has been erected on Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour which is a great aid to navigation. The light is a fixed white one, visible 13 nautical miles in clear weather, and is a 4th order dioptric, and is 54 feet from high water mark. The light house is 50 feet from base to vane and is painted alternate horizontal bands of red and white. It was first lighted in 1888. The light was a red one and remained so until 1905, when it was altered into a white one. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile-and-a-half from the town. The question of increasing the supply is now receiving the attention of the Parochial Board. It is a very favourite place with Americans and is preferred by them to any other town in the island. The Hotel Titchfield was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, but has since been rebuilt.

There is a large and handsome town hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper storey a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West street, in 1885; a substantial brick building roofed with earthen tiles for revenue offices was built in 1886.

The extension of Port Antonio has been prevented by the fact that all the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is the property of the Titchfield Trustees; but a law has recently been passed giving the Trustees power to sell. A portion of the land has been appropriated to the formation of a park and pleasure ground called Olivier Park.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the people of Portland

one of the wealthiest communities in the Island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruit constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. At Port Antonio are the headquarters of the United Fruit Company, who now own a large acreage of land in the parish, and whose steamers leave constantly for the United States.

The Maroon settlement, called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St. Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a new police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains about 500 inhabitants, with an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a constabulary Station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St. George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a court house, an alms-house, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and is an important centre of the fruit trade. A wharf has recently been built by the United Fruit Company, but owing to the exposed character of the coast it is only available in fair weather. For weeks at a time, especially during the "northers," the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of the Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden, two miles east of Buff Bay, a tramway runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the valley of the Spanish river to Chepstowe where there is a very fine waterfall known as the "Fishdone." The scenery along the tram-line exceeds in beauty the well-known Bog Walk. On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the Buccaneers.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is becoming of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. The town holds an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, &c. Its principal exports are bananas and coco-nuts. The harbour, situated at the south extreme of a coco-nut plantation two miles long on the coast, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifton Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven or small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the 'Great House' on Muirton is said to be the one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coco-nut plantation belonging to the heirs of the late Sir Charles Darling, Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are at Low Layton, 150 feet above sea-level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

The area of the parish is 285 square miles. According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 31,998; 15,664 males and 16,334 females.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious and the internal roads are in a very bad condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy

means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the hillward plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; the climate in the uplands is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are sugar, rum, bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coco-nuts. Banana cultivation has made great strides and the exports of the fruit now exceed those of any parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the latter having sprung up as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead and Gayle, and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo. The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northerly" being broken by Cabaritta Isle which acts to a certain extent as a natural breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk and a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house and a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and two schools. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The town also contains some fine stores and wharves. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next the church; Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, in the vicinity of, and overlooking, Port Maria, the old premises of which are occupied by the inmates connected with the charity. A good supply of water is afforded to the town by works constructed in 1886.

Annotto Bay is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of Aguacata) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the Junction road, on which is Castleton Gardens, eleven miles distant from Annotto Bay and nineteen miles from Kingston. The town is intersected by three rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and two schools. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction road behind Castleton Gardens. Annotto Bay is on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio.

Oracabessa, situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health-resort.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Sasi, built a fort when he attempted to reconquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Sasi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann. The Rio Nuevo is becoming more important year by year by the shipping of fruits and other produce.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and Whiteriver, White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 42,915; males 21,367 and females 21,648. The area of the parish is 249 square miles.

ST. ANN.

This parish was named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II. It is one of the larger parishes of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of

"Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety and beauty of the prospect." Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of this parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty." The principal towns are St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Brown's Town, Dry Harbour and Clarendon.

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a court house, a public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel, and two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan d'Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. The reason for the change is not quite agreed upon; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, however, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels; but there is reason to think from records of Ferdinand, Columbus's son and companion on the voyage, that the site of this occurrence was the westward of St. Ann's Bay opposite the place known as the Priory village. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls, the largest in the island; the scenery here and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on the estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew.

Fonthill once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall) is named after Beckford's Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the harbour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For

this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British war ships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where Sasi, the last of the Spanish governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops. He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the road to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a police station, a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which has been placed a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman and a newly erected government school. Brown's Town is a thriving place, and a good produce trade is carried on there.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession of the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them. A guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is a fine underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance.

At Mosely Hall in the south eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market and a police station. Above Claremont on the Pedro Road is the Ramble tea estate the first and only extensive tea plantation and factory in the West Indies.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. There is also an hotel at Holly Mount on Mount Diabolo, whence very fine views are obtained.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, pimento and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and from regular gathering the orange trees are yielding abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 54,127 : 26,254 males and 27,873 females. The area of the parish is 476 square miles.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth was a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords

accommodation for nearly all the parochial officers. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, Lieutenant Governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly governor of the colony. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation. The military barracks, now unoccupied, are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae River, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a Victoria Park.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is quite sufficient space for the accommodation of a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. "The secret gold mine" of the Spaniards is said to be in the neighbourhood of Martha Brae.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth, is the next largest town in the Parish, and is becoming important by reason of its central position. There is a smart trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There are an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a government dispensary, a police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, and is the site of a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hardly.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. It is the site of the post office, telegraph station and police station.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church and a police station. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named village has become a place of great importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Episcopal church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity of the village; a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel. A large school room is attached to each of these places of worship which is well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office in this district.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee and ginger and a small quantity of dyewoods. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which have enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons and when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively plentiful supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas is considerable.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish is 30,996; 14,326 males and 16,670 females. The parish suffered a decrease in the population since 1881 when it was 32,115, the loss being thus 1,119. The area is 332½ square miles.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II.). The only town of any importance in it is Montego Bay, which contains a population of 4,651 souls. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay. There is also a Secondary School, managed by a local board under the Board of Education.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northerly sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by acetylene gas. There are good hotel and lodging accommodation in the town.

At Montpelier on the property and near the railway station of that name there is a hotel, built by the Hon. Evelyn Ellis, the proprietor of Shettlewood and Montpelier.

The exportation of fruit is increasing.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coffee and bananas.

According to the census of 1891 the population of the parish was 35,050; 16,063 males and 18,987 females. That of 1881 was 33,625; the increase was 1,425, of whom 248 were males and 1,177 females. The area is 234 square miles.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town picturesque town in Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and schools, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The townlet at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine

form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton (Grove, Burnt Ground and Chatacom Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purposes to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head, which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions, of which the "Lucea yam" enjoys a great reputation in the island.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 32,088; 15,402 males and 16,686 females. The increase since 1881 was 2,521, the male population having advanced by 884, and the female by 1,637. The area is 167 square miles.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland was so called because it is the westernmost parish in the colony.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the new Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations, besides other and smaller places of meeting for prayer. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler: a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1744 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields was the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, and was for a time the residence of Gosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brae, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Recently an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous and in 1909 a large factory was established at Frome, at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation and to the great advantage of its labouring population. The parish is also well-watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Moran's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's River, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring River, Great River and the Cabaritta, the latter of which is navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some 12 miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable Coolie settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies have successfully grown large quantities of that article and sold it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees, an industry which might with profit and advantage be pursued to a greater extent than at present in many parts of the island; rum and sugar are its chief products.

By the census of 1871 the population of the parish was 46,823 and by that of 1881 it had increased to 49,035 or 20.12 per cent., the average increase of the whole island in the same period being 14.75 per cent. The population in 1891 was given at 53,450, 25,820 of whom were males and 27,630 females, the increase for the last ten-year period being 4,415.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes and one of the most interesting and important, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the town itself—the parish church, the prison and the market. The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Caleb Dickenson and Robert Hugh Munro, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. river. It is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment; at certain seasons of the year as many as a dozen or fourteen large vessels may be seen lying in the harbour, most of them loading with logwood. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. At Lacovia there is a factory for the extraction of dye from logwood.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newport Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea.

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher land of the island. There are many hospitable homes in these hills, and the residents are justly proud of the climate and scenery. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains are the Moravian

Female Training School at Bethlehem, and the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton, and that for boys at Potsdam. Of these schools an account is given in another part of this work.

At Malvern there are an hotel and boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y. S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Maggoty Falls on the Black River.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Loughill, Goshen and Friendship: these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle and horses.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded to some extent on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads and these are being still further improved. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1891 possessed a population of 62,256; 29,915 males and 32,341 females or 134 to each square mile of area. The increase since the Census of 1881 was 3,303 males and 4,578 females or 7,881 in all.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was separated from the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was governor of the island at the time. Mandeville, the chief town, is one of the prettiest towns in the island. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station, and a public general hospital and a club. There is a golf club. The lands were originally divided by the parochial authorities into half acre lots and sold at an average of £50 a lot. The first settlers found very great inconvenience in dry weather from the want of water, but public tanks have since been erected and the supply of water is now ample and good.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at nights. There is a good hotel and a number of good boarding-houses. There are also two good private girls' schools.

Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house, a constabulary station, &c. There are other villages in Manchester, such as Newport, Barracks and Devon. Christiana is the centre of the ginger growing district.

Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance.

There are four railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant.

The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent.

The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento and ginger.

The parish is abundantly supplied with good schools for the peasantry. There is a middle grade school at Mandeville.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 55,462; 27,173 males and 28,289 females. The area of the parish is 302 square miles.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River village. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River, Carlisle Bay and Milk River.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a trade in coffee is carried on there, during the coffee season. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) The owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed in 1888. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District.

Chapelton contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's, recently restored; an Independent chapel Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian church; a court house, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the north-west of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village are a church, a post office, a dispensary regularly attended by the District Medical Officer from Chapelton and several shops.

May Pen is the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices: There is a police station, an iron market, and a post and telegraph office. It is an important railway station and collects the traffic of a large part of the valley of the Rio Minho. Close to

the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. A large trade in logwood has been carried on for some years. The public general hospital has been closed and the building loaned to the parochial board by the government for the purposes of an alms house to take the place of those at Chapelton and the Alley which have been closed.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small uninteresting village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park Station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, several good stores, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The custom house and several wharves are on the banks of the river. A large business in logwood and other produce is done there. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Morland, Hill-side, etc., having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains an interesting old Episcopal church, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital and poor house. (See Vere Irrigation, Part XIII.)

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This in words of Bridges "was the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining is now being carried on in the neighbourhood.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak. The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen from great distances.

The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

The prosperity of the parish generally has suffered and is suffering from the abandonment of sugar estates, over thirty having reverted to bush in the upper district within the past generation, while nearly every year the number decreases on the seaboard. In 1837 there were 69 sugar estates in full working order in the parish (including the district of Vere), and in addition there were then 38 coffee plantations. There is a central sugar factory at Amity Hall in Vere.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubáns at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton, once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name, but it was abandoned some years ago. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these indigo plantations.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 57,105 ; 28,338 males and 28,767 females. The area of the parish is 47·4 square miles.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katharine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island), the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County gaol, the St. Catherine district prison, the Lepers' Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the church yard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies ; commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beckford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There are also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club ; the Hotel Rio Cobre is owned by the government. There is a telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large brass guns which were captured by the admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse ; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica ; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island. "A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features

unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King.*)

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford Endowed School is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded with little low cays and rocky islets. "This noble Bay, when Columbus discovered it, was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen."—(*Gosse.*) There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow, shut in by mountains, is a thriving and increasing township. It contains a court house a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, an alms house and many fine stores. The public general hospital has been closed. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place is developing the great resources of the surrounding country and rendering it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewarton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches; it is now a fishing village, with but few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's Look-out, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy, who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station, and where all ammunition and other combustible materials must be deposited by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plain has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar-cane. There is an important factory of Logwood dye at Spanish Town.

According to the Census of 1891 the population of the parish was 65,509, of whom 31,738 were males and 33,771 were females. The increase since the Census

of 1881 was 1,766 males and 2,633 females, or 4,399 in all. The area in square miles is 470.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish, except Port Royal, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commadore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called Councillors.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that have hitherto been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885, now repealed, with amendment Laws, and Law 17 of 1901 is the consolidated Law.

CITY COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

Mayor—R. W. Bryant.

Vice-Chairman—Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, M.L.C.

12 Elected Members, including the Mayor and Vice-Chairman.

The Custos and Member of Legislative Council for the parish are *ex officio* members.

Clerk to City Council and Accountant—W. O'Reilly Fogarty	£400
Assistant Clerk—C. T. Barton	180
Third Clerk—C. E. Wright	120
City Surveyor—C. V. Abrahams	400
Health Officer—Dr. Angus Macdonald—£350 to £450, horse allowance £60	400
Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey—£150, allowance £50 (and residence)	200
Superintendent Fire Brigade—F. G. Sale (and residence)	250
Office of the Board, the old Wolmer's School at Parade, (temporary).	

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the "Exchange."

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The Officers' families are in residence on the Station premises, the men having an opportunity of visiting their families once in about each 5 days.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds, and that duty is practised twice daily.

Staff.

1 Superintendent	...	£250	0	0
1 Second Officer	...	150	0	0
4 Sub-Officers weekly 28/ 22/ 20/ 20/	...	234	0	0
21 Firemen and Grooms 15/ to 18 6 weekly	...	705	18	0
1 Lineman 10/ weekly	...	26	0	0
1 Hydrant Man 9/ weekly	...	23	8	0

£1,349 16 0

Annual up-keep of the Department
average ..

1,100 0 0

Total cost annually

£2,489 16 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIRES in the City of Kingston during the past 24 years and the approximate damage to property resulting therefrom :

Year.	Number of Fires.	Approximate Damage.	Remarks.
1887	12	£ 1,783 s. 0 d.	Lower King Street £1,700
1888	16	150 0 0	
1889	18	257 0 0	
1890	16	2,750 0 0	Shortage of water.
1891	12	130 0 0	
1892	11	333 0 0	
1893	5	25 0 0	
1894	5	40 0 0	
1895	4	2,936 0 0	{ Shortage of water.
1896	1	2,930 0 0	
1897	5	12,322 0 0	Wharf fire £12,000.
1898	2	1,150 0 0	Lower King Street £1,000.
1899	3	670 0 0	
1900	2	240 0 0	
1901	1	40 0 0	
1902	3	3,500 0 0	Government and Railway Stores £3,000
1903	4	1,010 0 0	Parade £900.
1904	4	7,850 0 0	Cafe and Colosseum £6,000.
1905	1	40 0 0	
1906	11	2,810 0 0	Parade and Princess Street £2,500.
1907	4	1,000,870 0 0	Earthquake year £1,000,000.
1908	7	8,900 0 0	Vicinity of Parade West.
1909	6	33,150 0 0	Government Wharf £30,000.
1910	4	1,550 0 0	
Total ...		1,076,646 0 0	

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

Chairman—Dr. Lewis A. Crooks, M.D.

Vice-Chairman—A. Sept. Smith.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Andrew (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish is divided into three divisions returning 5 members each.

Clerk—R. A. Williams Salary £300

Asst. Clerk—Cecil Gray “ 150

Inspector of Poor—Cecil Gray “ 120

Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House—
R. A. Williams “ 60

Superintendent of Roads and Works—R. W. Butler “ 250

Office of the Board at Halfway Tree.

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

Chairman—J. H. Williams.

Vice-Chairman—C. U. Bogle.

The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Thomas (*ex officio*).

The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish has five divisions returning three members each.

Clerk—Fred. H. Hawkins Salary £250

Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Ambrose Hearne “ 250

Asst. Supt. of Roads, Eastern—R. McClelland “ 120

Inspector of Poor—Fred. H. Hawkins “ 60

Office of the Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

Chairman—Hon. Dr. F. G. Grossett, M.L.C.*Vice-Chairman*—J. W. Hill.The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

There are three divisions in the parish. No. 1 returns two members, Nos. 2 and 3 six members each.

Clerk—P. B. Spence	Salary	£300
Supt of Parochial Roads and Works and Keeper of Hydrants—J. E. McCrea	“	265
Asst. Supt. of Roads, Insp. Nuisances, Keeper Cemetery and Clerk Market—W. G. Russell	“	170
Asst. Supt. Roads, Inspector Nuisances and Inspector of Poor—W. H. Stewart	“	72
Inspector of Poor—Charles A. Gale	“	90

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

Chairman—Hon. Dr. J. Fringle, C.M.G.*Vice-Chairman*—J. Troup Atkinson.The Member of the Legislative Council for the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish is divided into five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 divisions elect three members each.

Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin	Salary	£250
Superintendent of Roads and Works—C. H. Roe	“	300
Inspector of Poor, Pay Clerk and Clerical Assistant, Arthur DePess }	“	120*

Office of the Board at Port Maria.

* £50 per annum travelling allowance.

PARISH OF ST. ANN.

Chairman—J. H. Levy.*Vice-Chairman*—F. CotterThe Member of the Legislative Council for St. Ann (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

St. Ann has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members; Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

Clerk—P. Arscott	Salary	£350
Travelling allowance	“	80
Inspector of Poor—H. N. Fullar	“	100
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—R. F. Perkins	“	325
Travelling allowance	“	60

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY.

Chairman—George Taylor.*Vice-Chairman*—E. P. Messado.The Member of the Legislative Council for Trelawny (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

The parish is divided into four divisions. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 divisions return four members each; No. 4 division returns three members.

Clerk—W. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£250
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. N. Ingram	"	240
Inspector of Poor—W. Fitz-Ritson	"	20
Assistant Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk—D. L. Ogilvie	"	100

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

Chairman—Samuel Hart.*Vice-Chairman*—Jos. Shore.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. James (*ex officio*).

St. James is divided into four divisions. No. 1 division returns five members;

No. 2 four members; No. 3 and 4 return three members each.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£335
Inspector of Poor—D. M. Isaacs	"	140
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. R. Stammers	"	250
Assistant Supt. do. J. R. Gourzong	"	100

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

Chairman—Hon. C. W. Hewitt.*Vice-Chairman*—A. M. Davis.The Member of the Legislative Council for Hanover (*ex officio*).

Hanover has three divisions. No. 1 division returns three members; No. 2 six members; No. 3, four members.

Clerk—F. L. Roper	Salary	£170
Pay Clerk—F. L. Roper	"	30
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. A. Hogg	"	200
Assistant Superintendent Roads—I. F. Alexander	"	46
Inspector of Poor—J. J. Connell	"	54

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

Chairman—P. O. Williams.*Vice-Chairman*—Rev. W. M. Lumsden.The Member of the Legislative Council for Westmoreland (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

Westmoreland has six divisions. No. 1 returns two members; No. 2 returns three members; Nos. 3, 4 and 5, two members each; No. 6 returns four.

Clerk—W. G. Mennell	Salary	£195
Inspector of Poor—W. G. Mennell	"	25
1st Assistant Inspector of Poor—Alex. Tomlinson	"	80
2nd Ditto Ditto—R. W. Smith	"	50
Superintendent of Roads and Works—W. B. Elworthy	"	250
Travelling allowance	"	25

Office of the Board at Savanna-la-Mar.

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

Chairman—Hon. J. M. Farquharson.*Vice-Chairman*—E. T. Forrest.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Elizabeth (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

There are six divisions of the parish. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 two members each.

Clerk—F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£.62
Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—Reginald Lawrence	“	250*
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—D. A. Michaels	“	132
Inspector of Poor—Wm. Weller	“	50

Office of the Board at Black River.

* £50 per annum travelling allowance.

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

Chairman—Hon. J. P. Clark.*Vice-Chairman*—R. J. Miller.The Member of the Legislative Council for Manchester (*ex officio*).

Manchester has three divisions each returning five members.

Clerk—George A. Bonitto	Salary	£240
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. G. Nash	“	300
Inspector of Poor—R. B. Parker	“	100

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

Chairman—J. C. Elliott.*Vice-Chairman*—G. D. Murray.The Member of the Legislative Council for Clarendon (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

There are three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 six members.

Clerk—J. W. Welsh	Salary	£300
Superintendent Roads and Works—A. H. McGahan	“	300
Inspector of Poor—G. P. Hall	“	80

Office of the Board at May Pen.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

Chairman—W. R. Turner.*Vice-Chairman*—David P. Mendes.The Member of the Legislative Council for St. Catherine (*ex officio*).The Custos of the Parish (*ex officio*).

St. Catherine has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members; No. 2 returns five members; Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

Clerk—Jacob A. P. M. Andrade	Salary	£300
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—Alexr. McFarlane	“	350
Inspector of Poor—Rev. W. Clarke MacCalla	“	80

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

PARISH OF PORT ROYAL.

Three Military Members nominated by the G.O.C.

Major A. H. Thorp, R.A., *Chairman*.

Captain F. M. Rickard, R.G.A.

“ F. G. Richards, R.A.M.C.

Two Elected Members.

G. P. Myers

E. W. Russell.

Clerk of the Board, F. C. Lofthouse

Salary £75

The following are the Churchwardens appointed by the Governor for the year 1911, of the two parishes the Rectors of which are still drawing state-pay :—

KINGSTON—R. S. Haughton and A. H. Jones.

CLARENDON—H. P. Rubie and J. C. Elliott.

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

IN 1898, in accordance with the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Cane Sugar Experiments Agricultural Schools and Local Experiment Plots at Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and the Virgin Islands. His services are also available as Consulting Officer in agricultural matters to the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. He visits these colonies when required to afford assistance in regard to the administration of the local agricultural departments, the outbreak of diseases, and the general development of planting industries.

The late Commissioner (Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.) who was formerly Director of the Botanic Department in Jamaica, for twelve years Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and acted as Scientific Adviser to the West Indian Royal Commission, 1896-7, retired at the end of 1908; his services, however, being retained as Adviser in Tropical Agriculture to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The following are the principal officers on the staff of the Department:—

Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies—Hon. Francis Watts, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Scientific Assistant—A. H. Kirby, B.A.

Entomologist—Henry A. Ballou, M.Sc.

Mycologist and Agricultural Lecturer—F. W. South, B.A. (Cantab.)

Chief Clerk—Alleyne Graham Howell.

Honorary Consulting Chemist to the Imperial Department of Agriculture—

Professor J. P. d'Albuquerque, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Government Analytical and Agricultural Chemist for the Leeward Islands—

Harold A. Tempany, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C.; F.C.S. (acting).

Publications.—Official Journal, "The West Indian Bulletin," issued quarterly, "The Agricultural News," issued fortnightly, with numerous Pamphlets Leaflets, &c., &c.

The West Indian Head Quarters of the Department are at Barbados, where the Commissioner resides during certain portions of the year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cocoa, citrus, rubber, nutmegs, vanilla, tropical plants, fruit.

etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 77.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 27 years is 53.14 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the Parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic, spice and fruit trees. A cultivation of 25 acres in bananas and cocoa was started in 1910. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.8° Fah.; average annual rainfall 115.07 inches for 34 years.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountains, about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

Elevation, 4,907 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.4° Fah.; average rainfall 102.08 inches both for 37 years.

4. *Kingston Parade Garden*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 79° Fah.; average rainfall for 28 years is 35.16 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.

6. *The Bath Garden*, St. Thomas-in-the-East. This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of cocoa.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres, of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4° Fah.; average rainfall for 18 years is 48.20 inches.

The Director of Agriculture issues a Bulletin which was originally the Bulletin of the Department of Public Gardens and Plantations. The title now is "The Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture," and it is issued half-yearly. The Bulletin is supplied (at 1/ per annum) to residents in the island, and is a most useful agent in the dissemination of information among all classes.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

The Legislative Council in the Session of 1909, approved of a proposal for the establishment of a Farm School as a branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The Farm School is situated at Hope. Buildings were altered and new ones put up, affording accommodation for 25 boarders.

The Hope Estate of over 1,700 acres has been leased, and a number of well-bred animals have been purchased for the Farm.

The object of the Institution is to give young men and lads of over 15 years of age a sound knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture. The course includes:—1. Cultivation of staple crops; 2. Growth of vegetables; 3. General management of live-stock; 4. Dairying; 5. Poultry rearing; 6. Bee-keeping; 7. Veterinary work; 8. Farriery; 9. Carpentry.

Instruction is also given in English, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

A full course extends over three years and at the end of that time successful students will be granted a certificate. The last year will be devoted principally to practical work at the Hope Experiment Station, and third year Students may be allowed a small weekly remuneration in consideration of such services as they may render while themselves acquiring an intimate practical knowledge of such operations as pruning, budding, grafting, draining, &c.

All students must pay in advance a fee of £5 per term to cover the cost of board. There are 3 terms in the year of 12 weeks each. Tuition is free. A candidate for admission must furnish:—

(a) Evidence of being over 15 years of age.

(b) A Certificate of good character from a minister of religion or a justice of the peace.

The first term opened January 25th, 1910 with a full complement of students. Applications for admission, or for further information, should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

STAFF.

Director—H. H. Cousins, M.A. F.C.S.

Headmaster—E. J. Wortley, F.C.S.

Inst. Manu. & Training—C. E. Skyers

Assistant Master—G. D. Goode

Apiarist—C. N. Eddowes

Lect. Veterinary Science—S. Lockett, V.M.D.

Cultivation—J. Sutherland

“ Book-keeping—R. S. Martinez

Director—Dr. C. R. Edwards

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a Branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Society of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of the agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed, consisting of the elected members of the legislative council, who are members of the board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the society, and 14 members nominated by the governor, who hold office for three years.

In March, 1904, the institution was altered and the board now consists of the Governor as president, two vice-presidents, the Director of Agriculture *ex officio* and fifteen members elected by the society.

The Society receives a grant from the government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is four shillings per annum. Foreign members five shillings.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., *President.*

Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G., Kingston

Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G., Annotto Bay

{ *Vice-Presidents.*

Elected.

Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Kingston.

Robert Craig, Clarendon.

Hon. D. Campbell, St. Catherine.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Collins, S.J., Kingston and St. James.

Hon. H. H. Cousins, Director of Agriculture.

A. W. Douet, St. Ann.

C. A. T. Fursdon, St. Catherine & Hanover.

E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston.

A. C. L. Martin, Manchester.

E. W. Muirhead, Manchester.

Hon. George McGrath, St. Ann.

Hon. H. T. Ronaldson, Clarendon.

J. Shore, St. James.

Hon. R. P. Simmonds, St. Mary.

Hon. J. R. Williams, Kingston.

Secretary—John Barclay, Salary £350 and travelling expenses.

Office—11, North Parade, Kingston.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now seventy-three affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the branch societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants, together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society have been regularly held by the Agricultural Instructors.

The Board of Management has made special grants for lectures and practical demonstrations throughout the island.

The attention of the society was given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry have been imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums have also been given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose are now discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the society in 1903 two Aberdeen Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which are in the care of the society. His Majesty King Edward VII. presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the Society.

The society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which issued was in January, 1897. It has an issue of over 4,000 copies per month and is sent free to all members of the society and of the local branches. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees, has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the society is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign, are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of sellers and buyers of live stock, plants and seeds together. The Travelling Instructors of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Wm. Cradwick and Mr. J. Briscoe, work in conjunction with the society, visiting and lecturing to branch societies and assisting in forming new branches. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce, of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co. for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructors under the Direct Line Contract, and with this amount an extension of the work of the society's instructors has been arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the contract in January, 1911.

The following are now the instructional districts:—1. St. Mary and West Portland, W. Cradwick; 2. St. Ann, E. Arnett; 3. Trelawny and Eastern St. James, H. Q. Levy; 4. Hanover and Westmoreland, S. A. Schleifer; 5. North Manchester and Northern St. Elizabeth, J. I. Palache; 6. South Manchester and Southern St. Elizabeth, E. J. Smith; 7. Clarendon, J. Hirst; 8. St. Catherine, H. L. Mossman; 9. St. Andrew and West St. Thomas, J. Briscoe; 10. East Portland and Eastern Portland, L. A. Wates; Assistant East Portland and Eastern Portland, H. C. Thomas.

In December, 1900, a Banana Conference, in 1901 and 1905, Orange Conferences and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings is now in force and groups of parishes are being dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount to be awarded each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1910, and compiled from inquiries made by taxpayers under the provisions of Laws 26 of 1868 and 17 of 1890, show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 2,130,830. Of these 1,236,192 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinant, and 894,638 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term, 635,015 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 259,623 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 30,153 acres are under cultivation.

tion of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1909, were as follows :—

Sugar, 197,888 cwt., valued at	...	£118,733
Rum, 1,652,832 galls., valued at	...	234,151

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 25,230 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 73,693 cwt., valued at £127,120. The area in bananas is shown at 69,066 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 16,712,210 stems, valued at £1,403,829. Coco-nut palms are shown to cover an area of 14,510 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 13,400,530 nuts, valued at £54,941. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, with the exception of Ground Provisions which cover an area of 104,729 acres, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 11,350 acres, the exports being 59,485 cwt., valued at £110,048.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years :—

Year.	Cocoa-nuts.	Bananas.	Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges.	Ground Nuts.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Tea	Rubber.
1901	12,191	30,188	25,257	24,227	96	3	397	.	.	.	.	.	362	1,922	.	.
1902	13,244	32,842	27,142	31,205	239	1	194	.	.	.	2	8	490	3,548	.	.
1903	14,390	37,543	27,797	31,970	175	21	105	.	.	.	2	.	258	2,978	.	.
1904	10,385	32,973	24,423	21,479	184	50	80	.	.	.	2	.	378	6,532	.	.
1905	8,561	44,325	23,871	24,479	401	18	354	.	.	.	62	22	190	4,628	.	.
1906	10,318	59,958	20,338	27,795	259	29	191	.	.	.	.	40	257	6,021	.	.
1907	9,782	62,685	21,182	27,783	314	14	743	.	.	.	.	188	537	8,586	.	.
1908	10,537	62,164	31,178	25,547	300	10	481	.	.	.	.	95	541	8,290	.	.
1909	11,822	59,779	28,241	25,082	417	19	470	220	60	1,409	.	146	907	9,079	.	.
1910	14,510	69,066	30,153	25,230	340	20	519	200	100	2,283	.	02	837	11,350	80	17

Year.	Veg. tables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1901	29	85,507	126,481	361,094	28,044	39	695,807
1902	29	91,733	125,936	321,603	79,379	4,170	614,604
1903	16	132,007	122,053	373,822	50,901	.	801,166
1904	23	109,637	110,029	307,839	49,609	17	742,346
1905	9	109,166	124,200	583,640	50,794	.	774,901
1906	44	113,029	125,687	339,184	105,907	.	817,211
1907	42	113,995	138,509	350,302	120,471	.	860,283
1908	30	107,828	130,783	399,473	84,523	.	870,840
1909	4	102,432	138,521	399,184	95,479	.	843,997
1910	127	104,729	137,663	399,299	101,143	.	894,038

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1909-1910.

Kingston	...	—	Hanover	...	49,052
Port Royal	...	—	Westmoreland	...	82,039
St. Andrew	...	60,990	St. Elizabeth	...	132,097
St. Thomas	...	104,018	Manchester	...	80,945
Portland	...	124,114	Clarendon	...	170,194
St. Mary	...	32,490	St. Catherine	...	148,071
St. Ann	...	98,527			
Trelawny	...	93,128	Total	...	1,236,192
St. James	...	60,427			

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1909-10.

(The Coffee Estates having 50 acres or more are particularized.)

Name of Estate.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass, Wood & Ruinate.
ST. ANDREW—			Acres.	Acres.
Charlottetown & Union Hill ..	John Casserly ..	..	70	336
Chiton Mount & Silver Hill ..	A. R. Hamilton ..	..	200	1,722
Clydesdale ..	Rev. G. St. C. McLarty ..	W. H. Landale ..	100	565
Middleton ..	Lady Kinloss ..	Capt. H. Egerton Eves ..	100	1,110
Newton ..	E. Astley Smith ..	..	50	320
Pleasant Hill ..	W. H. Landale ..	..	200	854
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands ..	C. V. Munn ..	..	80	892
Chestervale ..	R. Sidgwick ..	..	20	1,044
Westphalia ..	J. G. Stewart ..	..	24	120
Green Valley and Robertsheld ..	G. Graham ..	..	40	81
Properties of less than 20 acres and small settlers with cultivation ..	..	..	700	..
ST. ANDREW & ST. THOMAS.				
Chesterfield ..	E. H. dePass & C. E. DeMercado ..	..	40	360
ST. THOMAS.				
Farm Hill ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	..	100	858
Arncliffe ..	Capt. H. E. Eves ..	..	175	950
Abbey Green ..	Hon. C. J. Ward ..	..	120	650
Ben Lomond & Newfield ..	Capt. H. E. Eves ..	..	40	1,320
Brook Lodge and Radnor ..	Mrs. J. A. Stephens ..	M. Dutton Trench ..	216	1,450½
Moy Hall ..	Heirs of Capt. G. G. Taylor ..	..	200	610
Monklands ..	J. P. Provan ..	..	100	1,560
Sherwood Forest ..	Mrs. J. A. Stephens ..	..	150	535
Whitfield Hall ..	Mrs. DeB. S. Heaven ..	..	150	470
New Monklands ..	McLville & Eves ..	Capt. H. E. Eves ..	52	245½
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	902	..
PORTLAND.				
Elmwood ..	L. A. Wates ..	L. A. Wates ..	65	700
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	600	..
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	423	..
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	950	..
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	738	..
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	118	..
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	80	..
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	448	..
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	238	..
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst ..	W. W. Wynne ..	..	200	800
Carnell Castle ..	D. C. Crawford ..	..	15	140
Lomax & Somerses ..	Mrs. A. Kennedy ..	..	150	2,445
Perrin's and Park Hall ..	G. W. Fitzherbert ..	..	120	1,338
Virginia ..	H. Heron ..	..	60	252
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	4,500	..
CLARENDON.				
Glendale ..	Quintin Logan ..	O. Logan ..	80	1,050
Mt Industry ..	Est. J. L. Hibbert ..	A. G. Geust ..	50	1,429
Whitney ..	Lord Dudley ..	Hon. L. Shirley ..	200	2,672
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	1,841½	..
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of less than 50 acres and small settlers ..	..	..	168	6,300

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1910.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Times in Cultivation.	Extent in Acres.	Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc	Crop in 1910.
							Hlds. Sugar.
							Plms. Rum
ST. THOMAS							
Albion	John Griban	..	40	4,008	Water & steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	225 317
Norris	A. E. Silveira	..	120	1,255	Water	Common Process	56
Serge Island	Imperial Loan & Investment Co.	C. Stiles	375	7,766	"	Vacuum Pan	370 270
ST. ANN.							
Cave Valley	H. S. Hoskins	..	95	915	Steam	Helical & Aspalinal Pans	57 75
Llandoverly	Heirs of White	A. J. Webb	550	2,322	Water	Open Battery	216 303
Richmond	T. Dougall	..	312	1,486	"	"	307 276
TRELAWNY							
Bryan Castle	Dr. A. E. Proctor	H. S. Hoskins	213	1,184	Steam	Common and Centrifugal	150 155
Brampton Bryan	ditto	"	209	1,026	"	"	138 137
Braco	C. H. Gordon	"	218	1,895	"	"	201 207
Cambridge	Elizabeth Gottenburgh	"	318	624	"	and Aspalinal	172 146
Etingdon	Curtiss, Campbell & Co.	A. C. Honchen	212	828	"	Common and Centrifugal	129 158
Fontabelle	C. C. Plunkett	V. Michelin	150	1,374	Water	"	74 55

[illegible]

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1910.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Hhds. Sugar.	Phns. Rum.	Crop in 1910.
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass Wood-land and Ruinate.					
ST. JAMES contd.									
Mafoota	Horatio Aarons	..	40	..	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery	12	27	
Providence	W. G. & H. King	W. L. Kerr	85	981	Steam	"	129	85	
Running Gut, Tryall	R. Ferguson	Joseph Shore	174	593	Steam & Water	Vacuum Pan	136	127	
Est. included for crops						and open Battery			
Rose Hall	George Robertson	..	140	792	Abandoned	..	..	..
Success	Joseph Shore (Lessee)	..	..	..	do.	..	..	..
Spring	H. & W. L. Kerr	..	170	857	Steam	Ordinary and open Battery	120	85	
HANOVER.									
Copse	H. A. Hood-Daniel	H. Hood-Daniel	120	2,010	Steam	Centrifugal and Wetzel Pans	94	100	
Flint River	R. & S. Rigg	Richard Rigg	20	987	"	"	2	18	
Haughton Hall	Mrs. Alice James	W. H. Farquharson	90	513	"	Old Process	24	21	
Kew	Anthony Charley	A. Charley	200	902	"	Wetzel Pan and Centrifugal	166	133	
Prospect	W. H. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	280	769	"	Old Process and Wetzel Pan	251	227	
Spring Valley	do.	do.	240	1,500	"	Wetzel Pan	283	200	
Tryall	Eugene Browne	Eugene Browne	160	2,200	"	"	106	134	
Phoenix	Est. Arnold Clodd	Robert Hay	70	300	"	Centrifugal	25	33	
WESTMORELAND									
Blue Castle	Samuel H. Morris Est.	Ed. Morris	210	1,271	Steam	Centrifugal and open Battery	270	214	

WESTMORELAND
contd.

Blackheath	Hugh Clarke	Fred. L. Clarke	350 1,134	Water	Centrifugal & open Battery	467	500
Corwall	Col. Kitchener	W. H. Farquharson	180 1,562	Water & Steam	Vacuum Pan	619	288
Charlottenburg	Anthony Charley	Jas. Charley	170 1,390	Steam	Centrifugal & open Battery	206	149
Friendship	C. S. Farquharson	L. W. Thomas	260 1,892	"	" steam pans	602	388
Fort William	Miss G. C. Hay	J. Shore	230 4,147	Water & Steam	& open Battery	254	192
Frome	Belleisle Estate Co.	Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	1,000 4,028	Steam	Manufactured at Frome by	1417	293
Fontabelle	do.	do.			Vacuum Pan	144	(296)
Belleisle	do.	do.			Centrifugal & open Battery	204	206
Glasgow	Helen White Locke	F. W. White Locke	200 1,654	Steam	Vacuum Pan	501	314
Masemore	Anthony Charley	Jas. Charley	450 1,752	"	Centrifugal & open Battery	298	240
Mount Eagle	Agnes Burgess	Hon. W. A. S. Vickers	260 1,780	"	"	270	123
Mint	Chas. Clarke	Charles Clarke	300 2,564	"	"	282	262
Mesopotamia	P. H. Greig	P. H. Greig	230 1,384	"	Vacuum Pan	513	216
Retrieve	Jno. Hudson	"	350 689	"	"	575	285
Retreat	W. H. Farquharson	"	340 1,730	Water & Steam	"	804	372
Shrewsbury	Ker-Seymour & McKenzie	E. Morris	360 2,193				
ST. ELIZABETH.							
Appleton	A. M. Nathan, Est. of	Hon. J. M. Farquharson, lessee	230 5,674	Water & Steam	Ordinary Process	..	259
Holland	W. C. M. Farquharson & al	I. C. Farquharson	300 6,053	"	Centrifugal & Wetzel Pan	170	191
MANCHESTER.							
Donard	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
CLARENDON.							
Amity Hall	Amity Hall Factory Company Limited	A. W. Farquharson	370 600	Steam	Vacuum Pan	2249	888
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	A. Pawsey	600 3,229	"	"	950	453
Clifton Distillery	Aleide de la Haye	Bought from growers	5 Rented	Chattanooga Horse Power	Common Process	..	5
Denbigh	Lord Penrhyn	Hon. G. W. McGrath	500 7,132	Steam	Vacuum Pan	666	350

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1910.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, &c.	Crop in 1910.	
			Canes in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Hds. Sugar	Plns. Rum.
CLARENDON, <i>contd.</i>								
Hillside-Raymonds	Vere Estate Co.	A. W. Farquharson	989½	5,423	Canes taken to Moreland	Com. Process	Included in Morelands	
Money Musk	Hon. Col. C. J. Ward	E. A. H. Haggart	1076	6,609	Steam	Vacuum Pan	1949	649
Morelands	Vere Estate Co.	A. W. Farquharson	669	2,613	"	Vacuum Pan, new Factory	2470	1015
Parnassus and Sandy Gully	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	557	5,252	"	Vacuum Pan	1240	453
Perrins	A. W. Farquharson	A. W. Farquharson	150	1,208	"	Canes taken to Amity Hall	..	..
Pusey Hall	Callaghan & Elliott	J. C. Elliott	268	2,242	"	do.	..	..
Sevens Plantation	Juan Grinan	Juan Grinan	329	3,017	"	Vacuum Pan	467	243
Suttons—Chesterfield	Miss G. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	240	600	"	Canes taken to Amity Hall	..	..
Low Ground	H. C. Munn	H. C. Munn	120	180	"	..	54	60
St. CATHERINE.								
Caymanas	A. Crum-Ewing	Alexander Stewart	760	4,725	"	Vac. Pan & Centrifugal (tons)	480	144
Cherry Garden	L. Robinson & Goffe	John Messam	740	500	"	"	180	193
Lodge	Melhado Bros.	Hon. J. V. Calder	186	800	"	"	28	44
Worthy Park	Hon. J. V. Calder	Hon. J. V. Calder	368	9,732	Steam & Water	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan	255	365

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, 1909-1910.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Temple Hall ..	S. Soutar ..	..	..	30
Belmore & Friend- ship ..	A. S. Robertson ..	Lawrence Robertson ..	30	..
Mt. Moses ..	D. DeLeon ..	..	5	..
Reformatory, Stony Hill ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	..	5	50
Small settlers of <i>St. Thomas—</i>	less than 20 acres ..	..	100	800
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle ..	60	300
Belvedere ..	I. H. Baker ..	Wm. Turniff ..	..	300
Bachelors Hall ..	M. A. E. DeAlcazar ..	..	194	40
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	..	..	200
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	S. D. List ..	..	45
Clifton Hill ..	A. C. James ..	A. C. Bancroft ..	40	..
Creighton Hall ..	T. N. Silvera ..	..	..	60
Duckenfield ..	E. T. H. Hawkins ..	S. H. Morris ..	8	250
Georgia ..	A. Hearne ..	..	..	40
Golden Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	S. D. List ..	..	800
Green Castle ..	Capt. Rhodes ..	Wm. Turniff ..	..	60
Hall Head ..	E. B. Hopkins & W. Watson ..	..	..	250
Harbour Head ..	S. F. Noyes ..	..	66	35
Holland ..	A. W. W. Taylor ..	G. P. Dewer ..	..	170
Leith Hall ..	A. C. James ..	A. C. Bancroft ..	40	6
Lyssons ..	Hope & Co. ..	..	..	220
Morant ..	H. M. R. Crichton ..	..	..	315
New Monklands ..	Melville & Eves ..	Captain H. E. Eves ..	..	150
Nutt's River ..	Mrs. W. T. Lannerman ..	..	..	60
Phillipsfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	S. D. List ..	..	250
Potosi ..	H. Cork ..	V. A. Mitchelin ..	20	60
Pembroke Hall ..	A. G. Donaldson ..	..	..	40
Pleasant Hill ..	United Fruit Co. ..	S. D. List ..	..	122
P. G. River ..	Heirs of Dent ..	W. W. Wynne ..	..	210
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	..	130
Rhine ..	Mrs. S. C. Burke ..	..	30	50
Serge Island ..	Impl. Loan & Investment Co. ..	..	..	90
Stanton ..	I. J. Mordecai ..	..	15	150
Stokes Hall ..	A. J. Scott ..	A. C. Bancroft ..	..	22
Stokesfield ..	S. F. Noyes ..	..	150	63
Springfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	S. D. List ..	..	117
Wheelerfield ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	220
Winchester and Suffolk Park ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	10	400
Small settlers of <i>Portland—</i>	less than 20 acres ..	..	76	1,078
Anchovy ..	I. S. Levy ..	I. S. Levy ..	..	40
Bound Brook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	Wetmore ..	..	70
Burlington ..	Mrs. E. A. Miller ..	Mrs. E. A. Miller ..	..	70
Betbys Hope ..	A. H. Hopkins ..	A. H. Hopkins ..	..	20
Big Spring Garden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	S. Scudamore ..	30	130
Buff Bay River ..	R. L. Benbow ..	R. L. Benbow ..	..	150
Retreat ..	L. A. Isaacs ..	L. A. Isaacs ..	..	100
Cold Harbour ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	J. N. Baker ..	..	50
Darlingford ..	Col. C. Darling ..	Buckley & Hossack ..	..	120
Elysium ..	United Fruit Co. ..	S. Scudamore ..	..	139

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>Portland contd.</i>				
Fellowship	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	81
Friendship Valley	Esther Taylor	Esther Taylor	10	..
Golden Vale	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	500
Grange Hill	Est. Jas. Harrison	L. G. Harrison	..	60
Green Vale	C. A. Miller	C. A. Miller	50	40
Hector's River	Hon. E. C. Hall	Hon. E. C. Hall	..	200
Haining	Lionel Scoltock	L. Scoltock	..	30
Hart Hill	S. L. E. Auld	S. L. E. Auld	..	30
Hopewell	A. E. Hollis	A. E. Hollis	..	50
Hermitage	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	57
Hart Hill	H. A. Bolton	H. A. Bolton	10	40
Jack's Lodge	Jno. A. Patterson	Jno. A. Patterson	..	31
Lennox	Chas. Derry	R. P. Dunn	10	80
Little Spring Garden	Wm. Watson	Wm. Watson	..	80
Low Layton	E. P. Binns & E. B. Hopkins	H. Cork	..	250
Mt. Holstein	A. N. M. Benn	A. N. M. Benn	..	50
Milk Bank	Jno. U. Olebar	Jno. H. Olebar	..	23
Mt. Pleasant	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	..	40
Moore Park	R. A. Burgess	R. A. Burgess	10	20
Muirton	E. Gray	T. A. Gray	..	30
Mulatto River	Est. J. A. Hinshelwood	C. A. S. Hinshelwood	..	25
Orange Bay	J. O. Mason	Jno. O. Mason	100	150
Orange Vale	Habt. Welsh et al	H. Welsh	..	30
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	105
Providence	E. G. Reittie	E. G. Riettie	..	60
Pleasant Hill	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	..	60
Pleasant Hill	Alex. Davis	Alex. Davis	..	25
Prospect	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	25
Rothermarcus	Wm. Grant	Wm. Grant	..	25
Rural Vale	H. S. Carvalho	H. S. Carvalho	..	70
Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	50
Seamans Valley	Do.	Do.	..	200
Shrewsbury	Do.	Do.	25	200
Stanton	Do.	Do.	..	190
Terra Nora	Theop. Charles	Theop. Charles	..	20
Toms Hope	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	..	290
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	112
Vinery	Rowntree Cocoa Co.	Jno. W. Hill	100	100
Windsor Castle	A. E. DaCosta	A. E. DaCosta	50	50
Woodstock	S. S. Steadman	S. S. Steadman	50	200
Woodstock	Hy. Graham	Hy. Graham	2	75
Williamsfield	Hy. A. Jones	Hy. A. Jones	..	30
Williamsfield	United Fruit Co.	S. Seudamore	..	40
Windsor	Do.	Do.	..	570
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	590	2,789
<i>St. Mary—</i>				
Albany	Elizth. Heywood	..	5	20
Aqualta Vale	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	50	400
Aqualta Vale	Mary Kelly	..	..	..
Albion	Mary Kelly	..	..	30
Do.	Geo. E. Roche	..	..	20
Albany	Dr. P. M. Lyon	..	10	50
Alleppo	W. McGibbon	..	5	20
Alleppo	C. A. Monaghan	..	10	10

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Belfield	Miss M. Clarke	..	12	40
Boynes Park	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	..	..	47
Berry Hill	Hans Olofson	..	..	40
Brimmer Hall	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	20	250
Bagnolds Spring	E. A. Evelyn	..	..	20
Ballards Valley	C. L. Walker	..	15	95
Bagnolds Spring	S. M. Roche	..	..	55
Berry Hill	Robt. White	..	..	50
Boscobel	E. T. McPherson	..	..	40
Bonny	W. Champeny	..	..	25
Baileys Vale	Z. Francis	..	..	20
Bagnold Spring	E. N. Sanders	..	..	20
Berry Hill	Gilbert Francis	..	..	20
Coves	J. A. Benjamin	..	..	50
Crawle	Graham Hawkins	..	..	82
Content	A. C. Paton	..	..	30
Crescent	Robert A. Silvera	..	..	60
Do.	John Naylor Silvera	..	..	121
Do.	Leo. Geo. Silvera	..	..	30
Do.	Luna L. Silvera	..	..	120
Do.	J. N. Carty	..	..	100
Do.	Cecil Geo. Silvera	..	..	70
Do.	Ella Tingling	..	..	30
Clermont	Henry Constantine	..	20	60
Do.	Eva Constantine	..	40	100
Do.	Marie A. Constantine	..	20	60
Do.	Francis Constantine	..	37	40
Cape Clear	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	..	100
Chovy	Do.	Do.	50	300
Cromwell & Esher	A. C. Westmoreland	..	33	389
Charlottenburg	W. H. Westmoreland	..	50	250
Clifton Hill	G. H. Francis	..	..	42
Carlton	Jno. Myers	..	..	..
Castlemine	Hy. Braham	..	..	20
Clermont	H. D. Graham	..	10	72
Do. Ranch	A. E. Fouché	..	4	51
Cromwell (2)	S. E. Prendergast	T. C. Prendergast	20	80
Cromwell	S. E. Prendergast	F. N. Prendergast	50	100
Clermont	Frances Graham	H. D. Graham	37	40
Derry	W. Cargill Thompson	..	..	30
Donnington	Right Rev. J. J. Collins	..	..	65
Dover	S. Supersaingsingh	E. T. Lewis	14	75
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgemahon	..	10	30
Epping	J. T. Marsh	..	..	80
Eden Park	J. H. Philippotts	..	..	150
Egypt	Mary Ann World	..	10	40
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris	..	15	40
Do.	J. T. Morris	..	10	30
Do.	Wm. Morris	..	20	40
Epsom	C. A. Sherriffe	..	5	20
Frontier	Est. of D. R. Clemetson	Administrator Genl.	..	183
Fontabelle	E. Campbell	..	10	50
Friendship	Irene Maude Lindo	Administrator Genl.	34	150
Fontabelle	H. D. Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	..	358½

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acre in Cocoa.	Acre in Bananas
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Fontabelle	U. R. Sutherland	..	..	20
Fort George	Aug. F. G. Ellis	A. C. Westmore- land	80	265
Fort Stewart	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	Jas. G. Cohen	50	370
Gayle	L. G. Silvera	..	..	69
Do.	Mais & Roxburgh	..	12	120
Greenwood	A. W. Farquharson	R. A. H. Stone	..	100
Gibraltar	Victor Silvera	..	..	50
Gray's Inn	A. F. Elmlie	J. H. Scarlett	336	500
Golden Grove	E. E. C. Hosack	..	..	75
Greenside	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	10	15
Governor Pen	Rosa E. Orret	..	..	25
Gibraltar	A. C. Westmoreland	A. C. Westmoreland	68	240
Gayle	A. Grant	..	..	20
Highgate	W. Sterling	..	..	65
Hazard	Thomas Champeansy	..	..	32
Do.	Thomas Kelly	..	10	40
Do.	E. E. W. Brown	..	..	40
Do.	Emma Kelly	..	..	45
Harmony Hall	Wiley Thomas	..	..	25
Do.	W. E. Prendergast	..	10	50
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	..	20	180
Hampstead	H. J. Rudolf	..	10	40
Heywood Hall	J. E. Kerr & Co.	L. B. Melville	250	350
Hopewell	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	70	210
Do.	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	..	..	20
Home Castle	S. M. Walker	..	..	40
Islington	Loren S. Clark	..	..	24
Iter Boreal	Jane L. Hosack	E. E. C. Hosack	100	100
Industry	J. T. Marsh	..	5	20
Koningsberg	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	70	150
Kendal	J. D'aeth	..	5	20
Languedoc	C. R. Tyson	..	..	20
Do.	R. T. Rigg	..	..	52
Langley	O. L. M. Sanguinetti	..	..	120
Do.	A. Johnson	..	..	145
Llanrumney	J. E. Kerr & Co.	L. B. Melville	..	430
Lambkin Hill	Albert E. Silvera	..	..	100
Lewisburgh	Isabella McGregor	..	10	30
Do.	A. A. Northover	..	30	60
Louisiana	Arthur Rogers	..	..	20
Lambkin Hill	C. R. Tyson	..	..	60
Maiden Hall	Thos. Gray	..	..	50
Montrose	Dorcas L. DeLisser	F. H. DeLisser	25	150
Moore Hall	Annie McDonald	..	20	120
Montrose	H. G. DeLisser	..	20	100
Do.	G. M. Lewis	F. H. Delisser	5	22
Do.	J. B. Foreman	..	12	14
Do.	J. M. Fletcher	..	10	10
Nonsuch	A. E. St. C. Walker	..	20	70
Nutsfield	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	J. G. Cohen	30	600
Nonsuch	Hon. Jno. Pringle, C.M.G.	Do.	50	350
New Friendship	Edw. Kirkland	..	10	10
Nonsuch	H. J. Rudol	..	10	20
New Ramble	Leo. Geo. Silvera	..	..	500

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Oxford ..	C. Goffe Bros. ..	A. D. Goffe ..	50	450
Osborne ..	Richd. L. Benbow ..	..	20	160
Orange River ..	Est. Isabella Nelson ..	..	..	73
Do. ..	E. H. Dyer ..	..	12	30
Do. ..	Est. Isabella Nelson ..	..	..	60
Do. ..	E. Foster ..	..	12	18
Do. ..	E. J. Grubb ..	J. M. Fletcher ..	10	29
Do. ..	Rosa Nelson ..	J. H. Byles ..	20	100
Orange Hill ..	Hon. Dr. John Pringle ..	J. G. Cohen ..	20	384
Orange River ..	Jane Bradshaw ..	F. H. Delisser ..	20	80
Pembroke Hall ..	Chas. Ellis ..	..	..	22½
Palmetto Grove ..	Graham Hawkins ..	..	10	40
Preston ..	W. S. Pickwick ..	..	10	40
Pembroke Hall ..	John Sinclair ..	..	50	150
Platfield ..	T. M. Gray ..	T. M. Gray ..	15	220
Preston ..	Jas. Osborne ..	..	..	27½
Preston W. ..	W. G. White ..	..	..	47
Quebec. ..	H. D. Simmonds ..	Hon. R. P. Simmonds ..	59½	340
Richmond ..	Jas. A. Hudson ..	..	5	15
Richards Pen ..	Sarah E. Dill ..	..	..	20
Do. ..	Mary E. Marsh ..	..	..	35
Do. ..	A. L. Roper ..	..	..	53
Retreat ..	C. R. Tyson ..	..	..	30
Do. ..	Emma Haltham ..	..	..	30
Roslyn ..	Est. Goffe ..	John B. Goffe ..	20	230
Russell Hall ..	A. E. Silvera ..	..	40	160
Rosemount ..	R. P. Thompson ..	..	10	25
Richmond ..	H. B. Wolcott ..	..	50	150
Do. ..	J. A. Hudson ..	..	5	15
Sheerness ..	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle c.m.g. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	30	100
Spring Valley ..	Ernest M. Mais ..	..	..	60
Salisbury ..	Mais & Cotter ..	..	10	70
Three Hills ..	J. C. Sharp ..	..	..	20
Tremolesworth ..	Emanl. Grant ..	..	..	30
Tryall ..	Lillian Motta ..	..	..	150
Do. ..	Chandes Silvera ..	..	..	20
Timsbury ..	Julia Maxwell ..	..	5	20
Tremolesworth ..	Hon. Jno. Pringle c.m.g. ..	J. G. Cohen ..	70	250
Trinity ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	37	379
Townsend Pen ..	F. Farah ..	..	10	10
Tremolesworth ..	S. M. Walker ..	..	..	54
Union Hill ..	Estate of A. B. Clemetson ..	John B. Goffe ..	..	50
Up-Park Pen ..	E. J. Roper ..	..	20	..
Warwick Castle ..	Jno. Wilson ..	..	..	6
Do. ..	Ed. Hyatt ..	..	..	50
Do. ..	J. Templeman Marsh ..	..	..	120
Do. ..	R. Tyson Rigg ..	..	..	150
Wentworth ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	196
White Hall ..	L. B. Melville, et al ..	..	20	270
Water Valley ..	E. Broughton ..	Hon. H. Cork ..	20	300
Do. ..	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	J. H. Scarlett ..	50	300
Warwick Castle ..	Frank Lindo ..	..	..	25
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	2,422	7,421

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Bellevue ..	Arthur C. Paton ..	..	..	40
Bengal ..	Alexander Hopwood ..	..	..	100
Buckfield ..	F. A. Morris ..	..	..	20
Content ..	Dr. J. L. Cox ..	A. N. Dixon ..	..	50
Cranbrook ..	Louis Townend ..	..	..	25
Cardiff Hall and Belleair ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	A. B. Rerrie ..	..	70
Cave Valley ..	H. S. Hoskins ..	..	..	40
Coolshade ..	F. L. Clarke ..	..	..	25
Drax Hall ..	Est. Henry Sewell ..	..	..	189
Eltham ..	Thomas B. Scott ..	..	..	20
Home Castle ..	Est. of Henry Sewell ..	H. S. Hoskins ..	..	49
Hyattsfield ..	H. A. Watson ..	..	..	20
Malvern Park and Mammee Bay ..	Edward Pratt ..	..	..	25
New Ground ..	A. N. Dixon ..	..	..	100
Orange Valley ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	A. B. Rerrie ..	..	100
Richmond Estate ..	Bernal Family ..	F. L. Clarke ..	..	20
Roaring River ..	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle ..	..	..	30
Retreat ..	Rev. I. H. Hall ..	..	..	60
Seville ..	H. S. Hawkins ..	..	..	80
White River ..	Dixon, Cotter & Rerrie ..	..	..	20
Windsor ..	John Cameron ..	..	..	100
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	943
<i>Trelawny—</i>				
Mahoghany Hall ..	Heirs of J. W. Fisher ..	Sterling Fisher ..	..	40
Steelfield ..	Exors. Est. S. Thomson ..	..	..	37
Colchis ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	H. S. Hoskins ..	..	22
Lancaster ..	Geo. P. Dewar ..	Geo. P. Dewar ..	..	120
Stewart Castle ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	Dr. C. T. Dewar ..	..	20
Troy ..	A. A. Carter ..	A. A. Carter ..	..	30
Ulster Spring ..	Ann Stobbs ..	..	13½	13½
Wales ..	J. H. Clark ..	Jno. H. Clark ..	..	50
Weston Favel ..	R. M. Ewen ..	Guy S. Ewen ..	..	30
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	45	747
<i>St. James—</i>				
Cinnamon Hill ..	W. L. & A. S. Robertson ..	Joseph Shore ..	..	40
Catherine Mount ..	John H. Parkin ..	..	..	80
Friendship ..	Harold Greaves ..	Harry Kerr ..	..	20
Gulsbow ..	Mrs. F. N. Kerr ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	..	50
Irwin ..	A. M. Mills ..	..	..	45
Lapland ..	A. J. McCatty ..	..	..	20
Latium ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	..	80
Seven Rivers ..	F. H. DeLisser ..	..	..	200
Spring Mount ..	Oswald Chisholm ..	O. Chisholm ..	..	20
Virgin Valley ..	David Reddie ..	..	..	65
Small settlers of ..	less than 20 acres ..	..	..	1,632
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Abingdon ..	J. D. P. Goodwin ..	J. D. P. Goodwin ..	..	20
Barbican ..	F. Topper ..	F. Topper ..	..	45
Copse ..	H. Hood-Daniel ..	H. Hood Daniel ..	10	40

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney or Owner	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas
<i>Hanover, contd.</i>				
Eaton & Eaton Mtn.	H. Sanftleben	H. Sanftleben	..	155
Georgia	A. E. Davis	A. E. Davis	..	100
Green River	C. W. Hewitt	C. W. Hewitt	10	100
Hopewell	H. M. Davis	H. M. Davis	..	40
Haughton Court and Orange Cove	A. Watson Taylor	G. P. Dewar	..	100
Haughton Grove	A. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	..	30
Industry Cove	H. C. L. Sanftleben	H. C. L. Sanftleben	..	50
Kenilworth	Browne Bro	V. R. Browne	..	70
Mosquito Cove	L. Sanftleben & Sons	L. Sanftleben & Sons	..	100
Newfoundland River	E. A. Bell	E. A. Bell	..	60
Orange Bay	C. J. Hewitt	C. W. Hewitt	..	60
Phcenix	Arnold Clodd Est.	Arthur Clodd	..	80
Prospect	Est. of J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	..	30
Riley	A. E. Davis	A. E. Davis	..	50
Round Hill	J. Scott	J. Scott	..	40
Rhodes Hall	F. G. Bond	F. G. Bond	..	45
Saxham	A. A. Aird	A. A. Aird	5	20
Spring Valley	Jamaica Estates & Rubber Co.	W. H. Farquharson	50	50
Westfield	Robert Hay	Robert Hay	10	100
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	..	125
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Properties with cultivation of less than 20 acres	and small settlers	..	40	415
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Aberdeen	Marian Calder	Dr. J. A. L. Calder	30	100
Ipswich	A. J. Hendricks	..	..	100
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	..	1
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	15	160
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Ashley Hall	G. W. FitzHerbert	G. W. Fitz-Herbert	..	20
Danks Savoy	R. Craig	Robt. Craig	137	235
Forest	Chas. A. Wynn	C. A. Wynn	..	20
Harewoods	T. Abrahams	C. Lopez	..	30
Halse Hall	Isaac Fox	Isaac Fox	..	40
Ivy Store	W. F. March	W. F. March	..	26
Longville	Amalgamated Products Co.	Amalgamated Pro- ducts Co.	14	14
Mears	A. H. Davis	A. H. Davis	10	20
Morgan's Valley	Hy. Abrahams	Hy. Abrahams	..	40
North Hall	D. Girvan	D. Girvan	..	60
Do.	H. D'Aguilar	H. D'Aguilar	15	20
New Yarmouth	Lord Dudley	Conrad Watson	..	55
Trout Hall	F. G. Sharp	F. G. Sharp	75	20
Whitney	Lord Dudley	A. F. Clarke	..	100
Vine Pens	Thos. Abrahams	C. Lopez	..	200
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	48	173
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Angels	Angels Co.	T. H. Sharp	..	100
Alexandria	United Fruit Co.	..	..	60

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner	Aeres in Cocoa.	Aeres in Bananas
<i>St. Catherine contd.</i>				
Blair Pen	C. G. Hudson		..	100
Bernard Lodge	A. L. Keeling		..	100
Bog	United Fruit Co.		..	143
Belmore	Do.		..	65
Berkshire Hall	F. W. Taylor & J. T. Baylis	J. T. Baylis	40	20
Burtons	M. H. Edwards	L. F. Falconer	12	10
Bybrook	R. L. & H. G. Constantine	R. L. Constantine	30	55
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.		..	40
Bushy Pond Pen	Helena Marley		..	30
Bellevue	Dr. C. R. White		..	20
Crawle	A. Crum Ewing	Alex. Stewart	..	400
Craigellachie	V. Tivy		..	40
Cedar Grove	United Fruit Co.		..	100
Carew Castle	P. H. Bather	H. L. Mossman	15	25
Cambrians	F. H. Delisser		50	50
Charlemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath		20	50
Cow Park	United Fruit Co.		..	266
Congreve Park	Do.		..	330
Cottage	Do.		..	36
Cookson	Do.		..	200
Cumberland Pen	Ernest Verley		..	1,000
Dawkins Caymanas	Dr. J. J. Edwards		..	60
Dove Hall	John M. Mills		10	90
Do.	R. T. Rigg & Mary Moncrieffe		30	50
Dawkins Caymanas	A. Crum Ewing	A. Stewart	..	240
Dunkeld	Magnus & Crosbie		5	40
Enfield	Alex. Dolphy		10	15
Ellis' Caymanas	A. Crum Ewing	A. Stewart	..	240
Farm	United Fruit Co.		..	550
Goshen	L. Fulford		..	200
Do.	C. Lewis		..	314
Glengoffe	E. R. Northover		20	72
Government Park	United Fruit Co.		..	185
Great Salt Pond	Do.		..	230
Hayfield	C. G. Hudson		..	50
Harkers Hall	J. C. Lescesne		70	40
Halfway-Tree Pen	R. H. B. Hotchkin	A. Douet	..	500
Hyde Park	I. J. Crawley		50	100
Hyde	T. H. Baker		13	60
Kendal	Jno. Lockett		50	50
Kew Park	A. Patterson		40	20
Do.	Miss Patterson		15	20
Lawrencefield	J. Allwood, C.M.G.		..	112
Leigh Farm	C. M. Sandford		..	35
Lime Tree Garden	M. A. Ellis	F. C. Billengslea	..	190
Mt. Olive	Jno. Francis	M. Lindo	..	100
New Works	F. W. Aris		60	100
Do.	F. L. Falconer		18	20
New Hall	P. Lindo		90	90
Orange Park	H. R. Smith		..	100
Palm	W. R. Graham	T. McKay	25	25
Phoenix Park	A. L. Keeling		..	294

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas
<i>St. Catherine contd.</i>				
Phoenix Park ..	W. R. Turner ..	..	..	131
Pear Tree Grove ..	Mrs. J. J. Robinson ..	A. E. Fouche ..	10	60
Portmore ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	60
Rodons ..	J. Allwood, c.m.g. ..	..	..	119½
Reids Pen ..	Kerr & Co. ..	F. C. Billingslea ..	..	38
Rodons ..	C. McKella ..	..	..	105
Reevesdale ..	W. H. Reeves ..	..	..	24
Rio Magno ..	H. J. Rudolf ..	..	120	160
Rio Cobre Valley ..	H. H. G. G. Clarke ..	..	40	40
Riversdale ..	A. R. McIntosh ..	..	40	80
Rose Hall ..	Dugald Campbell ..	..	50	90
Reids Pen ..	Wm. Watson ..	..	..	136
St. Jago Park ..	F. E. Taylor ..	..	..	20
Springvale ..	G. T. W. Relsse ..	..	20	40
Sunnyside ..	Robert Lindo ..	..	17	17
Twickenham Park ..	Mrs. W. Watson ..	..	..	260
Turnbull Pen and Lakes Pen ..	Dr. J. J. Edwards ..	..	..	25
Turnbull Pen ..	E. S. Gallraith ..	..	..	24
Tulloch ..	J. H. McPhail ..	..	130	230
Tulloch Mtn. ..	John Gordon ..	..	10	20
Tamarinds ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	60
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	..	94
Villa Pen ..	N. N. McGilchrist ..	..	..	38½
Woodlands ..	M. A. Ellis ..	..	..	115
West Prospect ..	M. Cookman ..	..	..	20
Whitemarl ..	Henry McGilchrist ..	..	..	60
Wakefield ..	A. D'C. Levy ..	..	15	40
Worthy Park ..	J. V. Calder ..	..	300	50
West Prospect ..	Isaac Cookman ..	..	..	20
Watson Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	200
Williamsfield ..	Mrs. Ella Linton ..	..	40	40
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	367	3,541

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1909-10, BY PARISHES.

Parish.	Cassava.	Rubber.	Oranges.	Rice.	Ter.	Cotton.	Coco-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Canes.	Coffee.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Ground Nuts.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Common Pasture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
Kinuston
St. Andrew	65	..	..	..	69	1,295	620	2,253	5	..	1	..	346	269	94	6,481	3,624	16,744	31,866
St. Thomas	25	..	..	..	4,938	5,864	1,045	2,293	4	..	3	..	..	770	..	4,454	2,989	16,400	38,715
Portland	22	..	..	1	2,085	8,851	200	972	3	3	..	..	2	1,107	..	8,290	1,391	9,637	32,564
St. Mary	27	..	..	..	2,695	28,610	281	407	..	16	22	..	..	6,694	2	5,304	12,220	37,333	93,611
St. Ann	292	..	80	..	1,139	2,200	1,193	1,095	10	..	10	..	..	48	2	13,978	23,792	88,541	132,380
Trelawny	28	..	..	..	864	1,460	4,540	738	6	..	12	..	3	45	..	4,062	16,392	27,849	55,999
St. James	27	..	..	1	689	2,285	2,508	119	46	..	26	..	2	51	..	6,302	10,001	24,531	46,538
Hanover	26	..	..	..	1,061	3,164	1,710	266	..	..	6	..	..	333	2	6,221	8,100	38,113	59,002
Westmoreland	4	78	..	..	105	423	6,034	449	1	1	..	..	..	40	19	5,989	12,850	58,232	84,225
St. Elizabeth	23	3	..	..	44	254	1,088	922	33	..	369	..	129	10	8	8,972	14,114	62,005	87,974
Manchester	318	..	..	..	86	311	791	5,204	75	..	23	..	1	22	..	8,622	6,315	46,072	67,810
Clarendon	200	..	211	..	..	60	202	1,591	7,576	3,723	126	..	8	..	1	204	..	12,062	8,921	36,061	70,945
St. Catherine	..	17	1,215	19	..	..	533	12,758	2,567	6,789	31	..	39	..	353	1,827	..	13,992	16,954	33,834	92,928
Port Royal
Total	200	17	2,283	100	80	62	14,510	69,066	30,153	25,330	340	20	519	..	837	11,350	127	104,729	137,663	497,352	894,638

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, 1908-09.

Grazing Pens having 100 heads of Cattle and over are alone particularized.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Constant Spring	A. W. Farquharson & J. C. Farquharson	...	450	1,259	300
Halberstadt	Hon. B. S. Gosset	...	1,150	527	283
Mona	Mrs. E. Verley	S. L. Schloss	150	1,398	250
Waterhouse	Heirs of C. G. Farquharson	...	550	800	250
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Amity Hall & Hordley	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. Pringle	600	2,358	80
Belvedere	L. D. Baker	...	450	1,842	500
Blue Mountain	R. B. Hopkins	...	1,000	1,800	250
Duckenfield	E. T. H. Hawkins	A. V. Michelin	486	1,514	1,300
Friendship	United Fruit Co.	S. D. List	200	850	200
Garbrand Hall	Imperial Loan & Investment Co.	C. Stiles	1,000	5,019	300
Holland	A. W. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	215	900	314
Landewey	Chas. S. Burke	...	600	758	100
Lloyds	J. W. McLean	...	623½	4,600	150
Lyssons	C. H. Levy and J. H. Phillipps	...	200	2,089	100
Mount Sinai	Chas. S. Burke	...	620	1,000	130
Pera	Jamaica Co.	Hon. Dr. Pringle	500	845	160
<i>Portland</i>					
Boston	United Fruit Co.	S. Scudamore	130	736	230
Bound Brook	do.	do.	150	1,362	350
Comfort Castle	J. G. Patterson	J. G. Patterson	300	30	300
Elmwood	L. A. Waites	L. A. Waites	250	275	150
Fair Prospect	A. R. Dunn	A. R. Dunn	240	60	100
Fair Prospect	C. G. Street	C. G. Street	297	103	150
Grange Hill	Est. Jas. Harrison	L. G. Harrison	250	973	100
Golden Vale	U. F. Co.	S. Scudamore	400	2,691	420
Kildare and Spring Garden	United Fruit Co.	do.	300	3,750	620
Mulatto River	Est. J. A. Hinchelwood	C. A. S. Hinchelwood	200	380	150
Muirton	Elzth. Gray	T. A. Gray	150	930	120
Unity Valley	United Fruit Co.	S. Scudamore	100	773	160
Zion Hill	W. A. O'Sullivan	W. A. O'Sullivan	250	50	100
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Agualta Vale	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	1,100	900	400
Ballards Valley	C. L. Walker	...	600	578	162
Cape Clear	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	771	407	250
Charlottenburgh	W. H. W. Westmoreland	...	410	504	180
Chovey	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	109	336	120
Crescent	L. G. Silvera	...	169	180	100
Eden Park	J. H. Philippotts	Ad. General	1,100	200	51
Esher and Cromwell	A. C. Westmoreland	...	397	1,420	323
Frontier	Est. of D. R. Clementson	Ad. General	1,100	283	230
Fontabelle	H. Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	1,738½	838	388
Fort George	A. F. G. Ellis	A. C. Westmoreland	1,527	2,309	600
Fort Stewart	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	1,099	1,661	450
Gray's Inn	A. F. Emslie	J. R. Scarlett	385	1,621	160

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Mary, contd.-</i>					
Gibraltar	A. C. Westmoreland	A. C. Westmoreland	395	540	133
Huddersfield	Jno. Cameron	...	720	180	120
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	...	791	220	93
Hopewell	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	1,085	650	490
Industry	J. T. Marsh	...	600	283½	105
Koningsburg	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	1,078	813	300
Llanrumney	J. E. Kerr & Co.	L. B. Melville	420	608½	100
Lucky Hill	Adam Roxburgh	...	607	230	300
Nonsuch	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	765	818	245
Nutfield (Ellis Estate)	do.	do	2,415	1,480	800
Osborne	R. L. Benbow	...	302	200	112
Oxford	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	A. D. Goffe	163	500	100
Prospect	A. N. Dixon	...	701	493	220
Quebec	H. D. Simmonds	Hon. R. P. Simmonds	938	797½	179
Salisbury	Mens & Cotter	...	402	120½	110
Sherness	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	J. G. Cohen	620	340	156
Tremolesworth	do.	do.	754	646	248
Tower Hill	A. N. Dixon	...	385	...	40
Union Hill	Est. of A. B. Clement- son	...	650	131	274
Up-Park Pen	Ellen Roper	...	320	442	300
Warwick Castle	J. T. Marsh	...	636	220	145
Water Valley	E. Broughton	H. Cork	250	850	105
Water Valley	Est. of C. E. Isaacs	J. H. Scarlett	450	781	150
<i>St. Ann -</i>					
Averham Park	A. W. Douet	...	100	840	200
Arthur's Seat & Bogue	Mrs. Drysdale	S. M. Fisher	450	1,200	503
Annandale	Thos. L. Roxburgh	K. L. Roxburgh	853	1,467	620
Albion and Barrett Pen	Colonel E. Moulton- Barrett	...	500	2,001	579
Armada	Edwin Helwig	...	430	200	100
Beverly	A. J. Webb	...	83	276	210
Bellevue	A. C. Paton	...	342	313	270
Bonneville	Misses Cork	Hon. Geo. McGrath	200	230½	86
Bridge Water	Mrs. Ella Stephenson	Harry Stephenson	474	800	250
Bengal	Alexr. Hopwood	Alexr. Hopwood	550	1,199	130
Bromley	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	...	710	120	270
Belmont	A. C. Paton	...	500	200	340
Belmont	Wm. Conran	...	127	220	20
Brooms Hall	Lord Penrhyn	Hon. Geo. McGrath	318½	1,000	...
Beleair and Cardiff Hall	Col. C. J. Blagrove	A. B. Rerrie	2,400	891	800
Ballintroy	Rev. C. A. Winn	...	240	1,535	110
Crescent Park	Hon. Dr. John Pringle	...	119	1,268	372
Carton	Tom Dobson	...	400	1,093	400
Chippenhams Park	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	60	1,740	317
Content	Dr. J. L. Cox	...	350	349	40
Cave Valley	H. S. Hoskins	...	706	374	160

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd—</i>					
Cedar Valley and Relief	W. V. Townsend	...	396	460	40
Coolshade	F. L. Clarke	...	46	600	50
Colliston	Est. Thos. Wilson	...	360	600	60
Culioden	Helwig	...	505	593	30
Cyprus	H. E. Crum Ewing	...	500	78	20
Drax Hall	Hon. Henry Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	551	987	438
Danbarton	Dutton Treorch	...	400	167	180
Edinburgh Castle	W. Conran	...	240	1,030	200
Enfield	J. H. Allwood	...	175	100	120
Farm	P. Fox	...	435	...	100
Friendship	Hon. C. J. Ward	...	462	396	400
Friendship	J. H. Levy	...	150	451	80
Granfield and Endeavour	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	1,736	143	694
Goshen	Mrs. E. J. Roper	...	123	2,353½	452
Grier Park	C. A. Brown	...	181	885	250
Green Castle & Mt. Edgcombme	Miss E. H. Raffington	...	99	44	80
Greenock	Heirs of Anderson	...	114	1,400	...
Hadden	Hon. G. McGrath	...	334½	111	...
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant	Wm. Conran	...	560	589	200
Hopewell	C. L. Walker	...	315	269	170
Hopewell	Col. H. J. Blagrove	...	800	307	200
Home Castle	E. E. Gordon	...	246½	1,605	700
Huntley	Mrs. John Addison	...	600	168	160
Hyde Park	Heirs of Hy. Sewell	H. S. Hoskins	790	824	40
Knutsford and Lime Tree Garden	Arthur Corlett	...	364	486	44
Knapdale	Mrs. H. A. J. Purchas	...	190	1,004	250
Lydford & Bradfield	Percy Fox	...	1,119	97	300
Lily Field	Alex. Hopwood	Alexr. Hopwood	1,500	502	260
Lindale	A. L. Simmonds	...	600	11	210
Mount Plenty	Adam Roxburgh	...	372	276	210
Malvern Park & Mammee	Bart. E. Pratt	...	836	1,200	540
Minard and New Hope	George McGrath	George McGrath	1,659	135	500
New Ground	A. M. Dixon	...	40	980	133
Orange Valley	Col. H. J. Blagrove	R. E. Purchase	2,735	665	960
Phoenix Park	A. Harris	H. A. Forbes (lessee)	407	1,034	300
Pennys	St. Leger Tivy	...	280	1,700	300
Pedro Farm, Browns Valley & Knowsley Park	H. Brown	...	339	627	200
Rio Hoe	Col. E. Moulton- Barrett, C.M.G.	...	1,050	2,885	1,030
Retirement	John R. Braham	...	441	232	200
Ramble	Hon. H. E. Cox	...	200	3,343	360

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd--</i>					
Roaring River	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	...	20	1,680	277
Rock Hall & Golden Spring	S. Cotter	...	82	350	200
Richmond Penn Ridge	C. E. G. Gordon	H. S. Hoskins	360	2,640	60
Retreat	Heirs of Rev. Todd	Richard Todd	795	690	180
Soho, Woodfield and Halifax	James P. Hall	James P. Hall	1,194	1,000	360
Schwallenburg	Hy. Conran	...	370	1,473	600
Southampton	J. Allwood, C.M.G.	...	512	1,715	143
Southfield	Delgado Bros.	...	329	300	80
Shaw Park	Jno. Came on	...	250	900	379
Scarlett Hall	Hon. Dr. J. Pringle	...	350	205	113
Seville	A. J. Webb	...	410	232	40
Trafalgar, Pros- per Hall and Mammee Ridge & Tydenham	H. S. Hoskins	...	920	1,372	250
Thicketts and Lookout	Est. of Robinson	...	1,791	485	500
Tingleys	C. L. Walker	...	800	820	450
Thatchfield	A. Davis	Cargill & Cargill	60	2,100	...
Tobolski and Queenlythe	George McGrath	George McGrath	916	603	400
Unity Valley and Greenfield	Mrs. Trench	R. L. Young	1,940	2,056	510
Winfield	Mrs. E. J. Roper	...	475	3,374	557
White River	John R. Scarlett	...	200	230	194
Windsor	Dixon, Cotter & Kerrie	...	93	332	...
Walton	J. Cameron	...	103	587	120
Union	E. M. Mais	...	100	2,178	80
	Alfred Moncrieffe	...	307	1,916	200
<i>Trclaney -</i>					
Barnstaple	Mrs. Lewis	A. Doull	100	600	260
Colchis	H. Sewell et al	H. S. Hoskins	200	396	210
Florence Hall	F. E. Plunkett	F. E. Plunkett	400	293	100
Golden Grove	E. E. Jarrett	D. O'Kelly-Lawson (lessee)	787	863	320
Good Hope	A. Oppenheim	A. Oppenheim	650	1,151	300
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk	J. H. Clerk	1,101	454	180
Hampstead, Reserve and Retreat	Jane Gentles	Jane Gentles	700	1,324	200
Johnson Pen	G. P. Dewar	G. P. Dewar	364	210	130
Lancaster	do.	do.	300	835	110
Harmony Hall	G. P. Dewar	G. P. Dewar	671	435	320
Holland	Henry Sewell et al	H. S. Hoskins	942	726	400
Mahogany Hall	Heirs of J. W. Fisher	S. Fisher	1,119	1,771	387
Merrywood and Top Hill	Chas. A. Nunes	Chas. A. Nunes	750	320	340
Phoenix	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	H. J. & W. L. Kerr	732	108	160
Stewart Castle	Dr. C. T. Dewar	Dr. C. T. Dewar	850	390	230
Spring	W. E. Johnson	W. E. Johnson	660	661	110

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trclawny, contd.</i>					
Wales, Potosi & Lansquinette	J. H. Clerk	J. H. Clerk	1,600	331½	400
Windsor	W. D. Hill	W. D. Hill	886	5,669	200
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall	H. J. Kerr	...	229	930	350
Belefield	D. Mills	...	260	340	140
Bogue	Col. E. Malcolm	...	406	1,002	100
Canaan	J. Fletcher	Jos. Shore	260	545	140
Eden	J. L. Lynch	...	390	367	190
Garland	A. G. Facey	...	110	1,237	200
Kempshot	Maxwell Hall	...	470	130	160
Kirkpatrick	Est. R. McFarlane	A. Mills	450	483	130
Montpelier	Hon. E. Ellis	J. W. Edwards	1,748	5,403	3,000
Retirement	D. Mills	...	800	768	400
Roehampton	C. P. Ogilvie	...	330	1,143	100
Spot Valley and Carlton	D. Grant	...	662	240	300
Unity Hall	P. McFaylane	...	275	600	100
Windsor Lodge	D. Mills	...	800	790	300
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere	Hon. B. S. Gosset	Hon. B. S. Gossett	950	120	618
Burnt Ground	Mrs. H. James	C. A. T. Fursdon (lessee)	1,233	520	770
Barbican	F. Tapper	T. Tapper	334	...	50
Challacombe Castle	A. Charley	A. Charley	1,700	1,546	1,200
Chester Castle	S. H. Cooke	Mrs. Cooke	592	462	330
Content	Jno. Hudson	J. Hudson	500	810	500
Eton	H. Santleben	H. Santleben	400	830	59
Fish River	D. Lindo	D. Lindo	1,000	1,323	100
Georgia	A. E. Davis	A. E. Davis	605	901	120
Golden Grove	Heirs of E. J. Sadler	...	504	1,999	605
Great Valley	Mrs. W. L. Kerr and Mrs. C. McGregor	W. L. Kerr	910	1,930	180
Green River	C. W. Hewett	C. W. Hewett	400	179	200
Haughton Grove	A. W. Taylor	G. P. Dewar	950	...	360
Do. Court	do.	do.	300	567	282
Hopwell	H. G. Davis	H. G. Davis	700	50	140
Knockalva	Col. E. D. Malcolm	M. Malcolm	3,278	1,625	400
Kenilsworth	Est. of W. Browne	Ethel Browne	1,537	1,428	109
New Milnes	R. H. Robertson	P. J. Robertson	970	517	150
Orange Bay	C. W. Hewitt	C. W. Hewitt	620	1,045½	120
Point	A. R. Mudie	A. R. Mudie	412	638	195
Ramble	deB. S. Heaven	Hon. B. S. Gosset	1,316	922	761
Retrieve	Col. E. D. Malcolm	L. Harris	679	643	34
Round Hill	J. Scott	Jno. Scott	750	589	150
Sadler's Hall	Heirs of E. J. Sadler	...	665	324	492
Shettleswood	Hon. E. H. Ellis	J. W. Edwards	1,966	14	600
<i>Westmoreland—</i>					
Ackendown	A. S. Aguilar & Bro.	..	1,034	502	250
Amity	M. Campbell	Alex. Hopwood	150	848	210

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland, ctd.</i>					
Barnyside	Mary Mills	A. M. Mills	1,167	510	350
Bluefields	T. S. McNeil	...	573	200	122
Bog	Heirs of C. M. Gifford	...	1,148	400	300
Bulstrode	H. C. Whitelock	F. M. Whitelock	530	887	250
Bath	A. W. Alcock	...	675	19	120
Clifton and Lundie	A. H. Sinclair, Est.	Dr. F. A. Sinclair	994	30	370
Chilton	J. W. Mennell	...	280	220	170
Enfield	J. R. Williams	...	822	207	440
Georges Plain	Adelaide Watt	W. Wooliscroft	720	1,118	391
Granvale	M. A. King	...	880	2,221	307
Galloway	M. H. Harvey	R. E. Harvey	1,100	99	146
Haddo	G. A. Malcolm	...	700	363	250
Hermitage	E. C. Cooke	...	814	125	310
Hatfield	C. P. Bovell	...	40	106	100
Kew Park	Hon. J. R. Williams	...	1,011	97	732
Kings Valley	Est. Hart	...	1,000	861	500
Leamington	Jos. Findlay	...	700	32	120
Llandilo	Hugh Clarke	...	1,087	400	326
Lennox	W. J. H. Cooke	...	539	100	150
Mt. Edgcombe	C. B. Vickers	...	1,447	318	435
Moreland	H. M. Whitelock	...	615	1,243	283
Mt. Stewart	Est. R. H. Robertson	...	234	...	100
Mt. Ricketts	H. L. La Reom	Agnes Latham	984	988	150
Myersfield	Mrs. K. Nolan	W. H. Farquharson	800	2,702	300
Negril Spots	Dr. F. A. Sinclair	...	700	235	270
New Hope	Jno. Hudson	...	672	1,200	170
Nonpariel	R. E. Harvey	...	320	718	110
Old Hope	Col. A. Sandbach	J. W. Edwards	2,086	1,554	630
Petersville	T. S. McNeil	...	1,010	1,176	354
Prospect	Lindo & Lindo	R. H. Lindo	588	1,371	300
Paradise	Heirs of E. J. Sadler	...	1,305	1,134	430
Robins River	Mrs. C. T. Cahusac	...	600	485	300
Retirement	Jno. Hudson	...	250	905	202
Shafston	E. M. Tait	...	667	120	100
Shafston	A. H. Sinclair	Dr. F. H. Sinclair	761	1,200	100
Sweet River	Stainton Clarke	...	1,200	487	350
Spring Garden	B. H. Segree, et al	B. H. Segree	779	1,864	400
Three Miles River	Adelaide Watt	W. Wooliscroft	698	91	340
Valetta	A. B. Ventresse	...	240	136	125
Walbro Hall	F. A. Ewen	R. M. Ewen	748	200	350
White Hall	J. G. Clarke	P. H. Northcote	780	1,108	210
Woodstock	Mrs. Harvey	R. E. Harvey	950	420	600
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton	A. M. Nathan (Est. of)	J. M. Farquharson	1,190	4,324	450
Allscott	Mrs. C. G. Farquharson	W. N. C. Farquhar- son	800	1,425	200
Aberdeen	Mrs. M. Calder	Dr. I. A. Calder	200	905	100
Ashton	Jno. Earle	C. E. Earle	355	...	100
Barton Isles	J. Hudson	Dr. J. W. D. Hudson	1,100	885	450
Bogue	Hendricks & Co.	A. J. Hendricks	1,500	5,005	600

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, ctd.</i>					
Biscany and Newton	R. B. Daley	...	763 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,000	300
Belmont	I. Calder	J. V. Calder	280	470	150
Brownberry	Jno. Clarke	...	269	78	105
Cornwall	M. H. M. Farquharson	...	300	199	150
Cabbage Valley	Heirs of J. M. Farquharson	W. Farquharson	701	1,000	200
Cashew	J. C. Hutchinson	...	400	800	200
Darlinlober	W. J. Allen	...	147	200	...
Elphenstone	Stafford Maxwell	...	400	1,186	150
Elim	Est. J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	1,289	3,425	375
Fullerswood	Est. of Salmon	E. T. Forrest	1,800	1,084	350
Font Hill	Rev. S. C. Spencer-Smith	C. E. Isaacs	1,523	1,624	400
Friendship	Hy. Maxwell	...	1,000	700	300
Goshen	R. B. Daley	...	1,560	1,452 $\frac{1}{2}$	700
Gilnock and Northampton	Jan. Phillippo	Hy. A. Jacobs	2,000	643	500
Grove Hill	Mrs. Mary Grace	Administrator Genl.	100	390	...
Giddy Hall	Jno. Cooper	...	800	368	300
Holland	W. N. C. Farquharson	...	2,000	4,353	400
Haughton	Mrs. Barclay	Stafford Maxwell	400	774	200
Hounslow	G. R. Smith	...	700	27	...
Hampstead	S. C. Spencer-Smith	C. E. Isaacs	300	1,495	...
Hodges	H. W. Griffith	...	1,000	1,456	400
Hermitage	Jno. Cooper	...	300	376	...
Ipswich	A. J. Hendricks	...	1,000	940	200
Kepp	J. W. C. Fraser	...	331	...	...
Luana	Est. H. J. Lewis	Mrs. Ada Lewis	1,630	1,670	500
Lower Works	A. J. Hendricks	Hendricks & Co.	730	...	200
Long Hill	Est. J. M. Farquharson	W. H. Farquharson	1,389	402	430
Long Acre	Est. J. Potter	A. J. Hendricks, jnr. S. C. Peynado	200	497	...
Malvern	A. Lawrence	...	234	...	100
Mount Charles	Rev. J. Maxwell	...	300	304	150
Mountainside	R. B. Bennett	...	271	...	100
New Savannah	George H. Reid	Geo. H. Reid	500	262	206
New Buildings	Mrs. E. J. Barry	Hy. A. Jacobs	350	450	200
New River	Est. C. E. Isaacs	...	500	1,830	150
Oxford	C. F. Pengelly	...	730	921 $\frac{1}{2}$	300
Peru	Hon. John V. Calder	...	530	500	200
Park	W. Sangster	...	148	...	...
do.	S. J. Sangster	...	207	...	...
do.	I. C. Sangster	...	233	...	...
Pepper	W. Deckenson	E. W. Muirhead	2,300	1,033	400
Raheen	Heirs of W. D. Pearman	A. E. Harrison	2,493	2,100	800
Southampton	Isabella Williams	...	407	570	250
Stanmore Hill	Hon. John V. Calder	...	530	500	230
Spring Park	R. B. Daley	...	409	...	100
Spring Vale	Jno. Hudson	...	800	502	100
Torrington	G. R. Smith	G. R. Smith	824	300	230
Thatchfield	E. T. Forrest	...	300	349	150
Vaux Hall	S. R. Smith	E. T. Forrest	740	...	350

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Manchester, ctd.—</i>					
Vineyard	E. T. Forrest	...	500	359	250
White Hall	Louis Crooks	O. E. Tomlinson	800	392	300
Warmister	A. E. Harrison	...	900	715	300
Windsor	Florence Lewis	E. B. Lewis	170	211	130
Williamsfield	A. J. Hendricks, jnr.	...	200	80	100
White Hall	O. E. Tomlinson	...	200	259	...
Y. S.	P. J. Browne	P. J. Browne	1,909	749	700
<i>Manchester—</i>					
Brumalia	J. Daly Lewis	...	629	371	400
Chudleigh	W. Heron	...	405	920	240
Great Valley	Margt. Logan	A. C. L. Martin	1,000	351	300
Grove Place	Mrs. E. Verley	...	1,400	1,606	450
Kendal	J. P. Clark	...	418	67	200
Lyndhurst	E. F. Coke	...	500	575	150
Litchfield	H. G. Sturridge	...	300	270	150
Marshall's Pen	M. E. Muirhead	E. W. Muirhead	916	984	320
Martins Hill and Part of Batter- sea	H. W. Coke	...	90	171	100
Mt. Nelson	M. J. Sturridge	...	416	159	120
Newark	T. P. Leyden	...	200	50	150
Ramble	S. A. Hendriks	...	500	654	150
Shooter's Hill	H. H. Heron	...	830	3,778	500
Stones Hope	Est. of R. W. Miles	...	402	288	200
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Ashley Hall	G. W. Fitz-Herbert	...	177	572	20
Belmont	A. A. Green	...	160	1,161	100
Buileigh Park	Est. of R. W. Miles	Hon. H. T. Ronald- son	200	1,100	213
Beauchamp Cottage	Hy. Hodelin	Hy. Hodelin	395	1,255	100
Denbigh	Lord Penrhyn	G. W. Muirhead (lessee)	550	708	450
Dunkley	T. Ellis	C. Lopez (lessee)	274	392	...
Ehren	Quintin Logan	...	330	170	50
Ebony Park & Saxony	A. A. Green	...	784	10	50
Eden, Mocho	A. W. Douet	H. H. Eastwood	550	100	135
Gibbons	Alfred Pawsey	T. M. Ellis	190	436	200
Halse Hall	Isaac Fox	Isaac Fox	2,315	625	300
Hermitage	E. A. Burford	E. A. Burford	280	130	100
Knights and Exeter	C. J. Ward	E. Haggart	406	1,752	600
Morgans Valley	George Abrahams	Ceo. Abrahams	50	1,040	120
Milk Pen	C. Lopez	...	450	2,484	...
Milk Spring & Spring Hill	S. Ronaldson	H. T. Ronaldson	2,052	718	609
New Yarmouth	Lord Dudley	Conrad Watson	459	3,882	...
Old do.	Est. E. A. Robinson	E. F. Robinson	100	1,115	...
Pennants	Lord Penrhyn	Hon. Geo. McGrath	720	1,911	350

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Clarendon, ctd.</i>					
Rock River	John Scully	John Scully	200	1,890	150
Rowington Park	L. & C. Isaacs	L. & C. Isaacs	950	250	165
Rhymesbury	Lord Dudley	L. C. Shirley	1,562	3,325 ¹ / ₂	294
Ramble	C. Elliott	A. A. Lewis	380	338	100
Saint Jago	A. W. Farquharson	...	1,450	5,050	600
do.	H. W. Mitchell	A. W. Farquharson	1,550	4,950	588
Spring Plain and Mount Pleasant	A. E. Harrison	H. Fray	1,105	235	...
Sheckles	H. Greenough	...	310	1,100	87
Sandy Gully	Juan Grinan	J. H. Gutrenz	400	1,900	40
Vere Pens	Thos. Abrahams	C. Lepez	2,492	2,048	800
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Amity Hall	Geo. McGrath	...	2,058	820	760
Boddies Pen	J. & G. D. Fulford	...	600	283	123
Bridge Pen and Polly Dore	Mrs. Lavinia Robinson	...	900	29	280
Bellevue	Dr. C. R. White	O. Keeling	1,500	2,705	240
Bybrook	R. L. Constantine	...	600	212	300
Charlemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath	...	646 ¹ / ₂	3,064	950
Crawle	A. Crum-Ewing	J. Russell	84	400	200
Cumberland Pen	Ernest Verley	...	600	4,554 ¹ / ₂	340
Colbeck	Jamaica Tobacco Co.	...	325 ¹ / ₂	5,237 ¹ / ₂	250
Dove Hall	J. M. Mills	...	240	1,004	300
Enfield	A. Dolphy	...	107	723	...
Fellowship Hall	W. R. Turner	...	625	1,000	200
Harmony	W. R. Turner	...	415	2,000	160
Hartlands	Hartlands Co. Ltd.	A. E. Wigan	330	2,040	200
Lloyds	F. E. Hopkins	...	523	4,023	230
Long Wharf	H. McGilchrist	...	600	715	...
March Pen	Mrs. Levy	A. E. Keeling	950	349	400
Mendez Pen	Mrs. G. Sturridge	H. G. Sturridge	679	300	350
New Works	F. W. Aris	...	700	154	300
New Hall	S. H. Bather	...	385	415	150
Phoenix Park	A. L. Keeling	...	708	200	...
Pleasant Farm	Mrs. T. M. DePass	...	470	30	82
Rio Magno	H. J. Rudolph	...	240	1,800	340
Rhodes Pen	C. G. Lord	...	20	350	130
Rose Hall	Hon. Dugald Campbell	...	280	416	120
Spring Garden	Leo. C. Verley	...	640	1,478	356
St. Helens	Hon. G. W. Fitz- Herbert	...	1,300	534	382
Springvale	C. F. W. Rehse	...	204	2,146	200
Sunnyside	R. Lindo	...	370	22	80
Tulloch	John H. McPhail	...	100	626	150
Treadways	Wm. Gyles	...	800	394	200
Thetford	Vincent Verley	...	1,000	1,014	360
Whims	Lionel Fulford	...	700	16	100
Worthy Park	Hon. J. V. Calder	...	1,499	10,263	540
Wakefield	A. C. Westmoreland	...	300	315	200
do.	A. D. C. Levy	...	144	723 ³ / ₄	25
Wallens	John W. Gyles	...	70	1,411	80

CATTLE TRESPASS

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horsekind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valutors free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable, on conviction in a resident magistrate's court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

IN 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the privy council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from owner of animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertised in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertise goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—Law 6 of 1904), may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of the land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly, when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a resident magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a.) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s.	d.
	1	0
(b.) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0	6
(c.) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	1	6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0	6
When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.		

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—	s.	d.
1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	1	6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the above rates		
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, or pig, for the first day of detention	0	6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1	6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1	0
For every sheep, goat, or pig	0	6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertising or publication expenses actually incurred

For notice of impounding when given to the owner	0	6
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DIVIDING FENCES LAW.

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one, for con-

struction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

LAW 24 of 1890 provides that all cattle and animals imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the government, and shall then be placed in a dépôt on the coast to be provided by the government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day on which they are landed. Cattle imported from the United Kingdom for breeding purposes only are exempt under the law quoted above, and law 33 of 1893 further modifies the provisions of the law of 1890 by enacting that cattle imported from any British possession or from the United States of America shall be exempt from quarantine provided the importer declares that they are and that the Inspector believes them to be imported for breeding purposes only, and when on examination they are found to be free from disease.

The only Cattle Quarantine Ground at present appointed is at Rock Fort, three miles from Kingston. Mr. E. L. Tavares is acting as Inspector.

The law empowers the Governor in privy council to fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle landed at the dépôt.

In consequence of the report of Professor Williams, whose services were engaged by the government to enquire into the cattle disease which did much mischief in 1894-95 and 1896, the Government in September, 1896, issued an order forbidding the importation of cattle from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Central and South America, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and South Africa. In 1897 this order was modified to the extent of allowing animals for breeding purposes only, to be imported with the special leave of the Governor first obtained, and on condition of certificates as to perfect health being produced from the port of shipment as well as from the Inspector of stock here.

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Compiled by Wm. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens.)

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the compiler visited the principal market in Kingston once a week for twelve months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, annata, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions, and the prices also vary according to supply and demand.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen fingers.
Blackberry	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew nuts	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coco-nuts—dry	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Coco-nuts—green	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Cherimoya	Anona Chermolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each.
Custard Apple	Anona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—½d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla	Passiflora macrocarpa	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—5s. to 10s. per 100.
Grapes—black	Vitis vinifera var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Grapes—white	Vitis vinifera var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb., June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Lime	<i>Citrus medica</i> , var. <i>acidia</i>	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, Numerous varieties	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon	<i>Cucurbita Melo</i>	Winter and spring months—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each.
Melon Cantaloup	<i>Cucumis Melo</i>	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Musk	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each.
Melon—Water	<i>Citrullus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry	<i>Achras Sapota</i>	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d. per dozen; scarce middle of June to July. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen; none July to October then fairly plentiful to April—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per dozen.
Orange—Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November—3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangierine	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen.
Papaw	<i>Carica Papaya</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 2d. each.
Pine-apple <i>Bull head</i>	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Rather scarce September to March—5d. and 6d. each; fair supply March to May—4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. each plentiful May to end of August—2d. to 6d. each.
Pine-apple <i>Ripley</i>	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Same seasons as previous—3d. to 6d. each when plentiful; 6d. to 1s. each when scarce.
Pine-apple <i>Sugar-loaf</i>	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	Same seasons and prices as for Bull-head.
Pindar-nut	<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>	Throughout the year—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d—2d. per quart.
Shaddock	<i>Citrus decumana</i>	Plentiful November to June, and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop	<i>Anona muricata</i>	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November—3d. each.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Star-apple	Chrysophyllum Cainito	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen ; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen ; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen ; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup	Passiflora mali- formis	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen.
Sweet Sop	Anona squamosa	None from February to early part of June ; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September ; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
<i>Vegetables.</i>		
Akee	Blighia sapida	Plentiful July to October—¾d. per dozen ; November to end of June not plentiful—1½d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	Persea gratissima	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September—¾d. to 1½d. each ; scarce from October to end of April—1d. to 2d. each ; none during May and June.
Beans—French	Phaseolus vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb. when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce.
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	Phaseolus lunatus	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. per quart
Beetroot	Beta vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit	Artocarpus incisa	Throughout the year ; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	Brassica oleracea	Throughout the year ; best during winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	Amarantus viridis A. gangeticus A. spinosus	Throughout the year ; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	Phytolacca octandra	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Carrot	Daucus Carota	Throughout the year ; best during winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	Sechium edule	Throughout the year, most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas	Xanthosoma sagittaeifolium	Throughout the year, most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Green Corn	Zea Mays	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Corn, Indian, or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i>	June to August, and October to December— 6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year, small but plentiful— 6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen
Gourd, Bottle, or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vul- garis</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.
Lettuce	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads.
Ochra	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley	<i>Carum Petro- selinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish
Pea—Black-eye	<i>Vigna Catjang</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December— 3d. to 6d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—3d. to 6d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo, Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—2½d. and 3d. per quart
Pea—Red Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to Decem- ber—4½d. to 6d. per quart.
Plantain	<i>Musa sapientum, var. paradisiaca</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to 1d. each finger.
Potato—Irish	<i>Solanum tuber- osum</i>	During the winter and spring months—1½ to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet	<i>Ipomoea Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb., or 4s. to 5s. per 100 lbs.
Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Spinach (See Calalu, and Indian Kale)		
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good —3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to Febru- ary, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d to 3d. per bunch.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and prices in Kingston Market.
Water Cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c.	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i>	June to December—7s. to 10s. per cwt.
Yam, White, Guinea, Barbados, &c.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou	<i>Dioscorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year—8s. to 10s. per cwt.
Yampee, or Indian Yam	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 2s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	25s. to 30s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood	<i>Picraena excelsa</i>	30s. to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts., 6s. per ton extra for free on board. From April to October there was no demand and no trade.
Cocoa	<i>Theobroma Cacao</i>	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 44s. per 100 lbs. in March when the spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lb. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market
Coffee (Fine)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	33s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 30s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 32s. dropping to 30s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	28s. to 30s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 20s. per 100 lbs., this price is advanced to 22s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 23s. and 24s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 22s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	30s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 23s. per 100lbs.; this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 26s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year.
Coffee (Parchment)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct. none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi-divi	<i>Caesalpinia coriaria</i>	5s. 3d. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	35s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks)	<i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	48s. to 52s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	January 25s. to 28s. per 100lbs.; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s.; crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Kola-nut	<i>Cola acuminata</i>	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.
Logwood (roots and trunks)	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>	48s. to 52s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board.
Orange, Sweet	<i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	10s. to 11s. per 1,000 January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s., May; 16s. to 18s., June—Crop over; 20s. July and August. New crop starts in August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d. and 13s. during November and December.
Pimento	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	16s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about end of June; July 18s. full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 14s. 6d. at end of month; October 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 8s. to 10s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen. Both in good demand.
Pine-apple (Bull head)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per doz. from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen, July, 5s. per dozen, August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from January to end of August. The real crop time is from January to end of June.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE regular steamship lines maintaining connection with Jamaica are the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which run between Southampton and Kingston *via* Central American ports, and also to and from New York; the Hamburg American line, (Atlas Service,) and the United Fruit Company, to and from the United States; and the Halifax and West India Steamship Company to and from Halifax, N.S. Since the withdrawal of the Imperial Direct West India Steamship Company at the expiration of the contract, Messrs. Elders & Fyffes Shipping Company's vessels sail from Kingston to Bristol *via* Santa Marta every Thursday.

Several other lines of steamers touch at Jamaica ports with more or less regularity.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have a fast direct fortnightly service between Jamaica and New York.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Jamaica" makes trips between Kingston and the outports.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Head Office :—18 Moorgate St., London.

Branch Offices in England :—32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Buildings, Southampton; 5 Albert Square, Manchester; 14 Castle St., Liverpool and at Birmingham and Glasgow.

Chairman—Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Manager—Alfred S. Williams.

Representative in Jamaica—S. Buckland Cockell, 8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

Asturias (Twin screw)	12,002 tons	Flintshire	...	3,837 tons
Avon	11,073 "	A Steamer	...	3,760 "
Araguaya	10,537 "	Teviot	...	3,271 "
Amazon	10,037 "	Tamar	...	3,207 "
Aragon	9,441 "	Tyne	...	2,909 "
Ortona (Twin screw)	7,945 "	Agadir	...	2,722 "
Orotava	5,981 "	Marima	...	2,743 "
Oruba	5,971 "	Arzila	...	2,722 "
Nile	5,887 "	Caroni	...	2,652 "
Danube	5,885 "	Conway	...	2,650 "
Thames	5,321 "	Catalina	...	2,645 "
Clyde	5,618 "	Berbice (Twin screw)	...	2,379 "
Tagus	5,545 "	Balantia	...	2,379 "
Trent	5,525 "	Dee	...	1,871 "
Magdalena	5,373 "	Eider	...	1,236 "
Atrato	5,347 "	Kennett	...	827 "
Monmouthshire	5,097 "	Arno	...	607 "
Carmarthenshire (Twin-Screw)	4,747 "	Spey	...	470 "
Pardo	4,410 "	Yare	...	299 "
Potaro	4,378 "	Taw	...	180 "
Parana	4,142 "	Tees	...	180 "
Denbighshire	3,844 "	Wear	...	180 "
		Steam Launches, &c.	...	1,735 "

The transatlantic mail steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company are despatched from Southampton to the West Indies every alternate Wednesday, going to Barbados, *via* Cherbourg and the Azores, thence to Barbados, whence branch steamers proceed as under :—

One every two weeks from Barbados to Demerara, St. Vincent and Grenada,
One every two weeks from Barbados to Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia,
Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis and St. Kitts.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers proceed from Barbados to Trinidad, La Guayra, (this call at present discontinued) Savanilla, Cartagena and Colon; going on thence to Jamaica; from Jamaica the steamers proceed direct to New York and return from New York back to Jamaica.

The homeward routes are the same as the outward.

A cargo steamer leaves London fortnightly for the West Indies direct to Barbados, Trinidad or Jamaica as circumstances call for, and these ships proceed home from Jamaica direct to Havre and London during the rum season, the alternate route being Jamaica to Colombian, Costa Rican and Panamanian ports, thence home to Havre and London.

In addition to the above, there are local services round the islands of Jamaica, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Tobago and Dominica.

In order to encourage travelling between the islands the rates of passage to the principal ports have been considerably reduced.

The steamers for New York leave Jamaica every alternate Saturday at 8 a.m., arrive in New York the following Wednesday leaving New York on the Saturday at 3 p.m., arriving back in Jamaica on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning: sailing thence to Colon, Cartagena, Savanilla, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Cherbourg and Southampton.

Passage rates, &c., can be obtained upon application at the Company's offices, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

COASTWISE SERVICE ROUND THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

S.S. "Arno" sails from Kingston every alternate Monday evening, going eastward, and calling at ports as under, taking freight and passengers. She has first class accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and the fare is 10s. for the first port and 7s. additional for every port after. Round trip £5.

Deck rates from port to port 4s. for the first port and 1s. for every port after.

Particulars of rates of freight and all information obtainable of any of the Agents or at the offices of the Company in Kingston.

List of Ports and Agents.

Morant Bay	Marchalleck & Co.	Dry Harbour	J. H. Levy (Browns Tn.)
Port Morant	Marchalleck & Co.	Falmouth	J. E. Kerr & Co.
Port Antonio	A. A. Brown	Montego Bay	do
Annotto Bay	J. G. Cohen	Lucea	L. Sanftleben & Sons
Port Maria	J. E. Kerr & Co.	Sav. la-Mar	Leyden & Co.
Ocho Rios	H. W. Weyrauch & Co	Black River	C. M. Farquharson & Co
St. Ann's Bay	J. E. Kerr & Co.	Alligator Pond	S. A. Shaw.

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST INDIA MAIL SERVICE, COY. LTD.

This line ceased to run in February, 1911, on the expiration of the 10 years subsidy of £40,000.

ELDERS AND FYFFES SHIPPING, LIMITED.

Owners—Elders and Fyffes, Ltd., 31-32 Bow St., London.

Agents in Jamaica—United Fruit Co., 164 Harbour Street, Kingston and Port Antonio.

THESE steamers leave Kingston every Thursday at 4 p.m., carrying mails and passengers to Bristol, and make the voyage to Bristol in 18 days, by way of Santa Marta.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Steamers.	Tonnage.
Aracataca	4,400 tons	Barranca	4,115 tons
Manzanares	4,400 "	Reventazon	4,041 "
Tortuguero	4,161 "	Chirripo	4,041 "

First class passenger rates to Bristol; single fare, £15; return, £25; to Santa Marta, deck passage, £1 7s. 6d.

LEYLAND LINE OF STEAMERS (FREDERICK LEYLAND & CO. LIMITED).

WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC BRANCH.

Head Office, 27 and 29 James St., Liverpool. H. B. Roper, General Manager.

Agents in Kingston—Arnold L. Malabre & Co.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

	tons.		tons.		tons.
Albanian	- 2,930	Cumbrian	- 5,626	Louisianian	- 3,642
Alexandrian	- 4,467	Canadian	- 9,301	Mercian	- 6,305
Almerian	- 2,984	C strian	- 8,823	Median	- 6,305
Anglian	- 5,532	Colonian	- 6,443	Meltonian	- 6,305
Antillean	- 5,698	Columbian	- 5,088	Memphian	- 6,305
Armenian	- 8,825	Cuban	- 4,201	Mexican	- 4,201
Asian	- 5,613	Devonian	- 10,418	Oxonian	- 6,306
Atlantian	- 9,399	Etonian	- 6,438	Philadelphian	- 5,120
Barbadian	- 4,501	Georgian	- 5,088	Tampican	- 4,838
Belgian	- 3,657	Iberian	- 5,223	Texan	- 3,257
Bohemian	- 8,548	Indian	- 9,121	Victorian	- 8,825
Bostonian	- 4,668	Jamaican	- 4,501	Virginian	- 4,195
Caledonian	- 4,986	Kingstonian	- 6,564	William Cliff	- 3,352
Californian	- 6,222	Lancastrian	- 5,120	Winifredian	- 10,405

The company's steamers are despatched punctually from Liverpool on the following routes, unless prevented by any unforeseen occurrence:—

To Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, New Orleans.

To Kingston, via St. Thomas, Savanilla, Carthagena, and Colon (average time from Liverpool 30 days) thence to New Orleans, and sometimes to Galveston or Tampa.

To Progresso, Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico.

SALOON FARES TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

To Barbados, Trinidad, St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; to La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santa Martha and Savanilla, £22; to Carthagena and Colon, £22; to New Orleans, via St. Thomas and Kingston, £20; from New Orleans to Liverpool direct £20.

A deposit of £5 is required to secure a berth, the balance to be paid before embarkation. A Stewardess is carried

SALOON FARES FROM

Jamaica to Liverpool	...	£25
" to New Orleans, Galveston or Tampa	...	£8

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(Atlas Line Service.)

PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE, KINGSTON TO NEW YORK.—A steamer leaves Kingston for New York weekly taking freight, mails and passengers.

Weekly sailings from Kingston for Colon and Port Limon.

Fortnightly sailings from Kingston to Bocas del Toro.

"	"	Montego Bay to Savanilla, Cartagena and Santa Martha and Haiti
"	"	Kingston to Santiago
"	"	" " Ceinfuegos
"	"	" " Manzanilla
"	"	" " Havana

SERVICE NEW YORK TO KINGSTON.—A steamer leaves New York every week for Kingston direct.

A steamer leaves New York for Hayti fortnightly via Montego Bay. Cargo for the United Kingdom and the Continent is carried by this Company on through Bills of Lading.

The Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg and New York, 41-45 Broadway.

General Agents, Liverpool—Messrs. Japp and Kirby.

Agents, London—Messrs. Shaw, Adams & Co., 78 Gracechurch St., London.

Superintendent, Jamaica—Captain W. Peplow Forwood.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

S.S. Prinz August Wilhelm	5,100 tons	S.S. Sibiria	-	3,500 tons.
" Prinz Joachim	- 5,100 "	" Sarnia	-	3,500 "
" Prinz Eitel Friederich	5,100 "	" Alleghany	-	2,494 "
" Prinz Sigismund	- 5,100 "	" Altai	-	2,480 "
" Albingia	- 5,100 "	" Allemannia	-	5,100 "

The four Prinz steamers are large and fine ships, and are fitted up with all the comforts and accommodations of the newest and best trans-atlantic steamers. The cabins are all located amidship on the promenade, saloon and upper decks, in the superstructure of the vessel, thus affording the maximum degree of ventilation.

All the ships of the company are lighted with electric light and are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers in a warm climate.

The S.S. Prinz August Wilhelm, Prinz Joachim, Sarnia and Sibiria are fitted with refrigerating chambers for the safe carriage of fruit and perishable cargo.

Through tickets issued via New York to Liverpool, Cherbourg, Southampton and Paris.

FARES TO NEW YORK.

	1st Cabin.		2nd Cabin.
Single	\$45.00	} and upwards	.. \$30.00
Return	\$85.50		.. \$57.00

The rates vary according to steamer and accommodation selected. Children between 8 and 12 years of age half fare, between the ages of 3 and 8 quarter fare. One infant under 3 years of age free. Servants in first cabin two-thirds the regular fare.

Passages for servants are not issued for ports beyond New York.

Through tickets are available to proceed from New York to London, Paris, Southampton and Cherbourg by the Hamburg-American line express steamers Deutschland Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Amerika, Moltke, Blücher, Pretoria and Graf Waldersee, President Lincoln, President Grant, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

(European Service.)

A steamer is scheduled to leave Hamburg (*via* Antwerp and St. Thomas) on or about 20th of each month with cargo for Kingston, arriving on or about the 10th of the following month. She sails hence for Curaçoa, Puerto Colombia, Carthagena, Colon and Port Limon.

A steamer is scheduled to arrive at Kingston on or about 20th of each month to load cargo for Havre and Hamburg, etc., and to sail on or about 24th of the month *via* Haytien ports, etc., taking mails and passengers.

The new intercolonial steamer, President, sails about the middle of each month for Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico and St. Thomas, taking mails, freight and passengers.

The above schedules are subject to alteration at any time without notice.

Agents in Jamaica—Messrs. Finke & Co., 59 Port Royal St., Kingston.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

For New York.

This Company has recently inaugurated a weekly service to New York with the new 5,000 ton steamers "Almirante," "Metapan," "Zacapa," and "Santa Marta."

These steamers were built for service in the tropics and provide superior passenger accommodations, including private suites, luxuriously appointed social rooms, spacious promenade decks, large bright staterooms, and are in every respect the finest steamers operating between Jamaica and the States. The temperature in the staterooms, social rooms, etc., may be regulated to suit by means of apparatus providing artificially cooled air.

Steamers sail from Kingston every Saturday morning, touching at Port Antonio during the tourist season, and arrive in New York the following Friday at 8 a.m.

The rates on these steamers are as follows:—

		In Suites A. and B.		In Stateroom with bath.		In Stateroom without bath.		Deck.
Per Adult.		One	Round	One	Round	One	Round	One
Between	and	Way.	Trip.	Way.	Trip.	Way.	Trip.	Way.
Kingston	New York	\$75 00	\$142 50	\$60 00	\$114 00	\$45 00	\$85 50	—
"	Colon	45 00	85 50	35 00	69 50	25 00	47 50	\$6 00
"	Santa Marta	60 00	114 00	50 00	95 00	40 00	76 00	8 00

PHILADELPHIA SERVICE.

Steamers "Admiral Dewey" and "Admiral Schley" sail from Port Antonio every Tuesday p.m.

BOSTON SERVICE.

Steamers "Admiral Farragut" and "Jose" sail from Port Antonio every Tuesday p.m.

BALTIMORE SERVICE.

Steamers "Juan" and "Boundbrook" sail from Port Antonio every Tuesday p.m.

BETWEEN PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, AND BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

		U. S. Currency.	
		One Way.	Round Trip.
On steamships "Admiral Schley," "Admiral Dewey" and "Admiral Farragut"			
First Cabin:—In rooms 1 to 17 inclusive		\$40 00	\$76 00
Second Cabin:—In rooms 18, 19 and 20, with meals at second table		30 00	57 00
Summer Excursion Tickets:—			
On sale June 15th to September 30th, inclusive (Limit 35 days):			
First Cabin		...	50 00
Second Cabin		...	40 00

JAMAICA COASTWISE PASSENGER RATES.

As this service is irregular and the ports of call in Jamaica are not determined until the ships arrive at Port Antonio from the United States, tickets between coastwise points will only be issued at Port Antonio and coastwise ports.

S. D. LIST, Manager,
Jamaica Division,
Port Antonio, Jamaica.

E. A. H. HAGGART, P. & F. Agt.,
Kingston,
Jamaica.

HALIFAX AND WEST INDIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HALIFAX, TURKS ISLAND AND JAMAICA.

STEAMERS are appointed to sail fortnightly between Halifax and Jamaica, and vice versa (calling at Turks Island monthly).

PASSENGER FARES AS UNDER :

Jamaica to—	First Class.		Second Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
Halifax	£9 7 6	£16 13 4	£7 5 10	£13 10 10
Turks Island	3 10 0	6 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0

Freight carried to Turks Island and Halifax, also to all points in Canada.

Halifax	Pickford & Black, Managers.
Bermuda	W. T. James & Co., Agent.
Turks Island	W. S. Jones, Agent.
Kingston, Jamaica	E. A. H. Haggart, <i>General Agent.</i>

THE ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY.

A Steamship Service is maintained by this company between Port Antonio, Baltimore and New York *via* northside ports of the island. Also a service to Philadelphia between Kingston, Port Morant and Morant Bay.

The steamers are interchanged from place to place according to the necessities of the trade, and have a limited passenger accommodation.

Fares to United State of America ... \$30.00

The Head Office is at 1208-1210 Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway, New York.

Joseph di Giorgio, *President.*

General Manager, Jamaica —D. S. Gideon.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENTS.

The following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica :—

Lloyds, London	} C. Reid Campbell
Board of Underwriters of Liverpool	
The Bureau Veritas de France, E. A. H. Haggart.	
Board of Underwriters, New York, Hon. Charles J. Ward, C.M.G.	
National Board of Marine Underwriters, of New York,	} A. George, of
Boston Board of Marine Underwriters	
DD	George & Brandy.

The British Corporation Registry, Surveyor for Jamaica, Capt. W. P. Forwood.

Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles

Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Maritimes Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa

Société Anonyme d'Assurances Franco-Hongroise, Budapest

Austrian-Hungarian Veritas

La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain

La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain

New Fenix of Madrid

Association of Underwriters, Bremen

Do. do. Hamburg

Messrs. George & Branday.

Messrs. Finke & Co.

Lloyds' Agents.

Kingston—Colin Reid Campbell.

Port Antonio—D. S. Gideon

St. Ann's Bay—A. B. D. Rerrie

Sav. la Mar—Frank Bastian.

Black River—H. S. Peynado

Alligator Pond—S. A. Shaw

Montego Bay—Walter Coke Kerr.

Falmouth—Walter Coke Kerr.

} Sub-Agents.

} Sub-Agents.

THE MARINE BOARD.

THE Marine Board, constituted by law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade, and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships.

The board also have the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

The present members of the Board are:—

Hon. E. St. John Branch, Attorney General, *President*.

Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O.

E. A. H. Haggart.

W. P. Forwood.

Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.

T. C. D. Thompson, Harbour Master.

S. H. Hislop.

Secretary—T. R. Mould.

The following are the fees now payable by pilots for examination and license (Law 21 of 1891):—

	£	s.	d.
For each examination under Section 12	-	3	3 0
For each examination under Section 13	-	0	15 0
For every Pilot's original license for one Port	-	10	0 0
For every additional Port	-	2	10 0
For each renewal of license for one Port	-	1	0 0
For every additional Port	-	0	5 0

The fees payable to pilots are as follows (Law 21 of 1891) :—

For First Class Ports.

	Inward.	Outward.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston, not exceeding seven feet	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 4 0
Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	1 7 0	0 17 6
For every additional foot and part of foot	0 3 6	0 2 0
Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston or Port Royal, one-half of the above fees respectively	-	-
(The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the east and Wreck Reef to the south) -	-	-
Between Kingston and Port Royal, not exceeding seven feet	0 18 0	0 10 6
For every additional foot and part of a foot	0 2 6	0 1 6
Into or out of Old Harbour, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Falmouth, not exceeding seven feet	2 5 0	1 8 0
For each additional foot and part of a foot	0 6 0	0 6 0

For Second Class Ports.

Not exceeding seven feet	1 10 0	1 5 0
For every additional foot or part of a foot	0 4 0	0 3 0

The second class ports are :—

Port Morant	Montego Bay	Oracabessa
Morant Bay	Rio Bueno	Port Maria
Alligator Pond	Dry Harbour	Annotto Bay
Black River	St. Ann's Bay	Port Antonio
Lucea	Ocho Rios	Manchioneal

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed.

2. Joseph Parodie, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay.
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
6. Owen Jones, Kingston.
9. Philip Hall, Kingston.
10. Charles Peak Langmaid, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav.-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond
11. W. A. Leeman, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Sav.-la-Mar.
15. Joseph Israel, Old Harbour, Salt River.
17. D. A. Rhyno, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
19. Ole Martin Lund, Kingston, Lucea, Montego Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa
20. A. R. Boor, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Carlisle Bay, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Green Island, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio.
22. W. E. Smith, Kingston.
23. J. M. Westcott, Kingston.
24. F. R. Sanders, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay.
25. F. W. Robbins, Kingston.
26. P. L. Petersen, Kingston.
27. F. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
28. H. W. Hunt, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
29. Robert Walker, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Dry Harbour, Ocho Rios, Montego Bay, Lucea.
30. J. Boor, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Salt River, Old Harbour.
31. A. H. K. Jones, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Rio Bueno.
32. L. H. Porter, Kingston.
34. J. E. Corinaldi, Port Antonio, (west harbour only) Port Maria.
37. J. A. Chambers, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio.
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.

PILOTS, *continued.*

44. John Cooke, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
45. Harold Hammett Neale, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Black River, Alligator Pond, Manchioneal
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River, Old Harbour
47. G. B. Bolton, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay
54. E. Dalrymple, Montego Bay, Lucea
55. E. C. Hauck, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Old Harbour
56. Alex. Patterson, Montego Bay, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Maria, Savanna-la-Mar, Rio Bueno
57. J. A. Soas, Montego Bay, Lucea, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa
58. G. B. Franklin, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea
60. C. M. Jensen, Kingston, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Dry Harbour, Falmouth, Alligator Pond, Old Harbour, Oracabessa, Salt River, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno
61. W. Owen, Kingston, Port Morant
64. James Witter, Black River, Sav-la-Mar
65. William Long, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant
66. Uriah Davis, Black River
68. W. F. Bedden, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea
69. F. T. Pantoon, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Rio Bueno, Ocho Rios, Dry Harbour, Montego Bay, Lucea, Kingston
70. W. U. Davis, Kingston, Port Antonio, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria
71. J. G. Parsons, Kingston
72. D. Reside, Kingston, Port Morant
73. A. T. Fergusson, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Lucea
74. W. Woodward, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
75. W. R. Rowe, Kingston
76. J. S. Goldson, Kingston
77. N. A. Jennings, Kingston, Salt River
78. A. C. Selve, Kingston
79. Peter A. Moodie, jr., Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, Montego Bay
80. Edw. Cox, Sav-la-Mar

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the governor in privy council, for the appointment of harbour masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under section 6 of law 17 of 1896 harbour masters are placed under the control and superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that law created. Under the law of 1873 the harbour masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessel trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	-
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	-
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	-
	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	-
All other harbours	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	-
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	-
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	-	-	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

LAW 12 of 1904 enacts as follows :—

1—Anything in any law of this Colony to the contrary notwithstanding, any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, or of obtaining medical assistance for any sick person on board such Vessel, shall not be liable to pay any harbour fees or light dues; and any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of calling for orders, or of obtaining coal, water, ships' stores, or necessary provisions, shall be liable to pay one-half only of the usual harbour fees and light dues. Provided always, that if such Vessel, except for the purpose of enabling repairs to be effected, takes in or discharges any cargo or ballast, or takes on board, or lands any passenger, other than a passenger whom it is necessary to land on account of the state of his health, she shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption under this Law, and she shall before Customs clearance is granted to her on her outward voyage, pay to the Collector of the Port, the difference between the full light and harbour dues, and the amount of such dues that has actually been paid. Provided further, that the proviso to Section 6 of Law 8 of 1900, shall not apply to any Vessel which has obtained relief under this Law.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigam Continuous Burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Wigam Lamps referred to :—

Gun Cay Light—A fixed red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows :—

N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	Angles. 75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Beacon Shoal Light—A fixed red light upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water. it is on the Northern Edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A fixed red light upon a pile in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows :—

Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	Angles. 36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A fixed red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters light on Two Sisters Stake—a white fixed light 10 feet above water.

Position—

Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64°	18'
Do. and Town Greenwich House	59°	56'

St. Albans Light—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on St. Albans Stake.

Mammee Light—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	Angles.
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	89° 41'
	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Albans," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes are marked upon the Chart, and the angles between the different points are as follows:—

<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and south end	
Gun Cay	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	83° 50' 0"
<i>St. Albans Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and	
Clock Tower, Port Royal	58° 4' 90"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson	62° 23' 0"
<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N Tangent, Fort Augusta, and Inner	
House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point	29° 0' 0"
<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N	
Tangent, Fort Augusta	21° 56' 0"
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson	29° 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

Coals and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices and water for shipping is charged by the Water Commissioners at the following rates, viz.:—

From 70 tons to 150 tons	£0 12 0	From 701 tons to 1,000 tons	£3 12 0
" 151 " 250 "	1 4 0	" 1,001 " 1,400 "	4 4 0
" 251 " 350 "	1 16 0	" 1,401 " 2,000 "	4 16 0
" 351 " 500 "	2 8 3	" 2,001 " 3,000 "	5 8 0
" 501 " 700 "	3 0 0	" 3,001 " and upwards	6 0 0

Yachts and Telegraph ships are exempt from paying harbour dues.

Ballast is obtained through the Authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
Kingston	T. C. D. Thompson, R.N.	£ s. d. 550 0 0
Morant Bay	E. P. Mudie	20 0 0
Port Morant	W. M. Robertson	15 0 0
Port Antonio	W. B. Isaacs	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	D. M. Robertson	20 0 0
Port Maria	J. L. Lord	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	C. McMur	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	C. McMur	20 0 0
Falmouth	G. H. Davidson	15 0 0
Montego Bay	C. P. McGrath	12 0 0
Lucea	E. F. Wilson	12 0 0
Green Island	P. H. Levy	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	J. K. Collymore	15 0 0
Gravesend, Black River	C. Vidal Hall	12 0 0
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Rio Bueno	—	6 0 0
Manchioneal	J. P. K. King	6 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old act, 53 Geo. III, cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follow :—

- (1.) Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2.) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3.) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4.) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5.) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6.) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7.) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8.) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9.) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10.) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11.) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12.) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13.) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point
- (14.) Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts :—

No. 1 Kingston	...	E. A. Savage, Collector of Customs.
No. 2 Morant Bay	...	E. P. Mudi, Collector of Taxes.
No. 3 Port Morant	...	W. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 4 Port Antonio	...	W. B. Isaacs, Collector of Taxes.
No. 5 Annotto Bay	...	D. M. Robertson, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 6 Port Maria	...	J. L. Lord Collector of Taxes.
No. 7 St. Ann's Bay	...	C. M. Mui, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 8 Dry Harbour	...	A. W. Kennedy, Landing Waiter.
No. 9 Falmouth	...	G. H. Davidson, Collector of Taxes.
No. 10 Montego Bay	...	G. P. McGrath, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 11 Lucea	...	T. H. B. Mais, Collector of Taxes.
No. 12 Savanna-la-Mar	...	J. K. Collymore, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 13 Black River	...	C. Vidal Hall, Collector of Taxes.
No. 14 Milk River	...	E. V. Mellad, Landing Waiter.

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follow :—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress, a fee not exceeding . . . £1 0 0

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor, the sum of

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say :—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light-houses are by law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus was until 1889, on the catoptric principle, consisting of 15 lamps with large reflectors, revolving once in every three minutes, giving a flash every minute.

The above, together with the light-house tower, which is constructed of iron, was designed by Alexander Douglas, of London, and erected in 1842 by Mr. George Grove, C.E. (afterwards Sir George Grove, Mus. Doc.) who was sent out for the purpose.

A third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute, was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

Mineral oil is the illuminant in this and the other light-houses in the island, a saving of about eighty per cent. of the former expenditure for coco-nut oil being thereby effected.

PLUMB POINT.—This light-house stands on the Palisadoes at the entrance to Kingston harbour; the tower is constructed of stone and iron, and is 70 feet in height. It exhibits a third order dioptric light from an incandescant lamp (recently substituted for the old 4 wick burner lamp) and it is now arranged (by a further alteration) to show a white light over the entrance of the Eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel, thus reversing the arrangement existing previously. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light-house is in latitude $17^{\circ} 54'$ north, longitude $76^{\circ} 47'$ west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This light-house was built under the powers of law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a white light, visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153° , the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror.

NEGRIL POINT.—A light-house has been erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occultating, exhibiting the light for $57\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, with periods of $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of darkness intervening.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i>		£ s. d.	
Superintendent	C. Durrant	150 0 0	25th June, '96
Keeper	R. Napier	70 0 0	13th Feb., '88
<i>Morant Point.</i>			
Superintendent	W. H. Boorman	170 0 0	1st April, '86
Keeper	J. Lowe	70 0 0	19th Dec., '89
<i>Folly Point.</i>			
Head Keeper	W. Sturgeon	100 0 0	10th Feb., '01
Under Keeper	H. Shaw	75 0 0	25th Oct., '02
<i>Negril Point.</i>			
Superintendent	J. F. Brownhill	170 0 0	2nd July, '95
Keeper	W. N. McKenzie	60 0 0	1st April, '09

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PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, &c.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	5	75
Port Henderson Branch	4	25
Subsidiary Channels	2	10½
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	31
Subsidiary Channels	7	58½
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Subsidiary Channels	2	73
Total	47	20

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and guinea grass.

During the last few years the cultivation of Bananas under irrigation has been greatly extended in the district.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 13,220, and the total quantity of water regularly supplied is about 16,000 cubic yards per hour in addition to which considerable extra supplies are taken during dry weather under section (f) of rule V.

The gross revenue in 1909-1910, was £9,833 8s. 3d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town water works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks, and from the taxes on land and houses laid under Law 39 of 1889. A large number of coco-nut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore is capable of yielding a large mill-power. It offers a good field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar. Amongst the crops which might be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, bananas, plantains, cocoa, oranges and limes.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation on 31st March, 1910:—

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of Water taken.
Bananas	9,900	13,169
Sugar	600	9. 0
Guinea grass	2,000	1,000
Provision grounds	120	140
Oranges	600	200
Total	13,220	15,409

The following scales of rates were settled by the Governor in Privy Council and published in Gazette of 19th January, 1911, together with regulations for the management and care of the works, etc., rescinding the regulations previously in force, and to take effect from July 1st, 1911.

5. Persons desirous of taking water will be divided into two classes hereinafter called Consumers under Ordinary Agreements and Consumers under Special Agreements:

- (a) Ordinary Agreements will only be issued to the extent of 16,000 cubic yards, and will entitle consumers under such agreements to a constant supply of water, but subject however to a scale of abatements (*Scale published in Gazette No. 3, January 19, 1911*) dependent on the maximum total flow in the canal, and also subject to the claims of the Special Agreements (more particularly defined hereinafter) until such time as the total abatements from the Ordinary Agreements shall have amounted to 25% of the quantity contracted for under such Ordinary Agreements, after which the said consumers under the Ordinary Agreements shall be entitled to the total available quantity of water in the canal.
- (b) Special Agreements shall be issued at the discretion of the Colonial Secretary to the extent of 4,000 cubic yards per hour, and will entitle consumers under these Special Agreements to a supply of water subject to the attached scale of rebatements dependent on the maximum total flow in the canal and to the claims of the aforesaid Consumers under "Ordinary Agreements." Such supplies under "Special Agreements" shall cease entirely when the continuance of same would involve a reduction of more than 25% to Consumers under "Ordinary Agreements."

6. Any reduction of water under any Agreement "Ordinary" or "Special," whether such reduction be under the preceding regulation or any other regulation or otherwise, shall be deemed to be an "accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary" within the meaning of Regulation 10 hereof.

7. The water is to be conducted to the fence line of the canal by appliances provided by the Director of Public Works. All arrangements, appliances or works for conducting and using the water beyond the fence line of the canal must be provided by the consumer; but should he desire it, the Director of Public Works may consider any special application for the construction by his officers of such appliances or works at the cost of the consumer.

8. Payments according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons who take water from the canals or works, provided also that no water, except as hereinafter provided, shall be supplied for any period less than six months:—

- (a) When water is taken only for purposes other than irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—
 1. For supplies of 5 cubic yards per hour or less, a sum of £12 per annum.
 2. For supplies of more than 5 and not exceeding 10 cubic yards per hour at the rate of £2 5s. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
 3. For supplies of more than ten and less than fifteen cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 2s. 6d. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
 4. For supplies of fifteen cubic yards or over per hour, at the rate of £2 per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation at the rate of 16/8 per cubic yard per hour per annum.
- (c) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of six shillings per annum shall be paid, unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be twelve shillings per annum for each person.
- (d) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.

- (e) When water is taken for irrigation arrangement may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.
- (f) Any consumer who pays for water to an extent not less than 16/8 an acre on the extent of his property that could be irrigated, may be granted temporarily an extra supply for a period of not less than one month, such extra supply to be paid for at the rate of two shillings and sixpence a month for each cubic yard per hour.

9. The abatements under the attached scale will be calculated and adjusted weekly or at such other intervals as may at the discretion of the Director of Public Works be considered necessary, and each consumer will be notified in writing of such abatement or increase in accordance with the respective scales, and such notification shall be final and binding on the consumers and shall form the basis under which such consumers will be supplied under either of the aforesaid agreements.

10. If the stipulated supply of water or the adjusted supply under scale of abatements should at any time be stopped or reduced in quantity by any accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary or purposely for the sake of altering or repairing the canal or any works in connection therewith, the Colonial Secretary shall not be responsible for any damage that may in consequence thereof accrue to the consumer; and the payments to be made by the consumer shall not abate in consequence of such stoppage unless the supply of water shall have been stopped for a continuous period of seven days or more: nor shall any deduction be made in respect of any claim on account of short delivery at any other time unless and except a notice thereof in writing is given by the consumer to the Engineer of the Works at the time when such short delivery occurs, in which cases a deduction in proportion to the whole time the water shall have been so stopped or to the amount of such short delivery, as the case may be, shall be made from the amount of payment otherwise claimable. The flow of water in the canals will, in general, be stopped during continuous rainy weather and, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore provided, no abatement from the payments, hereinbefore specified to be made by the consumer will be allowed on account of such stoppages of water.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed and are being conducted under the provisions of law 39 of 1897.

They are managed by a commission styled the Vere Irrigation Commission, consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loan of £40,000 sanctioned by the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

A. W. Farquharson, *Chairman*.
Lt. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Conrad Watson.
Clarence Lopez.

Vacant.

Secretary—C. O. Magnan, Public Works
Office, Kingston.

Superintendent of the Works—
H. Upton, Race Course P.O.

The works were constructed during the years 1901 to 1903, under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and comprise the head-works or dam and sluice on the Milk river at St. Jago, in Lower Clarendon, to divert the water of the river into the main canal, which runs in a south-easterly direction across the plain of Vere, and is intended to carry about 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour, as far as the Rio Minho, and 6,000 cubic yards thence to the reservoir at Raymond's. Between St. Jago and the crossing of the Rio Minho at Dry River estate the canal is carried over ten gullies by aqueducts consisting of steel troughing carried on abutments and piers of cement concrete. At Dry River it is carried under the Rio Minho by a steel syphon 650 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and thence continues, crossing four more gullies by means of aqueducts, to Raymond's estate, discharging into an impounding reservoir created there by the erection of a dam across the valley of the Raymond's gully. The total length of the main canal is sixteen miles seventeen chains, and that of the aqueducts about 2,000 feet.

The reservoir at Raymond's is calculated to hold about 4,610,000 cubic yards, equivalent to about a month's supply at the rate of 5,000 cubic yards per hour, or

to the amount required for irrigating 5,000 acres at one cubic yard per hour, which is approximately the amount required in the irrigation of sugar cultivation on the estates to be supplied. Distribution channels for the supply of water to the estates west of the Rio Minho are taken off from the main canal, and another one for the estates east of the river commences at Raymond's dam, branching off in several directions to give the supplies where needed.

The carrying capacity of the canal is calculated at 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour. Guarantees have been given for the taking of 5,005 cubic yards, of which 1,585 cubic yards are on the west side of the Rio Minho, and 3,420 cubic yards on the east side.

The water is now paid for at the rate of 15s. 0d. per annum per cubic yard per hour.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals:—

	M.	F.
Main Canal. St. Jago to Raymond's Reservoir	16	17
<i>Branches West of Rio Minho—</i>		
Exeter Branch	3	54
Heathfield	3	57
Springfield	1	3
Paradise	0	39
<i>Branches East of Rio Minho—</i>		
Carlisle Branch	4	39
Braziletto		
Pusey Hall	0	51½
Total	30	20½

THE KINGSTON GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

By a law passed in the session of 1897 by the legislative council, called the Kingston General Commissioners law, No. 24 of 1897, the several commissions hitherto governing the Kingston markets, the Kingston and Liguanea water works, the gas works, the slaughter-houses, and the Kingston Improvements, under the law of 1890, were amalgamated, and their united powers conferred upon a body of commissioners, called the Kingston General Commissioners. The various undertakings controlled and managed by this body are described in the following articles under their respective heads.

By order in Privy Council 20th November, 1907—under the powers given by section 20 of Law 24 of 1907—the Kingston General Commissioners were invested with all rights, powers, duties, immunities and discretions conferred on the Mayor and Council of Kingston by Laws 5 of 1883 and 24 of 1907, and the Commissioners were constituted the Building Authority for the purposes of these Laws.

By order in Privy Council dated 20th November, 1917, the Governor transferred the powers given by the Kingston Building Law Amendment Law, 1907, from the Mayor and Council of Kingston to the Kingston General Commissioners, to take effect on 1st December, 1907. A. E. H. Herschel is the surveyor under the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. Director of Public Works	R. S. Haughton
Hon. Superintending Medical Officer	Dr. G. C. Henderson
Hon. Custos of Kingston	Simon Soutar
Hon. Custos of St. Andrew	A. W. Gardner
	G. P. Myers

His Honour the Mayor of Kingston
The Chairman of the Parochial Board of St. Andrew.

STAFF.

Managing Commissioner—R. S. Haughton, £750 per annum, and Residence at Cavaliers.

Engineer in charge—H. Gould, A.M.I.C.E. and Mem. San. Inst., £200 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Secretary and Accountant—R. H. Isaacs, £500 per annum.

Clerk—G. C. Linton £175 to £200 per annum.

Clerk—H. L. Harris, £120 per annum.

Attached to Water, Gas Works and Sewerage Works.

Asst. Engineer in Charge—Fred. Kemble, A.M.I.C.E., £500 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Clerk—L. E. Pouyat, £200 to £250.

Clerk—W. Curtin, £200.

Clerk—C. G. Wilson, £104.

Attached to Markets.

Superintendent—E. Morand, £200 per annum.

Clerk—W. Wightman, £150 “

Clerk—E. C. Clarke, £100 “

Asst. Clerk—A. A. McCallum, £78 “

Attached to Slaughter-House.

Superintendent—C. A. Stoddart, £120 per annum.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas seems to have been first mooted in 1866 when the late Mr. S. C. Burke agitated the question. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Clinie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were : that the maximum price should be 18/ per 1,000 cubic feet ; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings ; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable, or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to the late Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession ; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works, thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the “unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness, and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations.” In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consist of a retort house con-

taining six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhaust engine, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal-shed, and two gas-holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 649 street lamps for lighting the city, was £39,313 18s. 10d. The works are situated beyond the Railway station.

The quantity of gas made in 1909-10 was $24\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet; the amount of coals carbonized amounting to 2,300 tons. The public lights consume about one half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1910, were £8,000 7s. 7d. and the expenditure £6,180 14s. 11d. without the charges for Interest, Sinking Fund, &c. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow :—

For each street lamp, per annum	£5	0	0	} With 1/ discount per 1,000 c.ft. for prompt payment.
For gas consumed, per 1,000 feet	0	8	0	
For coke, per ton	1	10	0	
For tar, per gallon	0	0	6	retail.
For temper lime, per phn.	2	4	3	
For temper lime, per barrel	0	7	3	

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to 100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost $4\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The Parade Gardens are effectively lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat-flame lamps.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE city of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from two sources, namely, the Hope river and the Wag Water. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A company was incorporated about the year 1847 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway-Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the company in 1849 were fortunate enough in being able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope river. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner (now called Cross Roads) and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded to the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works, completed in 1876, consist of :—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average day's supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land of £19,112.

The Works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river, the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct, together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open culvert, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs, each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain $1\frac{1}{4}$ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long, carry the water to within half a mile of Halfway-Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. A 12 inch trunk main now connects Constant Spring with the Cavaliers Works direct. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park, Grant's Pen and Leader's Lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town Road and the Windward Road. In all, upwards of 20 miles of pipes have been laid in connection with these Works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available for building purposes which were previously of little value to the owners.

Law 37 of 1910 provides for increasing the water supply of Kingston by erecting a pumping station at the Ferry River, authorising a loan of £40,000.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, Campbell Town, &c., &c., are supplied with filtered water, from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered.

The supply from both sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 5,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analyses by the Director of Agriculture :—

	Hope Water.	Constant Spring Water.
	Parts per 100,000.	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	25.88	16.4
Chlorine	0.8	0.6
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014	0.0016
Do. as Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012	0.0014
Do. as Nitrates	Nil	Nil
Do. as Nitrites	Nil	Nil
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	0.016	0.024
Hardness—Temporary	6.61	5.41
Do. Permanent	7.00	4.16
Do. Total	13.61	9.57

WATER RATES.

When the property within the prescribed limits shall be under the gross value of £60 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869) 1/6 per month

When the property shall be of the gross value of £60 and under £100 2/ "

"	"	100	"	200	3/	"
"	"	200	"	300	4/	"
"	"	300	"	400	4/6	"
"	"	400	"	500	5/6	"
"	"	500	"	600	6/6	"
"	"	600	"	700	8/	"
"	"	700	"	800	10/	"
"	"	800	"	100	12/	"
"	"	1000	"	1500	14/	"
"	"	1500 and upwards			16/	"

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westely to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westward to the Spanish Town Road; thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	. 100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	. 400 gallons a day
2/ "	. 150 "	8/ "	. 500 "
3/ "	. 200 "	10/ "	. 600 "
4/ "	. 250 "	12/ "	. 1,000 "
4/6 "	. 300 "	14/ "	
5/6 "	. 350 "	16/ "	
		Stores	250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6 :—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size, for gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

The revenue for the financial year 1908-09 was £17,740 17s. 1d. and the expenditure £7,989 9s. 11d., without the charge of £4,102 11s. 8d. for interest and sinking funds.

MARKETS.

THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON

THE Victoria Market building is a handsome and commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The space of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah, seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns, giving additional protection against rain and the slanting rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches of cast iron with slate tops to receive the articles exposed for sale; each twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water is laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building. Sanitary arrangements of modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, named it "The Victoria Market."

A Public Market called The Sollas Market was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox. Thirty stalls were erected in the new market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d. It was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 29th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Majesty and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event.

This market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £956.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1908-09 was £4,033 7s. 4d., and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £1,902 3s. 9d. without the charge of £1,000 0s. 0d. for interest and sinking fund.

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in Charge.
Kingston—	
Victoria Market	E. C. Clarke
Jubilee Market	W. Wightman
Port Royal	Henry Wade

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

The law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The law further gives the parochial boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses law, 1872, and otherwise for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and no where else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the law is made to apply.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority, with the names of the persons in charge :—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
St. Andrew—	
Halfway-Tree	• Mrs. I. E. Fraser, Lessee
Cross Roads	• Clerk, Parochial Board
St. Thomas—	
Morant Bay	• M. Cresser
Yallahs Bay	• O. Roberts
Golden Grove	• W. A. Thompson
Seaforth	• S. Brown
Easington	• A. A. Carty, Lessee
Portland—	
Musgrave Market, Port Antonio	• R. W. Simpson, Clerk
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	• G. DePass, Lessee
St. Mary—	
Port Maria	• R. A. Thompson Clerk
Annotto Bay	• D. M. Segre "
Gayle	• A. B. Greenland "
Highgate	• P. S. Gordon "
Richmond	• A. U. Brown "
Oracabessa	• I. Neil "
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	• W. Gray
Claremont	• C. Atterbury
Moneague	• S. E. Rose
Brown's Town	• W. Brown
Ocho Rios	• A. C. Mesquita
Cave Valley	• E. Lawson
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	• Joseph L. Gibbs
Jackson Town	• W. McHardy
St. James—	
Montego Bay	• J. B. Stephenson
Adelphi	• Albert Spence, Lessee
Hanover—	
Lucea	• Patrick J. Lyon, Lessee
Green Island	• A. J. Mackenzie "
Westmoreland—	
Sav.-la-Mar	• Ralph Tomlinson
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	• } These markets are leased to indi-
Malvern	• } viduals annually.
Lacovia	• }
Santa Cruz	• }
Shaws	• }
Mountain Side	• }
Balacava	• }
Manchester—	
Mandeville	• G. A. Bonitto, Clerk
Porus	• James Daly, Lessee
Newport	• James Daly, Lessee
Richmond Hill	• Joseph DeLeon, Lessee
Christiana	• J. S. Miller, Lessee
Clarendon—	
Chapelton	• Executors of the late J. G. Miller
May Pen	• John Thompson, Lessee
Four Paths	• T. E. Doyen "
The Rest	• C. F. Nairne "
The Alley	• W. B. Rose "
Hayes	• { C. F. Nairne "

PAROCHIAL MARKETS, *contd.*

Locality of Market	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
St. Catherine—	
Spanish Town	Wilford L. DeLeon, Clerk
Linstead	Daniel M. Henderson, Clerk
Old Harbour	Charles R. Llado, Clerk
Old Harbour Bay	James Douglas, Clerk
Rog Walk	William Anderson
Caymanas	(Vacant)

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,506 10s. 8d.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1909, amounted to £1,270 11s., the expenditure to £496 12s. 10d. without the charge of £502 for interest and Sinking Fund.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen 5,480, Calves 1, Sheep 854, Pigs 522, Turtle 250, = Total 7,107.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animal Slaughtered.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the animal.	If the Slaughter-men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.
Oxen, per head	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Calves	0 2 0	0 3 0
Sheep	0 1 6	0 2 0
Goats	0 1 0	0 1 6
Pigs over 200 lbs.	0 3 6	0 4 6
Pigs under 200 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 6
Turtle, each	0 2 0	0 2 6
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each	0 1 0	0 1 6

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31, of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the streets. The Commissioners empowered under the law to carry out the necessary work, secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the sewerage works and to advise the commissioners during their execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character; and in order to reduce the size of the sewers, rain water is excluded as far as possible.

The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the street sewers and house drains of glazed fire-clay pipes.

The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour street at a depth

of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey it to the pump well at the pumping station near the gas works. From the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower street and the Windward road, and conveys the sewage to the sea near the mouth of the Hope river.

At the pumping station 3 steam pumps of 20 horse power each are provided. The sewage is received into a pump well which is closed by an air tight deck.

In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer commenced and was completed on September 30th, 1895.

The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, 1895, and all the pumping machinery erected and ready for working.

The work on the street sewers has not been completed. A total mileage of about 46 miles, including the corresponding house connections, have been laid.

The improvement of the streets and lanes was taken in hand in November, 1897. About 12 miles have been reconstructed to date. King Street and portions of Harbour and Orange Streets have been paved with vitrified bricks laid on a foundation of cement concrete; East street, from Harbour to East Queen street has been paved with sheet asphalt; Gold street from Harbour to East Queen street has been laid in tar macadam; the remainder of the streets reconstructed have been macadamised.

Extensive works for the diversion of storm water have been carried out in connection with the street improvements.

THE KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consists of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the elected members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman.

BOARD.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*
 Hon. Attorney General, *Vice Chairman*
 E. W. Lucie Smith
 David Henderson
 Hon. G. P. Myers
 P. H. Bather
 Philip Stern
 Dugald Campbell

} Appointed by the
Governor.

} Appointed by the Governor
on the nomination of the
Legislative Council.

Secretary—C. C. Anderson.

Loans under the law can be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire; or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person is precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board, because he has, prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application is made. All loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made.

The defined Districts under section 9 of the Law are

The whole of the parish of Kingston.
 Ditto St. Andrew.
 Ditto Port Royal.
 Ditto St. Catherine.
 Ditto St. Thomas.
 Ditto Portland.

The Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be ..	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly payments ...	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

The Board had granted to the 31st March, 1910, loans which were accepted to the amount of £326,020, of which 591, to the amount of £320,520, were proceeded with.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

On the 16th January, 1907, the Governor, Sir James Alexander Swettenham, commissioned the Archbishop of the West Indies to form a committee for the purpose of organizing and administering relief to the sufferers by the Earthquake and Fire.

The committee was a large body representing all classes of the community which met daily for a considerable period and afterwards twice a week.

All food supplies and monetary aid received from every part of Jamaica and abroad were placed in the hands of this committee who dealt with all applications for food and shelter.

The relief committee was, by vote, disbanded on the 9th July, 1907, its duties being assumed by the Assistance Committee.

• THE ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE.

THIS Committee was constituted under Law 20 of 1907 to hold and administer £150,000 granted by the Imperial Parliament as a free gift for the benefit of sufferers by the earthquake and fire of the 14th January, 1907 to be applied and devoted to the following objects:

1. Immediate needs of food and shelter in lieu of poor relief to destitute persons.
2. Restoration of the houses of the poorer section of the population.
3. Permanent provision for the destitute, aged, widows, orphans and cripples.
4. Restoration of homes for the indigent in the middle classes.
5. Help to enable tradesmen to start business and to enable householders, who could not give full security, to avail themselves of loans from the building fund.

This Committee was also called upon to administer the residue of the funds, over £91,000 then in the hands of the Relief Committee.

The Committee consisted of 13 members as follows:—

The Governor, <i>Chairman</i>	
The Archbishop of the West Indies, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	
Hon. J. L. Bertham	Hon. G. P. Myers
Mrs. Bourne	C. E. DeMercado
Right Rev. Bishop Collins	Hon. Col. A. H. Pinnock
H. J. Rushie Gray	Rev. J. Reinke
E. X. Leon	Dr. A. A. Robinson
Hon. A. H. Miles	C. A. T. Fursdon, <i>Secretary</i>

On 30th November, 1908, the Governor dissolved this Committee and appointed a smaller committee of five members as follows:

The Archbishop of the West Indies, <i>Chairman</i>	
Bishop Collins, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	
E. X. Leon	Hon. G. P. Myers
Hon. A. H. Miles	C. A. T. Fursdon, <i>Secretary</i>

The operations of the Assistance Committee were finally closed as on 31st March 1910.

Full reports of the work done, with complete statements of accounts, duly certified by the Auditor General's department, a list of all persons to whom grants had been made and of the applications refused were published in the "Jamaica Gazette" of October 16th, 1909.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited and very irregular, entire stoppages of several weeks' duration often occurring from various causes, and the undertaking was financially not a success.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was regular but not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre irrigation canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. The water is taken from the main canal at Hog Hole pen, about two miles to the north of Spanish Town, and is led into 2 settling reservoirs, formed at that place, having a capacity of $4\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, equal to about twenty days' supply. From the reservoirs the water is conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply is constant, day and night.

Owing to there not being sufficient fall from Hog Hole the pressure in the town was very low, and at times the upper portion of the town was without water; during this financial year two very powerful hydraulic rams were erected, which now deliver water in a steel tank or tower 30ft. above the old water level in the reservoirs, the town supply is now connected to this tower, the increased pressure is now over 50 per cent greater, and when the rams are at work the highest point of the town is well supplied.

The old settling reservoirs are still used for supplying the rams with clean water, and should any accident occur to the rams, the reservoir supply is available.

The Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 33 of 1898, substituted for them.

Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine—Five per cent. commission.

Superintendent of Works—C. A. J. Smith, salary £40 per annum.

WATER RATE.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto one penny half-penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof when the property shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare. If the property is not used as a residence or for any of the purposes aforesaid, the rate shall be one-fourth of the prescribed rate.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

For many years the want of water was very much felt at Old Harbour and the inhabitants suffered greatly in times of drought. In 1876 the late Hon. L. F. MacKinnon, then custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a water supply to the notice of the Government, and the people also petitioned for the construction of water works.

After several projects had been considered and reported on by the Public Works department it was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's river, at a point situated five miles to the north of Old Harbour in a deep gorge on Colbeck's estate. The late Mr. Isaac Levy was most energetic in pushing on the preliminary arrangements and in 1881 the municipal board requested that the necessary work should be undertaken by the Director of Public Works, under section 10 of law 18 of 1881. The works were accordingly commenced in December, 1881; water was delivered in Old Harbour in February, 1882, and all the householders had service pipes laid on to their premises by the first of April, 1882, from which date they have continued to receive a constant supply, day and night.

The main, from the intake at Bower's river to Old Harbour, a distance of five miles, 12 chains, consists of a double line of four-inch cast iron pipes. The mains in Old Harbour consist of 957 yards of four-inch and 2,024 yards of two-inch cast iron piping. The water has been laid on to 234 houses, all of which have been supplied with separate half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes, brass stop-cocks and delivery cocks.

The mains have since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, Church and Bonner's pen district, the water being supplied to the ratepayers from stand-pipes.

The Jamaica railway and several properties, &c., outside the prescribed limits have also been supplied with water at special rates. Hydrants for fire purposes are distributed over the town. The intake being 325 feet higher than Old Harbour; water can be thrown many feet above the highest house without the aid of a fire engine. The water, which is of excellent quality, is not filtered.

The cost of the works was £3,710 17s. 8d.; they were maintained by the Director of Public Works until the 1st of August, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine municipal board; they are now managed by the parochial board of that parish. The Government has made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d. for laying down a new 4 in. auxiliary main and for the construction of a reservoir for the purpose of giving an increased supply of water. The area of supply was increased during 1905.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour Water Supply District paid monthly in advance:—

On all properties below £40 in gross value—sixpence.

On each amount of £10, *i. e.*, the whole reckoned as £20 of such value—one shilling.

And on all properties of £40 or over in gross value—an additional 2d. in every £10 of gross value or fraction thereof.

LINSTEAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Colonial Secretary) presented to the municipal board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale estate or from the Berkshire Hall lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The parochial board, as the successors to the municipal board, made overtures to Mr. J. H. McDowell, the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights for £600; but that gentleman declined to sell.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner, Mrs. Mitchelin, for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river the other the Cistern gully, the name Cistern being taken from a peculiarly formed basin in the course of the stream.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is, for the 4 inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet

above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. At the present time it is found that the Berkshire Hall stream is more than sufficient to supply Linstead, and the Cistern Gully supply is therefore locked off.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 343, each having $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £500 per annum, a sum at present quite inadequate to meet interest and sinking fund on the debt incurred for the purpose of laying the plant.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead water supply district payable monthly in advance:—

On every property under the value of £40—One shilling.

On every property of the value of £40 and upwards but under the value of £70—One shilling and sixpence, and in addition thereto sixpence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £49.

On every property of the value of £70 and upwards but under the value of £210, two shillings and ninepence and in addition thereto threepence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £79.

On every property of the value of £210 and upwards but under the value of £360—Six shillings and twopence and in addition thereto twopence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £219.

On every property of the value of £360 and upwards—Eight shillings and sevenpence and in addition one penny for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £369, provided always that the rate chargeable on any single and undivided property shall not exceed twelve shillings and threepence.

In accordance with Law 19 of 1900 these Water Works were taken over by the Director of Public Works on the 2nd July, 1900. The Works were handed back to the Board on 1st April, 1908.

THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.

This company was established by an act of incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae river.

The subscribed capital of the company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares, 101 having been cancelled as forfeited under the statute by the failure of the holders to pay calls.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae river by pipes a distance of about one and a half miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also include a steam engine and force pump, used as auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

The plant and rights of the company have been acquired by the parochial board of Trelawny for £1,600 and possession was taken over on 14th September, 1903.

The parochial board under the water supply law requested the Director of Public Works to carry out the improvements necessary to make the water supply service of Falmouth an up to date and efficient one, and under the directions of that officer Mr. G. N. Cox, prepared in November 1904, four plans and drawings shewing in detail the nature of the proposed improvements—together with an estimate of the cost totalling to £3,760 13s. 0d in addition to the purchase money of £1,600.

In 1906 the board decided on account of the bad condition of the old main conveying the water from the head works at the Martha Brae into the town, to take up this portion of the improvements first; by laying down all the new mains which would be required. The board experienced great difficulty in obtaining the consent of the Government to borrow the amount required to improve the

service. The terms the latter required were first full payment to be made in 8 years, then afterward 15, and then on the earnest representations of the board the Government ultimately agreed to the repayment being made in 25 years.

The board then obtained an instalment of £1,500 to lay down the mains, which work was urgently required and has been urging for the immediate commencement of the work, but the Director of Public Works subsequently informed it in August, 1907, that in consequence of the pressure put on his Department by the earthquake of the 14th January he was unable to attend to the matter earlier, but that he had since prepared the requisition for pipes and fittings, which would be forwarded to the Crown Agents for tenders in Great Britain.

Shortly after the beginning of the Financial Year 1908-9, the work of laying down a 6 in. main along the Holland road into the town was commenced. It was then discovered that it would require a much larger amount than £1,500 to undertake the necessary work. The Parochial Board endeavoured to obtain a full advance from the Government to give each householder of the town a service pipe; but the Government was of opinion that a larger loan than £3,500 could not be financed by the Board and this sum would only put down the new mains, attach existing service pipes to them (between two and three hundreds) and re-adjust the wheel and receiving trough at the headworks. All this work detailed above is now being closed up, but much discontent is felt and expressed by the householders who have no services. The Board is also repairing the Dam at Martha Brae this year at a cost of £160.

GENERAL WATER SUPPLY.

THERE are many parts of the island of Jamaica where there is a deficient supply of water from natural sources, arising not from too small an annual rainfall but from the porous nature of the soil and the geological formation of the underlying rock. A very large proportion of the water that falls from the clouds upon the high lands passes in deep underground channels along the greater part of its course to the sea. Hence in some extensive tracts of country artificial tanks, generally of small size and constructed of masonry, are in necessary use, which in nearly all cases are private property. In other parts of the island, though small ponds are not rare, droughts are frequent; and when they occur, in the absence of all artificial provision for storing water, the results are sometimes extremely distressing. It may be said that whilst persons of means sufficient to provide some sort of water-works for their own domestic wants and for their own cattle or sugar or coffee works are seldom in any part of the island in distress for want of water, the masses have often suffered the greatest distress from this want.

To supply this need as far as possible, the legislature passed law 24 of 1873, the scheme of which was to enable the Governor to advance money from the general revenue to the municipal (now the parochial) boards for the purpose of erecting water-works in their parishes, to provide for the repayment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land and the construction of works by the municipal boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged for to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situate. Under the subsequent law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

Notwithstanding these provisions, but little was done to provide a general water supply and when the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government thereupon again brought the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water to the earnest attention of the parochial authorities, and law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888,

amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout the district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth. Thus the distress hitherto felt by reason of periodical droughts is being ameliorated.

In addition to the foregoing, wells had previously been sunk at the following places for the purpose of affording a supply of water to the public, namely :—Four Paths and Hayes in the parish of Clarendon, and Ponus in the parish of Manchester. In the last named parish a large supply of water is stored in a basin excavated in the grounds of the public general hospital of Mandeville, the water being conducted to the basin by a catchment area constructed of cement concrete. There are also storage tanks on the Mandeville parade.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

SITUATED on the right or western bank of the Milk river, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the Round Hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park railway station, 13 miles from the May Pen railway station, and two miles south of the Rest village where there are stores, a market, a post and telegraph office, and about two miles from the sea, is the mineral bath known by the name of the Milk River Bath. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema, and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill the sides of which slope down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The directors have recently added an 'invalids' bath to the first class lodging house by which the difficulty hitherto complained of by this class of persons of going down the steps into the bath has been removed. The bath consists of two apartments, and stands on the same floor as the first-class house.

The upper lodging house known as the "Ark" has been rebuilt in an improved manner.

The following charges are now made :—

1st Class.—(a) One person occupying 1 room in the 1st Class Lodging House for 7 days or more, at the rate of 3s. per day.

(b) Two persons occupying 1 bedroom 5s. per day for a period not exceeding 14 days, except with the consent of the Directors.

2nd Class.—2/ for one person, with free baths; when two persons occupy one bedroom the charge for each is 1s. 6d.

For each bath taken by a 1st Class Casual Visitor, 1s.

"	"	2nd	"	"	6d.
"	"	3rd	"	"	3d.

Visitors are restricted to the use of the bath corresponding with the class of lodging-house occupied by them.

To meet the additional expense incurred by the institution through the large number of pleasure seekers who resort to it on Sundays, the directors have found it necessary to charge a special rate to such transient visitors.

Paupers from any of the parishes are admitted free of charge for accommodation and baths, provided they are furnished with a certificate by a government medical officer, countersigned by the inspector of the poor of the parish, the parochial board

for such parish agreeing to pay 1, 6 per day for the maintenance of each pauper sent to the institution.

The matron boards visitors at rates varying according to bill of fare, from 5/- to 6/- per diem for 1st class lodgers, and from 4/- to 5/- per diem, for 2nd class. Special rates for families or parties of 3 or 4 persons. Wines and spirits may be obtained on payment.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. A pleasure-boat is kept by the directors for the use of visitors.

Visitors have hitherto recorded any complaints they may have to make against the management in the visitors' book which seldom comes under the notice of the directors, who now request that complaints may be made in writing and addressed to the Secretary, May Pen P.O.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium	20.77	Chloride of Potassium	0.16
Sulphate of Soda	3.40	Chloride of Calcium	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

Vehicles are run from Milk River, to Clarendon Park railway station and also to May Pen station, and if desired, the matron makes the arrangements:—The fares from Clarendon Park to the Bath are, for 1 person, 8s.; for 2, 15s. The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares are for 1 person, 12s.; for 2, 15s. One shilling for portage must be paid on all telegrams to the matron.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take buggy at May Pen station: the secretary, if required, will make arrangements.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Elliott, *Chairman*.

G. D. Murray, A. A. Lewis, Q. Logan, A. A. Green, H. F. D'Aguilar, A. E. Abrahams
D. Horn, F. H. Butcher, A. Stewart, Rev. J. K. Phillips,

J. F. Robinson, Rev. A. N. Thomson.

Secretary—J. W. Welsh, salary £20 per annum.

Matron—Mrs. E. V. Arscott, £48 per annum.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

This thermal spring is situated a mile and-a-half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which, rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built round its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128°F., and it rises in dry weather to 130°F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120°F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy. The legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1749 the directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica society. Dr. Dancer, the Island

Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the corporation has taken it over and maintain it. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery.

A building has been erected at the bath for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is fitted up as a lodging. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths. There is also a matron's quarters.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water :—

Chloride of Sodium	. 13.84	Silica	. 2.72
Chloride of Potassium	. 0.32	Oxide of Sodium, combined with Silica	} 1.00
Sulphate of Calcium	. 5.01		
Sulphate of Soda	. 6.37	Organic matter	. 0.99
Carbonate of Soda	. 1.69		

By law 23 of 1896, the member of the legislative council, the custos, the resident magistrate, the collector of taxes and the chairman of the parochial board for the parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St. Thomas-the-Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in privy council. It was found that this law left much to be desired since the directors were (owing to the duties of their respective offices) unable to give the time and attention necessary to improve the corporation.

Law 17 of 1904, the Bath Corporation Laws Amendment Law, 1904, has however now been enacted. This law makes the number of directors seven—the custos and the member of the legislative council for the parish of St. Thomas, together with five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor.

The following are the charges at the Baths lodgings—single person, per night 2/6; per week, 14/. Two persons in one room, per night, 4/; per week, 24/6. One bath, 1/; two baths (taken on the same day), 1/6.

The terms for board may be ascertained from the matron.

Stabling provided without charge.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. Hope Levy, *Chairman*.

The Custos
Hon. S. A. G. Cox
L. G. Harrison

V. A. Michelin
Dr. F. R. Evans
J. H. Phillipps.

OFFICERS.

J. W. King, *Clerk*.

Miss M. Evans, *Matron*.

| C. J. Hamilton, *Male Attendant*.

Address, Bath P.O.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston, on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the bishop of Jamaica and the rector and churchwardens of Kingston, upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the municipal board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establish-

ment and general management of the cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by order in council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Portions of the cemetery have been assigned as follows to the several religious denominations :—

	Acres.	Roods.	Perchs.
Episcopalians	28	2	01
Wesleyans	2	0	00
Roman Catholics	5	0	00
Baptists (East Queen Street)	2	0	00
Ditto (Hanover Street)	1	0	00
Congregationalists	1	0	00
United Presbyterians	1	0	00
United Methodists	1	0	00
Native Baptists (Lyle's Chapel)	1	0	00
Ditto (Church Street)	1	0	00
Ditto (Text Lane)	1	0	00
Salvation Army	1	0	00
Pauper Ground	6	0	00
	<u>51</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>01</u>

Many of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1903.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to those who are not lot owners to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows :—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave, if for an adult, irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 8 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 8 years	0 6 0
Such graves to be of the following dimensions :—	

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as, in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault	£3 0 0
For the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	10 0 0
Class 1—Marble or Granite Pedestal Monument from 5ft. to 10ft. high	5 0 0
“ 2—Memorial Marble or Granite Crosses with base and Tomb	2 10 0
Marble or Granite ledger Tomb	2 10 0
Tomb with massive Slab and recumbent Cross	2 10 0
“ 3—Brick or Plastered Tomb with large head stone from 3ft. to 6ft. high	1 10 0
“ 4—Brick or Plastered Tomb with Slab or Single Head Stone, &c., from 3ft. to 4ft. high	1 10 0
“ 5—Brick or Plastered Tomb with or without Tablet inserted, not exceeding 18 inches high	0 15 0
“ 6—Small Head Stone or Cross without Tomb, not exceeding 3ft. in height	0 10 0
“ 7—Grave Board with inscription	0 2 6
For setting up a railing	1 0 0
The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault tomb or grave.	
For any vault	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave	2 0 0

The returns for the year ended 31st March, 1910, are as follows :—

Church of England	579	
Baptist	30	
Moravian	7	
Congregational	6	
Church of Scotland	2	
Roman Catholic	39	
United Methodist Free Church	5	
Presbyterian Church of Jamaica	18	
Wesleyan	29	715
Salvation Army		
Paupers, (of all denominations)		827
		<hr/> 1,542

Superintendent—M. E. Duval, salary £120 per annum.

Clerk—W. O'R. Fogarty, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, Old Wolmers School, Parade, Kingston, is opened from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week days, and from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

Since the cemetery was opened orders in privy council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the sub-joined schedule :—

Name.	Locality.
Burial Ground of the Parish Church	Parade.
Strangers' Ground	Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	Corner of West St. and Spanish Town Road.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	Ditto.
Private Ground for the Mission of the East Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	Adjoining Kelle's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	Elletson Road, West.
Roch's Ground for Baptists	Race Course and Fletcher's Land.
German Jews Ground	Elletson Road, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	Tower Street, East.
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	North Street, West.
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover St.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	Corner of Highholborn and East Queen Sts.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Sovereign in one of two ways, viz., by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society had become bankrupt, as other per-

sons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways, of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee, and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette."

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the committee the senior member by date of appointment is chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the associates.

Any civil servant of the crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve months' notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan, a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers, however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the association as to allow its division, every third year, among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £2,599 8s. 11d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On withdrawal from the association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872, and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1910, a period of nearly thirty-eight years, guarantees to the amount of £594,110 were issued, and losses by the defalcations of associates incurred to the amount of £2,571 16s. 7d. According to a return prepared by the Auditor-General and published in the Blue Book the value of the guarantees of the association in force is more than six times greater than the securities of all other descriptions together.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they became due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The loans levied during the thirty-eight years under review amounted to

£15,530 18s. 2d., to which must be added £2,520 5s. 2d. arising from profits on investments. Of this sum of £18,101 3s. 4d., £6,222 15s. 10d. remained at the credit of Associates on 31st March, 1910; and £11,878 7s. 6d. had been refunded to Associates withdrawing from the association. The assets on 31st March, 1910, amounted to £6,675 13s. 5d., namely, Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £6,843; Government Savings Bank and Treasury £106 4s. 11d. less an overdraft on Treasurer of £273 11s. 6d. Of the total assets £6,222 15s. 10d. are held to the credit of the Associates, and £452 17s. 7d. to the credit of the Association. But however satisfactory the financial position of the association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this association guaranteed more than six-sevenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the association for a period of upwards of thirty-eight years have been under £70 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

C. Liddell,	{	Appointed by the Governor.
E. A. Savage,	{	
R. O'C. Livingston	{	Elected by the Associates.
Hon. A. H. Miles, I.S.O.	{	

Secretary—R. Nosworthy.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

THE following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872 and Law 2 of 1893. The foregoing article treats of the second of the ways prescribed:—

By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favor of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette."

By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

Under Law 14 of 1905 every person in public employment who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, but who is not entitled to give such security through the guarantee of the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association, may give such security by his own personal bond and the bond or bonds of one or more sureties; provided, such surety or sureties are approved by the Auditor General.

PART XIV.

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established about 70 years before the creation of that of the Island Curates. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March, 1910, was £11,859 5s. 10d., on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of law. By a legislative enactment, law 14 of 1882, the government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class, respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have since 1st October, 1899, paid the following rates:—widows, £60; first class orphans, £30; second class orphans, £20 a year. The Act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1909-1910 amounted to £1,008 19s. 6d. The Trustees are the present Rectors and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Acting Secretary*, I. R. Latreille; *Actuary*, James Chatham.

ISLAND CURATES FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates Fund was established prior to the disestablishment of the Church of England in Jamaica by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year is deducted by the public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1910, was £27,588 10s. 2d. This existing capital will still further be gradually drawn upon for payment of annuities as the number of subscribers decreases, a process which is now going on very rapidly, the Church being disestablished. The allowances to widows are at the rate of forty-five pounds per annum and to children fifteen pounds per annum. Children under age who have lost both father and mother receive double allowances. Some cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a board consisting of resident subscribers and the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. The Bishop of Jamaica acts as Secretary; James Chatham, Esq., is the Actuary. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1909-1910 amounted to £1,539 4s. 0d.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is formed by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen ; of one half of the amount received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund and of the Clergy Pension Fund ; of donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals ; and of the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated : On the death of an associate his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions : If three in number or less, each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. The pensions of boys ceases at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergymen (whether they were associates or not) as to the board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the Fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 91 on the 31st December, 1909. A canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates six have died, two as bachelors and four leaving widows and children. Four widows are at present pensioners on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1909 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £381 10s. 4d. ; the interest on the money invested yielded £288 0s. 6d. Grant from guarantee account in aid of interest £144 0s. 2d. The sum of £1 6s. 0d. was received for interest on Ice Shares. The payments were, for insurance premiums £257 13s. 8d., pensions £99 6s. 6d., giving a balance of £7,625 12s. 2d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1910.

The lives of 43 clergymen are insured for £150 each (30 in the Jamaica Mutual and 13 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £1,503 8s. 7d. on Guarantee Account.

Twenty churches contributed to the voluntary fund during the year 1909, giving a total of £21 2s. 5d., or an average of £1 1s. 1d. each.

From this fund £21 0s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, leaving it with a debit balance.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a Committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans' branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates' Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Archbishop of the West Indies,

Rev. Canon Simms, M.A.

J. M. Nethersole.

Honorary Secretary : Rev. Canon Simms, Kingston P. O.

PENSION FUND FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of one-sixtieth of the minimum stipend for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed two-thirds of the minimum.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding ten pounds for each year of service.

The fund opened the year 1908 with a credit of £4,324 10s. 9d. This, with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £260 0s. 0d. for interest, gives a total of £4,634 12s. 9d. Pensions amounting to £190 10s. 0d. have been paid, leaving £4,494 2s. 9d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1909.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received, less solicitor's costs, £57 18s. 4d., namely, £130 1s. 3d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it now is, increased by interest to the sum of £134 9s. 0d. on the 31st March, 1896. The interest up to 30th September, 1880, was distributed in the Christmas of that year among the poor of Kingston, and the interest to 31st March, 1892, on 1st January, 1893. The interest to 31st March, 1903, was distributed on the eve of Victoria Day, 1903, and the interest to 31st March, 1909, was distributed at Christmas, 1909.

SARAH MORRIS' TRUST, KINGSTON.

THIS trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several be-

quests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in deposit in Bank of Nova Scotia, the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure, Kingston receiving about two-thirds of the amount. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE'S BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May, 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the Testator's intention, the executrices and executor of Mr. D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. WOOD bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston on Christmas Eve. The interest is distributed annually.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, doctor of medicine (who died December 31st, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion poor girls at marriage. The trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 23 Vic. Cap. 23). At present there are 44 distressed persons receiving relief.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

IN March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside.

The churchwardens and vestrymen sold from time to time all the property except the house in Spanish Town which was until the passing of Law 32 of 1903

in the possession of the parish. The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary merchant, made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poorhouse for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July, 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorize the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this law, appointed as trustees the Auditor-General, the Custos of Saint Mary, and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the charity were passed by the Governor in privy council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provided, *inter alia*, that twelve inmates should be admitted to the poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 5s., with wood, water and furniture, but were to provide their own food and keep their apartments clean themselves. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the charity was on 31st March, 1910, £14,366 11s. 4d., of which amount £11,276 0s. 0d. is invested in Jamaica Debentures and Inscribed Stock, and £2,650 on deposit at the Island Treasury. The remainder, £ 80 11s. 4d., was uninvested at that date.

Trustees—Hon. Jno. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.; A. D'C. Levy, E. H. Kerr, Rev. J. H. H. Graham, and the Hon. R. P. Simmonds, M.L.C. Clerk—Sidney C. McCutchin.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS society had its origin in a sewing class of Sunday School girls, under the direction of their teachers. Its objects have always been the same, namely, to supply the poor and needy connected with the church with food and clothing once every year (at Christmas).

The members meet in the schoolroom on the third Tuesday afternoon in each month at half-past four, and carry away materials to be made into garments for the annual distribution. For many years past over 100 men and women have been relieved by this society; but for lack of support the last annual distribution of made-up garments amounted to only 50 and gifts for food to 30 poor persons. The Committee is anxious to extend its usefulness, provided more subscribers come forward.

The Rev. S. O. Ormsby, rector of the church, is president of the society, and Mrs. J. W. Sheridan is honorary secretary and purchaser of materials to be worked up by the members. Since 1905 another branch of the Dorcas Society has been started in connection with St. Michael's Christian Workers Guild, with the object of providing clothes for poor children.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH DORCAS SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

THIS Society, consists of about 30 Lady Members of the Congregation, who meet every Tuesday in the School room from 3 to 5 p.m., during the months February to July, and October to December, for the purpose of making garments for the poor. In the first part of the year these garments are made and supplied to any person irrespective of Church or Creed, whose case is brought before the Society by any member. In the second part of the year, the garments are made specially for persons on the poor list of St. George's Church, whose measures are taken for the article required. At the close of each year funds are collected by the members of the Society, and other friends, and on Christmas Eve 80 poor people receive a Christmas present of rice, sugar, beef, bread, etc., together with a new shilling from the hands of the Archbishop. The garments are likewise handed to those for whom they were made.

THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of the late B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish almshouses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum. There are 38 inmates in the home principally aged, and children who receive coffee and a loaf of bread each every morning, a substantial dinner at noon, and a loaf of bread in the evening. The funds amount to about £300.

President—H. Stern.

Vice President—F. C. Henriques.

Treasurer—C. C. Vaz

GEMILUT HASADIM SOCIETY.

THIS society has been in existence over a century. It provides for the burial of the dead besides giving relief to respectable Jewish poor outside of the home.

President—N. M. Alexander.

Treasurer—Aaron M. Sollas.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY, &c.

THE Destitute Home, Kingston, was abolished in December, 1890, and the inmates transferred to the Union Poor House, where, an additional building was erected for the purpose by the city council. Consequent upon the abolishment of the Destitute Home, premises No. 3 Hanover Street were purchased by the City Council and converted into offices for the Inspector of the Poor, parochial dispensary, and consulting room for the district medical officer. Quarters therein were also provided for the inspector of the poor and the dispenser, and a Night Refuge consisting of one room fitted up for the destitute persons picked up in the streets during the night. The concentration of the several offices into one building has rendered the administration of pauper relief convenient to the public, as the inspector of the poor and the dispenser can always be found at their post day and night.

The building was almost completely destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at No. 62 Hanover Street.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the treasurer. In cases of emergency the president (and in his absence from Kingston a vice-president) is empowered to disburse in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1910, amounted to £135 0s. 0d.; for education fees, £22 0s. 0d.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £6 14s. 0d., leaving a balance, on 31st December, 1910, of £757 6s. 9d., of this amount £600 are in Government Debentures, Bank of Nova Scotia £50 4s. 3d. and £52 2s. 6d. in Government Savings Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Hon. J. M. Pringle, D.G.M., M.B., C.M.G.	} <i>Presidents.</i>
" " " Dr. J. Ogilvie, D.G.M., S.C.	
" " G. P. Myers, D.D.G.M., E.C., M. H. Lawrence, D. D.G.M., S.C.,	} <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
" " "	

Treasurer—Wor. Bro. E. J. Andrews.

Secretary—Wor. Bro. F. G. Sale.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. C. H. B. Armstrong	Wor. Bro. J. E. Streadwick
" E. J. Andrews	" E. X. Leon
" C. T. Burton	" R. J. Mcpherson
" H. Corinaldi	" G. P. Myers
" H. Gould	" O. D. F. Robertson
" H. R. C. Garsia	" F. G. Sale
" R. S. Houghton	" S. A. Nightingale
" D. G. Parsons	" F. C. Henriques

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bro. J. V. Calder	Wor. Bro. A. D. Goffe
" J. F. Cargill	" J. E. L. Cox
" H. E. Crum Ewing	" A. Roxburgh
" T. Glanville	" A. E. Sampson

The Presiding Masters and the Immediate Past Masters of contributing Lodges.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence, and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others. at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free; and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £150, and married persons £200, are eligible for admission to membership.

Married women whose husbands and children are members attended in midwifery free, after one year's membership.

Employers may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.

Entrance fee—one shilling, and one shilling for four weeks subscription.

Subscription payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

	1910.	1909.
Number of Members attended at their homes	1,227	1,162
" Visits	4,315	3,059
" Prescriptions	4,169	3,089
" Members attended at Surgery	2,705	2,293
" Prescriptions to do.	3,258	3,398
" Deaths (certified)	8	11

Subscriptions and entrance fees aggregated £356 2s. 0d.

The D'Espinose's bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the trust, namely, Archbishop Nuttall and Bishop Collins. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise. The sum of £9 1s. has been expended on this department during the year.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1897. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d. A grant of £500 was made, by the Assistance Committee.

President—P. E. Anvray.

Vice-President—J. M. Nethersole.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—M. M. Alexander.

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray.	Rev. Fr. John Harpes
Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.	M. M. Alexander
A. H. Jones.	E. X. Leon
Hon. Lieut-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	J. M. Nethersole.
Rev. A. W. Geddes	Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.
T. N. Aguilar.	G. P. Myers

TRUSTEES OF PROPERTY.

P. Elicio Auvray. Lieut-Col. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G. T. N. Aguilar.

Medical Officer—G. F. DaCosta, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen.

Secretary and Collector—M. A. Rowley.

Office—14 Duke Street, Kingston.

Hours of Consultation—From 9 to 10.30 a.m. and from 3 to 4 p.m.

THE LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (now Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle-women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jippi-jappa hats, drawn-thread work, embroidery, etc.; as well as preserves, chutney and pickles. There is also a stock of useful clothing for servants and working people.

The premises at 8 Church St., opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles, and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was opened in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour Streets.

The society is self-supporting but the members of the committee pay an annual subscription, and this amount, together with periodical donations from some friends in England and Jamaica, is devoted to charity. Depositors are charged 1½d. in the shilling for commission on articles sold.

COMMITTEE:

Patronesses—Lady Musgrave, Mrs. Gamble, Lady Norman, Lady Blake, Lady Hemming and Lady Swettenham.

President—Lady Olivier.

Vice-Presidents—Lady Clarke, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. G. Henderson.

Miss Allwood	Mrs. Sidney Cargill	Mrs. Jackson	Mrs. Radcliffe
Mrs. Barclay	Mrs. D'Aeth	Miss MacDermot	Mrs. Reinke
Mrs. Branch	Mrs. A. Farquharson	Mrs. Ogilvie	Mrs. F. Saunders
Mrs. Beckwith	Mrs. R. S. Gamble	Mrs. P. C. Cork	Mrs. Charlton
Mrs. Bourne	Mrs. Haggart	Mrs. Dalrymple Hay	Thompson
	Mrs. R. J. Williams.		

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders.

Hon. Secretary—Miss Burke.

THE KINGSTON SAILORS' HOME.

42 Church Street.

THIS institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne, with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home, there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates and an appeal was made to the government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the legislative council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January of this year.

The following are the particulars of Receipts for 1910 to March 31st :—

Balance brought from 1908-1909	.	.	£34	14	7
Government Grant to 31st March, 1910	.	.	110	0	0
Board and Lodging of Inmates	.	.	90	15	7
Subscriptions and Donations	.	.	90	2	6
Profits from sale of refreshments	.	.	9	11	4
Loan from Col. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	.	..	40	0	0
			375	4	0
Expenditure for all purposes	.	.	372	9	2
leaving a balance of	.	.	2	14	10
to be carried to next year.					

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m., till 10 p.m., daily.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Ward, C.M.G., *Chairman*.

Charlton Thompson, *Managing Director*.

E. A. Savage

Capt. W. P. Forwood

E. A. H. Haggart

Archibald Munro

S. Buckland Cockell.

Secretary—A. S. Spratt.

Resident Superintendent—Chas. Gausсен.

Auditor—Thos. Arbouin, A.S.A.A.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM.

18 Duke Street.

This institution was started by Mrs. Denniston to afford sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read, play games, etc. For too long there had been only the park or the rum shop to which they could go.

The Reading Room proved such a successful institution, that it was removed from Mrs. Denniston's private residence to No. 18, Duke street. Here there was combined with the reading room, a temperance bar, where the men can get a cool drink and cigar without having to visit the rum shop and so run the risk of losing their ship and being stranded in the city in consequence.

The Reading Room, it should be noted, does not either interfere with or in any degree cover the same objects as the Sailors' Home in Church street, which is exclusively for the use of stranded and shipwrecked sailors (the latter being paid for by their own nationalities), and affords no facilities for the ordinary run of sailors on leave from ships visiting the port.

The Reading Room is for sailors on leave who are glad to have a place in which to sit, write home letters, (paper, etc., being provided) read, chat, and amuse themselves without having to seek a rum shop.

The buildings were wrecked in the earthquake of January 1907, but a new building was erected during 1908.

COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Denniston

Henry Litteljohn

J. Lucie-Smith

E. B. Hopkins

A. V. Kingdon, R.M.

W. P. Clark, R.M.

G. MacNab Livingston

G. P. Myers.

C. W. Magnan

J. Briscoe

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

This institution, opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admirals Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the inspector of poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The institution accommodates 300 inmates, and the average cost of each is about 7½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers composed of all the members of the parochial boards of the respective parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who elect their chairman and vice-chairman. Five members form a quorum. In the case of dissolution by the Governor of either parochial board, 3 form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN—M. D. Farrier.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—Cecil A. DeLeon.

MASTER—F. G. DaCosta, salary £150.

MATRON—Mrs. Silburn, salary £55.

CLERK—R. A. Williams, salary £60.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

This society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then resident magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves.

It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct, give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways :—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the monthly meeting, which meeting authorizes payments of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent, and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds, the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued; and the Parochial Committee, in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The aim of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

Outside the fact that the society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been as usual, that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty for us lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready to employ ex-prisoners; and second, there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task of getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties."

The society has a Branch in Lucea of which Mr. C. A. Cover, B. A., is Hon. Secretary. There is also a Branch at Montego Bay, the Secretary being Mr. A. Savage.

The society was practically at a stand-still during 1907, but regular work in dealing with cases was resumed in 1908.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. P. Clark, R.M., *President*.

Rev. W. Pratt, M.A., *Vice-President*.

J. E. Randall, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

Rev. J. Duff

Sister Emily

T. H. MacDermot

Rev. S. O. Ormsby

A. V. Kingdon

Adj. Dobney

Mrs. Col. Maidment, *Salvation Army*

C. W. Doorly

Rev. W. Graham

C. S. Chamberlin

Rev. W. Priestnal.

THE KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THE above Association is the outcome, first of all, of a resolution carried at a meeting of ministers of religion of various denominations, held in Edmondson Hall on October 29th, 1900, and then of a subsequent gathering which met at Bishop's Lodge on the invitation of the Archbishop on November 7th, of the same year. The meeting at Bishop's Lodge agreed to the formation of the society on somewhat similar lines to those which were adopted by the Charity Organisation Society in existence in Kingston in the year 1882. The meeting also drafted a constitution and bye-laws to be submitted to a public meeting in the Collegiate Hall on November 16th, 1900. The objects of the Society are the charitable relief and the general welfare of the poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It seeks :

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of over-lapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals, suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.
3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts, of money for the purchase of tools, or of finding suitable work for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendicancy by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
 (a) Servants' Registry; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor; (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening, or other light agricultural work.

Patrons and Patronesses.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady His Lordship the Right Revd. Bishop
 Olivier Collins
 Sir Alexander and Lady Swettenham His Honour the Custos of Kingston
 His Grace the Archbishop and Mrs. Nuttall Mrs. Bourne
 Mrs. A. W. Farquharson

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. P. Myers, *President*.

Rev. J. L. Reinke, *Vice-President*.

Rev. W. Griffith	C. A. T. Fursdon
Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.	Sister Isabel
Rev. J. Ripley	Mrs. F. Saunders
Rev. W. Graham	Mrs. Reinke
Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.	Miss Burger
Rev. W. Priestnal	Miss F. Burke
Rev. J. E. Randall	Mrs. Lee
Rev. J. F. Gartshore	Miss F. Burke
Rev. W. J. Williams	H. Rushie Gray.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

G. P. Myers, *President*.

Rev. W. Priestnal	Mrs. F. Saunders
Rev. J. R. Ripley	Mrs. A. W. Farquharson
Rev. W. Graham	Mrs. L. Lee
Rev. J. E. Randall	Miss M. Burger

Secretary—Mrs. D. Thompson.

Treasurer—C. A. T. Fursdon.

Bankers—Bank of Nova Scotia.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

JAMAICA NURSES UNION

AND DISTRICT NURSES FUND.

THE Jamaica Nurses Union, was founded in 1904, by His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies in conjunction with ministers of various denominations who nominated a Board of Directors consisting of a certain number of ladies under the presidency of the Archbishop. Its objects is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information, 93 Hanover Street, a register of nurses is kept under the direction of one of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for district nursing in Kingston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies, *President*.

Lady Olivier, *Vice-President*.

Mrs. Reinke, *Honorary Treasurer*.

Mrs. Bourne

Miss F. C. Burke

Sister Madeline

Sister Isabel

Sister Emily

Sister Adelaide

Mrs. Alexander

Mrs. DaCosta

Mrs. Branch

Mrs. Williams

Mrs. Richmond

} *Honorary Secretaries.*

Mrs. Graham

Mrs. Pratt

Mrs. Wm. Morrison

Mrs. Martin

Mrs. Priestnal

Mrs. Gamble

Mrs. Wolfe

Mrs. Arthur Douet

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

THE object of the society, founded 1903, as its name implies, is the *protection* of animals, and it endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by having recourse to the law.

Medals are presented annually, under certain conditions, to those who can show they are kind to the stock in their charge.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to more Inspectors throughout the Island being appointed, and to enable the work of the society to be generally extended. At present the society has one agent.

Medals for kindness to animals are awarded at the annual meetings. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

PRESIDENT—Lady Olivier.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. R. Williams, *Chairman*

Mrs. Bourne

Frank Cudall

Mrs. Denniston

C. A. T. Fursdon

J. C. Ford

Mrs. A. W. Gardner

Dr. G. C. Henderson

Hector Josephs, LL.B.

G. P. Myers

Rev. T. P. Moreton

W. Morrison

Rev. Canon Wortley

Joscelyn Wortley

Honorary Secretary—Mrs. Bourne.

Honorary Treasurer—J. C. Ford.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THE objects of the society are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life, and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

PRESIDENT : Miss Marvin.

VICE-PRESIDENTS : Mrs. Watson.

Mrs. Johnston.

SECRETARIES :

Mrs. C. L. Mais (Correspondence) ; Mrs. Martin (Minute).

TREASURER : Miss Guy.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE : Miss Marvin.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP HOME.

President—Mrs. J. E. Kerr.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss B. Mills.

MOTHERS' UNION.

THERE are now 20 branches of the Mothers' Union in Jamaica and 700 members, showing a decided increase from last year. The Society is spreading and making itself felt throughout the Island.

The Jamaica Branch of the Mothers' Union keeps in touch with the Central Society in England. Several branches in Jamaica are also affiliated to branches in different parts of England.

DIOCESAN PRESIDENT—Mrs. Nuttall.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. Joscelyn.

Mrs. G. N. Cox.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Mrs. Gruchy.

SPEAKERS :

Mrs. Swaby
Mrs. Jeffrey-Smith
Mrs. Buckley
Sister Madeline
Mrs. Austin
Lady Swettenham
Mrs. Thomas

Miss Marvin
Mrs. Cousins
Sister Beatrice
Mrs. G. N. Cox
Mrs. J. R. Williams
Mrs. Field
Miss Kerr.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

KINGSTON BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The published report shows the amount of £14,530 at credit of proprietary shares to the 31st December, 1909. The amount of loans during the year 1909 amounted to £10,289 17s. 3d., and the total advanced on mortgages to the end of the same period is £29,907 13s. 10½d. The special feature of this society is its proprietary shares which give it a permanent capital to lend out, and perfect security for subscribing members and borrowers. Deposits, on which 5 o/o is paid half-yearly and which are a first charge on the assets of the Society, are received subject to three months notice on either side for re-payment. Loans are made on building property at 7½ per cent. interest, re-payable by £10 shares in 4, 7, or 10 years, at 3s. 9d., 2s., and 1s. 3d. respectively and interest 1s. 3d. per month.

DIRECTORS.

Herbert A. Cunha, *Chairman*
Colin A. C. Hogg
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart
John Macdonald.

R. J. Macpherson, *Deputy Chairman*.
M. Delgado
Lewis Ashenheim.
Frank E. Jackson

Major O. H. E. Marescaux.

Secretary—Colin G. Campbell
Solicitor—Eugene L. F. Morais.

Accountant—Donald Campbell
Bankers—The Colonial Bank.

AUDITORS.

H. E. Laidman

S. G. Corinaldi.

OFFICE—5 Duke Street (Upstairs), Kingston.

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second building society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., then Governor of the island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865, and was incorporated Dec., 1898, under the Building Societies Amendment Law of 1897.

The objects of the society are to promote the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members by raising a fund from them by the investment of small sums of money and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purpose, and generally for the purposes allowed by the act of 1865.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds, realizable by a monthly payment of two shillings and sixpence, during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, payable monthly. Mortgagors are from time to time allowed to capitalize their accounts, thus extending the term of re-payment beyond a period of ten years.

The law charges range from 35s. for a loan of £60 to £8 7s. for a loan of £800 and thereafter 15s. more for every £100 of loan, while on subsequent loans no further mortgages are required with their attendant expense.

The society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, say 31st May and 30th November.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. J. Andrews, *Chairman*.

Dr. James Ogilvie
G. P. Myers
R. H. Otto

A. L. Keeling
T. N. Aguilar
Thomas M. Burke

A. W. Farquharson
J. F. Milholland
A. W. Gardner

Hon. Dr. John Pringle.

AUDITORS.

H. A. Cunha
Solicitors—Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.L. H. Peirce
Secretary.—T. F. Clarke

ARBITRATORS.

E. X. Leon
R. S. GambleDavid Henderson
Thos. Arbouin

M. H. Lawrence

TEMPORARY OFFICE.—5 Port Royal Street.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Subscription shares are 2s 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

I. J. Mordecai
Chas. Hope Levy
Rev. A. P. WatsonJ. H. Phillips, *Chairman*.
O. H. Williams
Jno. W. McLean
A. B. Saunders
C. J. Chamberlain.D. Marshalleck
R. J. Osborne
Dr. T. M. Bartlett*Solicitor*—W. O. Reid

BANKERS—Colonial Bank

AUDITORS.

J. H. Ramsay
Secretary—J. M. Prince.R. E. Sharrers
OFFICE—Morant Bay.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was inaugurated early in 1874 and active operations began in July of that year. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first president, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its secretary, the Rev. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892. It was incorporated in 1901.

The history of the society shows a steady progress, but its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, only two in each year of the society's existence purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the society would have found it utterly impossible.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Dixon, *Chairman*.
J. F. Lauther
Colin Campbell
H. N. PullarJohn J. Lyon, *Vice-Chairman*.
J. H. Levy
F. A. Morris
Dr. H. Joslen.C. A. Escoffery.
Solicitor—Daniel Hart.

AUDITORS.

W. Geo. Holt.

Wm. Brown, jr

Rev. J. T. H. Chandler
A. J. Webb

ARBITRATORS.

Syl. Cotter
Ed. Pratt

Adam Roxburgh

Secretary—Miss Paulina Cork.*Assistant Secretary*—Chas. G. Hay.*Bankers*—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established on the 1st April, 1875, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the district.

DIRECTORS.

H. Joseph, *Chairman*.E. P. Measado
Jno. C. Cadien
J. J. SimpsonH. V. Young
Cecil C. Smith
J. W. Whittingham

Matthew Scott.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. J. Kingdon

J. R. T. Main

ARBITRATORS.

Hon. L. C. Shirley
P. E. F. RobertsonRev. C. G. McGregor
" L. S. H. Booth

G. H. Davidson.

AUDITORS.

D. A. Hogarth

S. A. Stewart,

SOLICITOR.—Guy S. Ewen.

SECRETARY.—Thos. Petgrave Sawers

BANKERS.—The Colonial Bank.

Office in Falmouth, open daily from 9 to 3.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED, 1906.)

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874. At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 285 shares, and on 31st July, 1910, 3,967 shares.

The society was incorporated under the Building Societies Law of 1897, in 1906. The amount at credit of the Reserve Fund was £898 15s. 8d. on 1st August, 1910.

Paid-up shares "C" in the society at £15 each are allotted on the terminable principle and become matured and of their full value of £20 each at the end of seven years from date of issue, are issued with sanction of the board of directors. Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s. and 2s. 6d. each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the close of the financial year. Both subscription and paid-up shares participate in the bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured.

The board of directors accept deposits at interest at 4 o/o per annum payable half-yearly. The deposits amount to £6,799 15s. 0d.

The bonus declared on the matured shares perfected in 1909-1910 was £1 15s. per share, and on 31st July, 1910, the gross surplus was £2,403 13s. 0d., and the amount due on shares "A", "B" and "C," £29,260 16s. 0d.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are conterminous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount on the 31st July, 1910, of loans was £37,137 16s. 9d.

The value of premises in possession of the society is £1,47 11s. 3d.

Cash in hand £351 18s. The bonus declared for 1909-10 was £1 15s. per share. The business for the year was maintained and the total of the Society is £39,569 16s. 4d.

The directors have been pleased to advance loans for the erection of several modern ornamental cottages in the town of Montego Bay; and will be glad to consider applications for the same purpose from members of the society.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel Hart, *Chairman*
Hon. W. C. Kerr
Thomas A. Salmon
Horatio A. Aarons
Edgar TurnbullIvor McK. Levy
Joseph Shore
Austin H. Browne
David Mills
George P. Brown.

ARBITRATORS.

J. W. Gruber
Maxwell HallRev. T. W. Halliday
Rev. Joseph Massiah.

AUDITORS.

R. P. Collymore

Jasper W. Gruber.

SOLICITOR.—R. P. Kerrie.

Secretary.—J. S. Corinaldi*Asst. Secretary*.—Charles F. Gray.*Bankers*.—The Colonial Bank.

Office (Corner Market and Harbour streets, Montego Bay) open for general business daily from 10 to 4; except on public holidays.

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

This society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the thirty-six years ended in December, 1909, its receipts have amounted to £634,889 14s. 2d. It has been the means of erecting and repairs ing a large number of houses in Savanna-la-Mar and the neighbourhood, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards 6 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year, instead of taking shares, if they prefer that arrangement. This society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from one shilling upwards are received on deposit at 4 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £70,092 13s. 2d. The gross reserve fund amounts to £10,350 3s. 3d. with a clear nett surplus of £5,858 9s., after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the 36 years is only seventy-three pounds eight shillings (£73 8s.) while for the past 12 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares which is by far the largest bonus paid by any Building Society in the island.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Clarke, *Chairman and Manager*.Venble. C. Henderson Davis, *Vice-Chairman*.

Stainton Clarke

B. H. Segre

Edward Morris

Rev. A. G. Kirkham

Fred. L. Clarke.

Secretary.—Henry A. Tate, Sav.-la-Mar.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

This society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1909, shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £8,781 7s. 10d.; Deposits £6,152 5s. 2d.; Reserve Profits £354 7s. 4d.; Profit and Loss £1,246 7s. 3d.; Loans £15,244 1s. 7d.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Hendriks, *Chairman*.

T. S. McNeel

E. T. Forrest

John Clarke

C. H. A. Isaacs

Hon. J. M. Farquharson

A. N. Williams

ARBITRATORS.

John Cooper

H. P. Maxwell

R. B. Daly

AUDITORS.

C. M. Farquharson

Sept. Nash.

SOLICITOR.—J. M. MacGregor.

Secretary and Treasurer.—W. N. C. Farquharson, Black River.*Bankers*.—The Colonial Bank.

ST. CATHERINE BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in Spanish Town in 1891. Its objects are to provide for the acquisition and improvement of freehold property by its members, by raising a fund from its members by the investment of small sums of money, and by borrowing money to a limited extent for such purposes, and generally for the purposes allowed by the Benefit Building Society's Act, 1865.

The shareholders are of two classes, paid-up shares and subscription shares; for a paid-up share under scale A, maturing in 10 years £6; under scale B, maturing in 7 years, £7 2s. 0d. These shares gain a yearly interest of 8s. and those under scale B, 10s. for the 7th year. The subscription shares are under Class A, 1s. 3d. per share monthly maturing in 10 years and Class B, 2s. per share monthly, maturing in 7 years. These shares earn a yearly interest of 5 per cent. The interest on all loans is 7½ per cent. payable monthly.

The law charges are £2 15s. 0d. for a loan of £100, to £7 7s. 0d. for a loan of £800, and for every additional £100, 10s.

The inspection fee is 21s.

The property of the society is vested in three Trustees and the business managed by a board of directors and the secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. W. A. Tucker, *Chairman*

Rev. C. M. Buckley
L. G. Hobson
S. O. Miller.

Dr. J. J. Edwards
C. F. Richards,

ACCOUNTANT.

M. D. Farrier

TRUSTEES.

J. Sinclair

G. Boettcher

AUDITORS.

H. M. Polson

J. Phillips

Solicitor—A. A. Fleming

Secretary—Miss Ethel Phillips.

Bankers—The Colonial Bank.

Office—1 Nugent Street, Spanish Town.

MODEL DWELLINGS, LIMITED.

THE Model Dwellings Limited was incorporated in 1910 under the Companies Laws 1864 to 1908, with a capital of £2,000 divided into 2,000 shares of £1 each.

The principal objects for which the Company is established are:—

To purchase and acquire from time to time parcels of land in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew for the purpose of erecting thereon residences, rooms cottages, or other buildings to be let to tenants, or sold to tenant-purchasers at such rental or upon such terms as may from time to time be decided upon by the Company—the intention being that such residences, cottages, rooms, and other buildings, are to be occupied as dwellings of a better class than are at present available by working people of limited resources at a moderate rental, and the profits and dividends on shares are to be limited to 5 % on the amount of capital paid up from time to time after payment of all necessary working expenses.

DIRECTORS:

R. S. Gamble, *Chairman*.

The Archbishop of the West Indies
M. M. Alexander
R. M. Bryant
W. R. Durie
M. D. Farrier
D. Henderson

F. E. Jackson
Hector Josephs
G. P. Myers
A. Munro
J. M. Nethersole
E. Nuttall

Rev. Wm. Pratt

Hector Josephs, *Secretary*.

WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

BOND ISSUE—\$600,000.

CAPITAL—\$800,000. (£160,000).

THIS company, which is incorporated under laws 33 of 1897 and 38 of 1898, acquired the property of the Jamaica Street Car Company in December, 1897.

The company acquired property and rights for the development of water power on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk. This power has been developed and is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and St. Andrew.

Construction was commenced June 23rd, 1898, and the whole system came into operation on March 31st, 1899. The construction is of the most improved description, and the plant is up to date and standard. There are in all 25 miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the city but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring, and the end of the Papine road towards the north, and out to the Rock Fort Gardens towards the east. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are twopence in each.

This company is also the lessee of the property and business of the Jamaica Light and Power Company, Ltd., of Canada, which company is the successor of the Jamaica Electric and Power Company, Ltd., and as such operates the electric lighting and power business of Kingston.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—Jas. Hutchison.

VICE-PRESIDENT—S. H. Ewing.

ATTORNEY—Hon. E. A. H. Haggart.

COMPTROLLER—Ralph Carman.

ACTG. MANAGER—J. Leslie Bell.

SUPT. OF TRAFFIC—David N. Barr.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER—Henry A. Campbell.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers, save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current account or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, *Chairman*.Archibald Munro, *Vice-Chairman*.

John Tillman

Colin A. C. Hogg

E. X. Leon

Thomas N. Aguilar

R. J. Macpherson

Arthur George

AUDITORS.

E. G. Nixon

C. A. Malabre

Secretary—G. C. H. Lewis.*Solicitors*—Messrs. Corinaldi & Ashenheim.

HOTEL COMPANIES.

THE necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which

Law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3% upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed.

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour St., Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood St., Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Constant Spring Hotel, the Moneague Hotel, and the Rio Cobre Hotel were taken over by the government under Section 10 of Law 27 of 1890 which gives power to the Governor to take possession on failure to fulfil the terms of the contract or failure for three consecutive years to pay interest on the debentures.

Constant Spring Hotel is leased by the government to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel, Kingston, was completely wrecked by earthquake and the site was sold and a fine Hotel has been erected on the spot.

The Queen's Hotel, Kingston, is still being carried on by the original company.

The Rio Cobre Hotel and the Moneague Hotel are leased to Mr. T. J. Sims.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was established in 1884. The present capital is in 27,436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 10-ton was added. The demand for ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888. The latest addition was the erection in 1897 of a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day. The plant and business of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company were purchased by the Kingston Ice Making Company, which sells ice at 2s. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail at 3lbs. for one penny.

Should the necessity arise, 95 tons of ice per day can be put on the market.

DIRECTORS.

Dr. James Ogilvie, *Chairman*.

Hon. Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

M. Delgado

Hon. E. A. H. Haggart.

P. E. Auvray

L. A. Isaacs.

Dr. A. R. Saunders

Alfred Pawsey

E. X. Leon

C. A. Malabre

Major O. H. E. Marescaux

Secretary.—Raymond Davidson

AUDITORS.—Messrs. A. A. Samuel & L. H. Peirce.

OFFICE.—34 Harbour Street.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE CO., (LIMITED.)

THIS company work a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and to Constant Spring Water Works, to Gordon Town and its communications extend to Half-way Tree, Hope, Constant Spring hotel and to many residents in the lower part of St. Andrew. The central office is at 1 Port Royal St., Kingston.

The License to this Company has been amended in Privy Council and extended for a further period of five years from 1st May, 1911. The License was published in the Jamaica Gazette of February 2, 1911.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

THERE are two lines of cables connecting Jamaica with the outer world.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company operate cables running to Cuba and thence to Key West in Florida, connecting with the Western Union and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, and to Porto Rico and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Direct West India Cable Company's cables are laid to Turks Island, Bermuda and Halifax, they connect with cables to United Kingdom—thus giving a cable line touching on British territory alone.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

Per Word.		Per Word	
s. d.		s. d.	
Antigua . . .	2 5½	Haiti, other stations . . .	6 7
Barbados . . .	3 4	Holland Bay . . .	0 3
British Guiana, Georgetown . . .	4 5	Martinique, . . .	5 8
Colon " other stations . . .	4 6	Panama and Canal Zone . . .	2 1
Cuba—all stations . . .	2 1	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce. . .	3 6
Curacao . . .	1 4½	" other stations . . .	3 8
Dominica . . .	5 10½	San Domingo, . . .	5 6½
Dutch Guiana . . .	2 9	Santa Cruz . . .	4 1
French Guiana . . .	6 5½	St. Kitts . . .	2 4
Grenada . . .	6 5½	St. Lucia . . .	2 11½
Guadaloupe, Basse Terre . . .	3 3½	St. Thomas . . .	3 10
" Pointe à Pitre . . .	5 3	St. Vincent . . .	3 1½
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas . . .	5 4	Trinidad, Port of Spain . . .	3 6½
" Port-au-Prince and Cape . . .	3 5½	" San Fernando . . .	3 7
Haitien . . .	4 6	Venezuela, all stations . . .	5 1½

Tariff from Jamaica to North America and Europe, via Havana.

Per Word.		Per Word	
s. d.		s. d.	
United States, East of Mississippi } . . .	2 0	Florida . . .	1 6½
" St. Louis (Missouri) } . . .		Great Britain and Ireland, France, { . . .	3 0
" Minneapolis & St. Paul } . . .		Germany, Holland & Belgium { . . .	3 5
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada } . . .		Norway, Denmark . . .	3 3
United States, West of Mississippi . . .	2 2½	Italy . . .	3 3
Newfoundland . . .	2 2½	Spain, Barcelona . . .	3 6½
Prince Edward's Island . . .	2 3	" Other Stations . . .	3 7½
Nassau . . .	3 3	Austria and Hungary . . .	3 3½
		Switzerland . . .	3 2½
		Sweden . . .	3 6½

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America, *via* Panama, are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, thence by the Central and South American Company's Cables to destination.

STAFF.

Manager and Secretary—R. T. Brown, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

General Superintendent, St. Thomas—R. Morrell.

Manager, Jamaica—N. MacLeod, the Royal Mail Cos. Building, Port Royal St., Kingston.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Tariff from Jamaica to North America and Europe.

Via Bermuda.

			s.	d.
Port-au-Prince, Hayti	...	...	4	6
United States, E. of Mississippi }	...	...	2	0
Galveston }	...	...	2	2½
" " W. of Mississippi	...	...	2	0
" " Cape Breton	...	...	2	2½
Vancouver Is.	...	...	2	0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada	...	...	2	3
Prince Edward Island	...	...	2	2½
Newfoundland	...	...	2	2½
Miquelon	...	...	2	2½
British Columbia }	...	...	3	3
Nassau	...	...	3	0
Great Britain and Ireland }	...	...	3	5
France and Germany	...	...	3	3
Holland, Belgium }	...	...	3	6½
Norway and Denmark	...	...	3	7½
Italy	...	...	3	3½
Spain, Barcelona	...	...	3	3½
— Other Stations	...	...	3	3½
Austria-Hungary	...	...	3	2½
Switzerland	...	...	3	6½
Sweden	...	...	1	4½
Cuba	...	...

This company operates a Wireless Telegraph (shore to ship) station in Jamaica, at Bowden near Port Morant.

Tariff 8/4 for 10 words and 10d. each additional word. Minimum 10 words.

OFFICE—8 Port Royal St., Kingston.

SUPERINTENDENT—Reginald Sullivan.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BESIDES the Jamaica Co-Operative Co., which is a local enterprise, the following companies have agencies in Jamaica :—

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co.	Agent—Wessels Bros. & Von Gontard.
British Crown Ins. Co.	" A. DeC. Myers.
Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.	" S. R. Cargill.
Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.	" E. A. H. Haggart.
Jamaica Co-Operative Fire Insurance Co. Limited	Secretary.—H. M. Burke.
Legal Insurance Co.	Agent—Harvey & Bourke.
London Assurance Corporation	" R. S. Gamble
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	" Farquharson & Milholland.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	" John Bonitto & C. Reid Campbell
National General Ins. Co.	" E. A. H. Haggart.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	" D. Henderson & Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society	" N. B. Livingston.
Netherlands Fire Insurance Co.	" J. E. Kerr & Co.
Palatine Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	" M. M. Alexander.
Prussian National Fire Insurance Co.	" Lascelles de Mercado & Co.
Royal Insurance Co.	" { E. X. Leon & Co., and J. E. Kerr & Co., Montego Bay.
Queen Insurance Co. of America	" Lascelles, De Mercado & Co.
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	" Soutar & Co.
Royal Canadian Underwriters	" S. J. Howe

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums; in which objects it has been very successful.

Authorized Capital	..	£200,000
Subscribed Capital	..	91,566
Claims Paid exceed	..	140,000

DIRECTORS.

P. Elicio Auvray, *Chairman*.

Dr. James Ogilvie, <i>Deputy Chairman</i> .	Hon. John Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.	H. Cork
Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A.	J. Macdonald
Alfred Pawsey	Lewis Ashenhien

AUDITORS.

H. A. Cunha

L. H. Peirce

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

STAFF.

H. M. Burke, *Secretary*. F. G. Rouse, *Senior Clerk*.

D. S. Aikman *Clerk*.

C. N. Whitehorne "

A. K. Butter "

Office—8 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

This company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, coastwise and foreign.

By Law 47 of 1908 the Articles of Association were amended and enlarged to enable the Company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open policies are issued to cover imports and exports. Policies coastwise include fire risk while on docks in Kingston awaiting shipment.

Policies on imports from the United Kingdom and continent and the United States of America and Canada, include fire risk while at docks awaiting shipment, also the fire risk at Kingston while on docks awaiting delivery.

Policies on exports for the United Kingdom and continent include fire risk while on docks at Kingston awaiting shipment, also the fire risk while on docks awaiting delivery to consignees at destination.

A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed the insured on all premiums paid.

DIRECTORS.

P. E. Auvray, <i>Chairman</i> .	Hon. E. A. H. Haggart, <i>Deputy Chairman</i>
E. X. Leon	T. N. Aguilar
John Macdonald	Alfred Pawsey
John Tillman.	

Secretary and Manager.—John F. Squire.

Auditors.—John Murray and L. H. Peirce.

Bankers.—The Colonial Bank.

Office.—23 Church Street, Kingston.

London Agent.—H. Leighton Piper

4 Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office, 10 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

The operations of the society, established in 1844, have in 67 years reached nearly a million sterling.

Twenty-one bonuses have been paid	...	£251,417 6 2
Claims by death and endowments paid	...	516,954 4 1
Accumulated Funds	...	211,126 11 6

The number of policies issued is 5,890 and the income of the society exceeds £35,000 per annum. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-one policies are in existence, amounting with additions to £694,318 13s. 6d., and the total assets are £212,994 0s. 3d.

The whole of the profits are divided among the assurers and it is believed they exceed those of any other similar society in the island.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Jno. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G., *Chairman*.

Ven. Archdeacon Downer, *Deputy Chairman*.

Col. A. H. Pinnock

Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A.

A. M. Robinson

Hon. E. A. H. Haggart

Simon Soutar

D. S. Gideon

T. N. Aguilar

Secretary—Albert H. Jones, F.C.R.A.

AUDITORS.

R. S. Haughton

Jos. Phillips, F.C.R.A.

C. A. Malabre.

ACTUARY.

Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Harvey & Bourke.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In addition to the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society, which is a local office as to capital and business, there are the following well-known offices doing business in Jamaica:—

Standard—A. V. Williams	Agents.	Confederation Life—Thomas Kemp & J. M. Hunt, Joint Agents
Queen and Royal—E. X. Leon & Co.	"	Imperial Life of Canada—Manton & Hart, "
London Assurance—R. S. Gamble,	"	Yorkshire Life—Soutar & Co. "
Manufacturers—I. J. Gadpaille,	"	Canada Life—H. Fray "
Barbados Mutual—Corinaldi & Ashenheim.	"	North American Life—I. Solomon & Son "
Sun Life of Canada—S. J. Howe	"	

Sterling Accident & Guarantee Co.—S. J. Howe, Agent.

London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Burke

Gre-sham Life Office—A. DeC. Myers

Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co.—Ivanhoe Gadpaille.

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E. C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica S. C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E.C., are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar and the Ewing at Mandeville. The Friendly Lodge in Montego Bay holds direct communication with the Grand Lodge in England. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge with R. Wor. Bro. E. X. Leonas District Grand Mark Master. Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix, Kingston, and Friendly Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D. G. M., as Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the southside and to the Friendly Lodge on the northside of the island.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution The Glenlyon, St. John and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, E. C.

Right Wor. Bro. Hon. J. Pringle, M.B., C.M.G.,	District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. A. H. Jones, J.P.,	Deputy District Grand Master
Wor. Bro. F. Bavin,	District Senior Grand Warden
" H. W. Smith,	District Junior Grand Warden
" C. H. Davis	{ District Grand Chaplains
" S. P. Hendrick	
" N. M. Alexander,	District Grand Treasurer
" J. F. Cargill,	District Grand Registrar
" G. R. D. Rust,	District Grand Pres. of Bd. of Genl. Purposes
" Fred. G. Sale,	District Grand Secretary
" H. R. C. Garsia,	District Grand Senior Deacon
" B. Edwards,	District Grand Junior Deacon
" H. Gould,	District Grand Supt. of Works
" C. H. B. Armstrong,	District Grand Director of Ceremonies
" P. J. O. L. Bradbury,	District Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies
" A. H. Vince,	District Grand Sword Bearer
" N. N. Macgilchrist	{ District Grand Standard Bearers
" S. N. Nightingale	
" R. J. Macpherson,	District Grand Organist
" M. A. Rowley,	District Grand Assistant Secretary
" H. Cocking,	District Grand Pursuivant
" S. C. DePass,	District Grand Assistant Pursuivant
" G. R. Thwaites, F. E. Lyons, L. A. Crooks., A. C. Solomon, C. A. Kay	W. B. Parker, District Grand Stewards.
Bro. G. H. Magnus,	
	District Grand Tyler.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA, S. C.

Right Wor. Bro.	J. Ogilvie, M.D.	District Grand	Mark Master
"	M. H. Lawrence	"	Deputy Master
Wor. Bro.	W. J. Walker	"	Senior Warden
"	H. J. Nichols	"	Junior Warden
"	R. N. Gordon	"	Secretary
Rev.	W. C. McCalla	"	Treasurer
"	Caleb Reynolds	"	Chaplain
Wor. Bro.	E. Bronstorph	"	Chaplain
"	O. D. Muir	"	Senior Deacon
"	A. J. Webb	"	Junior Deacon
"	A. D. C. Levy	"	Architect
"	R. A. Litherland	"	Jeweller
"	J. E. Streadwick	"	Bible Bearer
"	A. J. Webb	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	J. T. Atkinson	"	Sword Bearer
"	S. M. DeRoux	"	Inner Guard
"	C. M. Ogilvie	}	Stewards
"	A. D. Goife		
"	J. H. Williamson		
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		"	Tyler

MARK MASTER DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro.	E. X. Leon	District Grand	Mark Master
"	Hon. G. P. Myers	Deputy District Grand	Mark Master
"	F. A. McCulloch	"	Senior Warden
"	E. Morand	"	Junior Warden
"	H. R. C. Garsia	"	Master Overseer
"	E. S. Baird	"	Senior Overseer
"	C. H. B. Armstrong	"	Junior Overseer
"	Rev. F. Bavin	"	Chaplain
"	W. B. Gray	"	Registrar
"	D. G. Parsons	"	Treasurer
"	F. G. Sale	"	Secretary
"	R. J. Macpherson	"	Senior Deacon
"	H. G. T. Drew	"	Junior Deacon
"	C. V. Abrahams	"	Inspector of Works
"	C. Don	"	Director of Ceremonies
"	G. W. Cooper	"	Sword Bearer
"	M. A. Rowley	"	Assistant Secretary
"	L. A. Crooks	"	Inner Guard
"	G. R. Thwaites	}	Stewards
"	J. E. Kingchurch		
"	M. D. Farrier		
"	G. C. Kerr	"	Tyler
Bro. C. P. Hogarth		"	

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

	No.	Wor. Bro.		Master
Royal, Kingston	207	V. E. Manton	.	
Friendly "	239	Hon. J. Pringle	.	"
Sussex "	354	W. G. Egging	.	"
Friendly, Montego Bay	393		.	"
Phoenix, Port Royal	914	E. G. Dunn	.	"
Hamilton, Spanish Town	1440	E. A. A. Lea	.	"
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	1836	W. B. Parker	.	"
Kingston "	1933	R. E. Bonitto	.	"
Moore-Keys	2519	J. E. Kingchurch	.	"
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	2815	H. A. Robins	.	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

		Most Excell. Compn.,		
Royal	.	F. Bavin		Principal Z.
Friendly	.	E. J. Andrews, I.S.O.		"
Sussex	.	E. H. Sanguinetti		"
Phoenix	.	Vacant		"

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	No. 49	{	Excell. Bro. F. G. Sale, M.W.S.
			F. Bavin, Prelate.
Kingston	" 80	{	C. H. Davis, M.W.S.
			G. P. Myers, Prelate.

GREAT PRIORY OF ENGLAND, JAMAICA PRECEPTORY.

Em. Knight A. H. Jones, J.P., Em., Preceptor. Sir Knight S. H. Watson, 1st Constable.
Sir K. F. G. Sale, Registrar.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES.

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	. Rt. Wor. Bro. R. A. N. Gordon	. Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	. " A. J. Webb	. "
Caledonian, Port Maria	" 554	. " A. D. Goffe	. "
St. John, Kingston	" 623	. " Vacant.	. "
Imperial Service, Kingston	"	. " J. Hayes Sadler	. "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62 . Most Ex Comp. R. A. N. Gordon.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1,	{	. Wor. W. B. Gray	Master
Kingston			
Clifton Mount Keystone, No. 230, Prov.	{	. " Vacant	"
No. 2, Kingston			
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov.	{	. " C. V. Abrahams	"
No. 3, Kingston			
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov.	{	. " C. Don	"
No. 4, Kingston			
Kingston Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5.	.	. " G. W. Cooper	"

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &C.

GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	. Fourth Thursday in January and July.
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	. Last Tuesday in March and September.
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	. First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	{ Fourth Wednesday in March and September.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	. First Monday in every Month.
Phoenix	. First Tuesday "
Kingston	. First Wednesday "
Hamilton, Spanish Town	. First Thursday "
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	. First Thursday "
Imperial Service, Kingston	. First Thursday "
Friendly, Kingston	. Second Tuesday "
Glenlyon	. Second Wednesday "
Collegium Fabrorum	. Second Thursday "
Sussex	. Third Wednesday "
Moore-Keys	. Third Thursday "
St. John's	. Fourth Monday "
Ewing, Mandeville	. Fourth Wednesday "

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	. Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and Oct.
Phoenix	. Fourth Thursday in January, April, July and Oct.
Friendly, Kingston	. Third Monday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex	. First Tuesday in March, June, September and Dec.
Glenlyon	. First Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	. Fourth Wednesday in Feb., June and Oct.
Clifton Mount Keystone	. First Monday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.
Royal Keystone	. Third Monday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.
Glenlyon	. Not working
Kingston Keystone	. Fourth Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets once a month, on the last Wednesday.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets once a month on the last Tuesday.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

THERE are thirteen Courts in the island, seven of which are governed by a District which was instituted on the 8th June, 1900, by a dispensation from the Executive Council in England.

The main objects of the Society are to provide for the sick and distressed, to bury the dead and to assist the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

The following are the names of the Courts, their Secretaries and address :—

Court Hinds, S. E. McKenzie, Kingston.	Court Albert, W. A. Hepburn, Spanish Town.
Court Jackson, C. M. Hinchcliffe, Spa. Town.	Court Kerr, F. H., Nicholls, Montego Bay
Court C. J. Ward, C. E. DeSouza, Kingston.	Court St. Thomas, B. E. Sharrers, Morant Bay
Court Robinson, S. H. Tulloch, Kingston.	Court Olivier, J. N. Kilburn, Sav.-la-Mar.
Court Vickers, C. A. Taylor, Sav.-la-Mar.	Court Star of Irre, H. Wiltshire, Kingston.
Court Pringle, R. W. Main, Annotto Bay.	Court Clarendon, O. E. Tomlinson, May Pen.
Court Atkinson, E. S. S. Beckford, Port Maria.	

There are over six hundred members in the several Courts. Court Hinds is the oldest Court having been formed by Brother Jacob Hinds, of Barbados, in 1863, of Court "Western Star." He died at Kingston, 11th April, 1883.

Courts meet every month for the transaction of business.

DISTRICT SECRETARY—J. T. Munroe, Hanover Street School, Kingston.

DISTRICT COURT A.O.F.

J. Cameron, D.C.R., Spanish Town	J. T. Munroe, D.S., Kingston
C. A. Warner, D.S.C.R., Kingston	E. G. Parkinson, D.T., Kingston
	C. E. DeSouza, D. Asst. Sec., Spanish Town.

The District meets quarterly. The annual meeting takes place in October of each year, when the officers are elected.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

THE Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, nephews nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Victoria," "Clarence," "Albert," "Pearl of the Antilles," "St. Jago" and "St. Charles" Lodges meet every alternate Monday; the "Lily," "Eureka," "Pride of the North," "Bethesda" and "Prince George" Lodges every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every alternate Thursday; the "Isthmus of Panama" Lodge every alternate Wednesday.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, April, July, and October. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, April, July and October.

The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges :—

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—Ewan Soutar, Kingston.
 “ Deputy Grand Master—Egbert J. McKay, Kingston.
 “ Corresponding Secretary—G. N. Allen, Kingston.

LILY LODGE.

Noble Grand—T. A. Ewart, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. Carney, Kingston.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—E. D. Soutar, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. W. Thorbourn, Kingston.

EUREKA LODGE.

Noble Grand—Ivanhoe McLean, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. W. Perry, Kingston.

ALBERT LODGE.

Noble Grand—W. Eml. Arons, Kingston.
 Permanent Secretary—A. E. Thompson, Kingston.

ROSE OF ST. JAGO LODGE.

Noble Grand—W. A. Hepburn, Spanish Town.
 Permanent Secretary—A. R. Soares, Spanish Town.

VICTORIA LODGE.

Noble Grand—Nathaniel Wilson, Spanish Town.
 Permanent Secretary—C. S. Soares, Spanish Town.

CLARENCE LODGE.

Noble Grand—A. Hearne, Morant Bay.
 Permanent Secretary—J. M. Fonseca, Morant Bay.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE.

Noble Grand—Albert McKenzie, Montego Bay.
 Permanent Secretary—C. M. Gray, Montego Bay.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE.

Noble Grand—, Falmouth.
 Permanent Secretary—S. A. Stewart, Falmouth.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are two Households of Ruth, two Past Grand Masters Counsels, one Patriarchy, one District, ten Subordinate Lodges, in the Island (“Jamaica.”) These Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge (“Jamaica”), a Sub-Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management, in England.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16.

District Grand Master—Bro. D. C. Vaz, P.N.F.
 Deputy Grand Master—Bro. J. C. Frazer, P.N.F.
 District Grand Director—Bro. R. A. Williamson, P.N.F.
 District Grand Treasurer—Bro. A. S. Hector, G.M.
 District Grand Secretary—Bro. J. Nelson Barclay, P.N.F., 51 Duke Street, Kingston.

The District Grand Lodge No. 16 meets annually. The office of the District Grand Secretary is at 51 Duke Street, Kingston.

The following is a list of Lodges, their location, Secretaries and address:—

1. Surrey Lodge No. 1954 Oddfellows’ Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston—Secretary, J. C. Frazer, No. 10 Love Lane.
2. Kingston Lodge No. 2042, Oddfellows’ Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston—Secretary, W. G. Hincliffe, East and Sutton Streets.
3. Concordia Lodge No. 2174, 19 East Street, Kingston—Secretary, W. G. Berwick, 137 Orange Street.

4. Friendly Lodge No. 3213, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew—Secretary, Fred. Daley, Halfway Tree P.O.
5. Northern Rose Lodge No. 3834, Montego Bay—Secretary, Eustace Haughton, Montego Bay.
6. Myrtle Lodge No. 4073, Port Antonio—Secretary, E. V. Grossett, Port Antonio.
7. Imperial Lodge No. 4085, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street—Secretary, J. Mauley, Park Lodge, Victoria Avenue.
8. Excelsior Lodge No. 4244, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street—Secretary, L. A. Rowe, Cross Roads P.O.
9. Rio Cobre Lodge No. 4576, Spanish Town—Secretary, Thaddeus Martin, 11 Young Street.
10. Corona Lodge No. 5578, Spanish Town—Secretary, G. A. Richardson, 29 Young Street.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

The Household are:—

Concordia Household No. 215, 19 East Street, Worthy Recorder—C. S. Lindo, snr., 102 Oxford Street.

Beauty of Surrey Household No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall, Worthy Recorder, Mrs. C. Cupidon.

The Past Grand Masters' Council are:—

Past G.M. Council No. 112, 19 East Street—Grand Secretary, C. S. Lindo, 102 Oxford Street.

Past G.M. Council No. 235 Halfway Tree, St. Andrews—Grand Secretary, A. S. Hector, 9½ Haughton Street, Kingston.

Patriarchy No. 111, Kingston—Secretary, E. H. Randal, No. 19 East Street Kingston.

I. O. GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

THE objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, watch over each other in sickness and in health, and to remonstrate with those who wander from the path of rectitude and sobriety.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, seventeen Subordinate Lodges, four Juvenile Lodges, four Subordinate Degree Lodges, and three Past Officers Encampment Councils. There are also Lodges organized by the Grand Lodge in the Isthmus of Panama, and Central America and under its jurisdiction. The Order consists of Adult and Juvenile Branches.

Bro. A. L. Walcott, Right Worthy Grand Chief, 50 Charles Street, Kingston.

Bro. Chas. E. Milbourne Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 125 King Street, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

List of Subordinate Lodges in Jamaica:—

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13.

St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15.

St. Matthew's Lodge, No. 16.

St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18.

St. John's Lodge, No. 19.

St. Mark's Lodge, No. 20.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 21.

Euodia Lodge, No. 23.

Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 24.

St. Jago's Lodge, No. 26.

St. Catherine Lodge, No. 27.

St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33.

St. Elizabeth Lodge, No. 34.

St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 35.

St. Philip's Lodge, No. 36.

St. James' Lodge, No. 38.

Anchor of Hope Lodge, No. 39.

Loyal Philipps Lodge, No. 43.

Victoria Lodge, No. 44.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, ASHTON UNITY.

THE Kingston branch of this society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1885, and consists of a district lodge and eight local lodges. The objects of the society are to provide a fund for weekly payments to its sick members, the relief of members in distress, and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, or of a member's wife, child or children.

Officers of the Jamaica District, No. 110 :—

- Bro. N. Robinson, Provincial Chief Shepherd, Kingston P.O.
- “ J. E. Melbourne, Dep. Provincial Chief Shepherd, Kingston P.O.
- “ J. F. A. Leacock, Dist. Cor. Secy., Cross Roads P.O., St. Andrew.
- “ J. P. White, Dist. Treas., 89½ Matthews Lane, Kingston P.O.
- “ A. J. O. Grizzelle, Dist. Min. Secy., 45 Laws St., Kingston P.O.

LODGES IN DISTRICT.

- Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston.
- Primitive, No. 2355, Bocas del Toro.
- New Hope, No. 2363, Port Limon.
- Rose of Kingston (Female), No. 2451, Kingston.
- Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja.
- Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew.
- Rose of Bocas, No. 2550, Bocas del Toro.
- Sunflower, No. 2617, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew.
- Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston.
- Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston.
- Prince of Wales, No. 2632, Colon, R.P.
- St. David's Lodge No.—, Port Royal.

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS.

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

Officers of the Jamaica District :—

- Bro. John Campbell, D.G.M.
- “ Isaac A. Morris, P.D.G.M.
- “ C. A. O'Neil, Dist. Grand Treas., 8 Chancery Lane, Kingston.
- “ A. J. O. Grizzelle, Dist. Grand Secretary, 45 Laws St., Kingston.

The names of the local Lodges :—

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Royal York. | Prince of Wales. |
| Diamond Jubilee. | Mystic Rose. |
| Royal George. | Loyal Providence |

King Edward the VII.

The Commission of a Grand Master for the West Indies is at present held in Jamaica. In connection with this Office is a Grand Council.

Officers of the Grand Council :—

Bro. John Melbourne, Grand Master W.I., Registered Office, 15 Gold Street, Kingston, Ja., President.

M. J. Martelliere, Grand Treasurer, Melville Cottage, W.R., Kingston P.O.

A. H. Cappé, Cor. Grand Secretary, No. 3 Windward-rd., B.T., Kingston P.O.

Grand Lodge meets quarterly in March, June, September and December. Particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges can be obtained from the District Secretary.

GOOD TEMPLARY.

THE first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars established in Jamaica was opened at Port Royal on the 1st January, 1875, after which several other Lodges were started in Kingston and other parts of the Island.

Good Templary is essentially a brotherhood, unsectarian, non-partisan, and it includes both sexes, and all nationalities. Its religious test is a belief in God, and its sessions are partly devotional. Uniformity is secured by a short ritual and by a well arranged order of business.

The Order consists of an adult and a juvenile Branch, and seeks to prevent and reclaim from the drink habit.

The principles of the Order are—"Abstinence and Prohibition."

Its mission - "To save the fallen and keep others from falling."

Its motto—"For God, and home and every land."

The branches of the Order in this Island at present are a Grand Lodge, eight subordinate Lodges, and seven Juvenile Temples.

The Executive Officers of the Grand Lodge are as follow :—

G.C.T. Bro. P. A. Conahan, St. Margaret's Bay.
 G. Coun. Bro. S. G. Sanguinetti, Spanish Town.
 P.G.C.T. Bro. Rev. A. N. Thomson, Crofts Hill.
 G. Chap. Bro. Rev. E. J. Wortley, Halfway Tree.
 Dep. R.W.G.T. Bro. M. H. Edwards, Kingston.
 G. Sec., Bro. J. Polack, Jr., 8 Love Lane, Kingston.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR.

Bro. Rev. C. C. Wallace, Claremont. Bro. J. Polack, Jr., Kingston

Bro. Rev. A. N. Thomson, Crofts Hill P.O.

The following is a list of the subordinate Lodges now working, with the names of the Lodge Deputies :—

Locality.	Name of Lodge.	Night of Meeting.	Lodge Deputy.
Kingston	Imperial	Thursdays	C. E. DeSouza
Do.	Sankey Memorial	Mondays	J. Polack
Spanish Town	St. Catherine	Tuesdays	Israel Fraser
Port Antonio	Anchor	Tuesdays	C. E. Evans
Savanna-la-Mar	Harbour of Safety	Thursdays	B. J. Vaz
Black River	Karlstein	Thursdays	E. I. Francis
St. Ann's Bay	Daisy	Fridays	C. B. H. Phillips
Port Royal	Pride of the Indies	Tuesdays	S. E. Russel.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in March.

The office of the Grand Secretary is at No. 8 Love Lane, Kingston, and any particulars respecting the formation of new Lodges, Juvenile Temples, &c., can be obtained from him.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover St., Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but into its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover Street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

2 Tennis courts are available for play.

The Club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £7 7s., and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £2 12s 6d for country members.

Officers of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £2 2s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H. M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of ten days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. No person residing within a radius of 13 miles from the club house can be introduced as a guest, except on Wednesdays, which have been appointed "Guest days." Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books, newspapers, &c., is strictly forbidden.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

President—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. J. Ward, C.M.G.

Vice-President—E. W. Lucie-Smith.

Hon. Alfred H. Miles, I.S.O.	W. Baggett Gray	Dr. G. C. Henderson
Hon. Dr. J. Pringle, C.M.G.	C. S. Farquharson	A. W. Douet
Dr. C. W. M. Castle	Charlton Thompson	A. Pawsey
Hon. Jas Richmond, C.M.G.	J. F. Milholland	Robt. Craig
Arthur W. Farquharson	Hon. E. A. H. Haggart	Major O. H. E. Marescaux
His Hon. Mr. Justice J. F. Cargill	Capt. W. P. Forwood	L. J. Stone
<i>Treasurer</i> —Capt. W. P. Forwood	<i>Secretary</i> —C. S. Morrison	

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms; a reading and committee room with wide and comfortable verandahs. The grounds afford space for five tennis courts, and a bowling green and croquet lawn.

The committee of management consists of fifteen elected members by whom the president of the club is chosen. The first president of the club was the late Hon. George Stiebel, C.M.G., and on his death, the Hon. (now Sir) E. A. Northcote was elected to the office, which he held until he left the island to take up the office of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, and £1 1s. for country members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy, and mercantile marine admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The name of such friend and his introducer, and also a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitors' book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 1911 :

J. C. Ford, *President*

S. R. Cargill
Dr. H. F. Malabre
I. Gadpaille
L. de Cordova
P. D. Burnett
B. DeS. Bell
N. B. Livingston
C. C. Anderson

C. A. Malabre
E. G. Nixon
E. Astley Smith
F. L. Pearce
F. E. Jackson
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart
D. J. Williams
A. C. Mais

Secretary—F. L. Pearce.

Treasurer—E. G. Nixon.

THE LIGUANEA CLUB.

This Proprietary Club was formed in the early part of the year 1910 and was opened by Sir Fielding Clarke, the first President of the Club, on the 22nd November, 1910. It is situated at Knutsford Park in the Parish of St. Andrew and stands on over 35 acres of land. The Club House contains besides the usual Billiard and Card Rooms accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with Tennis Courts, Croquet Ground, and a Nine-hole Golf Course.

Ladies are admitted as members for the purposes of Lawn Tennis and Golf.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription is £3 3s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the Club House, and £1 10s. for country members, and £1 10s. for Commissioned Officers of H. M. Regular Forces, also Officers of the Mercantile Marine.

The Committee of the Club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom must be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, 1911 :

M. M. Alexander
Mr. Justice Cargill
Dr. Lewis Crooks
Lionel Demercado
A. W. Farquharson
Hon. E. A. H. Haggart
J. F. Milholland
Major Marescaux
J. M. Nethersole
Major C. M. Ogilvie

J. H. Cargill
S. R. Cargill
A. W. Douet
Frank E. M. Davies
Dr. Henderson
A. L. Keeling
R. E. H. Melhado
William Morrison
Captain Nicholson
H. M. Radcliffe

Hon. P. R. A. Willoughby.

Treasurer: J. H. Cargill.

Secretary: T. P. Evelyn.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of over one hundred members and is managed by a committee consisting of a commodore, a vice-commodore, a rear-commodore, a secretary, a treasurer and sixteen other members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is one guinea per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—two guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and 10s. 6d. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age) payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management

two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

The club house stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston harbour.

The annual regatta is generally held in May, and other regattas are held at various times, there generally being a large and successful one given in honour of H. M. fleet on its annual visit to this station. Hospitality is also shown to foreign ships of war and yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the committee may appoint.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Commodore.—Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.

Vice-Com.—Hon. L. J. Bertram, C.M.G.

Rear-Com.—W. Baggett Gray

E. B. Nethersole

A. H. C. McCormack

J. W. Sheriden

J. A. B. Clarke

H. Josephs

J. Phillips

Captain J. Johnson

G. L. C. McCormack

G. Payne

R. H. Reece

F. A. Marshall

G. Hart.

Secretary—E. A. Andrews

Hon. Treasurer—B. Toole.

Trustees—R. Johnstone, F. A. Steel and F. L. Myers.

Hon. Measurers—A. H. C. McCormack and J. A. B. Clarke.

The following is a list of the club yachts:—

Name.	Owner.	Rig.
Corinthian	Hon. L. J. Bertram, Captain Johnson and T. R. Mould	Sloop
Royal	W. Baggett Gray	"
Minuet	A. H. McCormack and others	"
M. & B.	Capt. Johnson	"
Margot	Hon. L. J. Bertram	"
Mite	T. R. Mould and Dr O. D. Robertson	"
Coquette	J. A. B. Clarke	"
Arrow	G. A. Hart and L. Payne	"
Dolphin	R. J. Y. Club	"
Viper	J. A. B. Clarke	"

THE WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Howard Hotel, Norfolk Street, London.

THE objects of the Club are ;—

1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies.

2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing headquarters for associated action, not political, but social.

3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools.

4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

The entrance fee is 10s. 6d., and annual subscription for members resident in the United Kingdom £1 1s., and for Members resident abroad 10s. 6d. Subscriptions are payable to the Hon. Treasurer. The liability of Members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

The membership now exceeds eight hundred.

Applications for Membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the Local Correspondent, or to any member of the committee, of which the names are given below :—

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood	H. E. Sir George R. Le Hunte K.C.M.G.
The Archbishop of the West Indies.	Sir Robert Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby.	Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.
H. E. Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G.	Sir Daniel Morris, K.C.M.G.
Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.	Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G. M.P.
Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G.	H. E. Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G.
W. P. B. Shephard, Esq., M.A.	

COMMITTEE :

Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G., *Chairman*.

Algernon E. Aspinall	Allan E. Messer
C. T. Berthon	C. Sandbach Parker
C. T. Bruce	Sir J. Roper Parkinson, J.P., D.L.
E. R. Davson	G. H. Pile, M.A.
Harold DePass	The Hon. A. C. Ponsonby
W. A. M. Goode	H. F. Prevate
Arthur Johnson	J. Rippon
A. N. Lubbock	R. Rutherford
J. W. A. Macginley	R. Schult

W. P. B. Shephard, M.A.

Hon. Treasurers—A. N. Lubbock ; R. Rutherford.

Hon. Secretary—W. A. M. Goode.

Hon. Librarian—A. Hutchinson.

Bankers—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.

Hon. Correspondent for Jamaica—G. A. Rock, General Post Office, Kingston.

THE WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE West India Committee is an incorporated Association of planters merchants and others being British subjects interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

The object of the West India Committee is, by united action, to promote the interest of the industries and trade, and thus increase the general welfare of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras.

PRESIDENT—Sir Neville Lubbock, K.C.M.G.

VICE-PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.

CHAIRMAN—William Middleton Campbell.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—Robert Rutherford.

TREASURERS,

Spencer H. Curtis. Cyril Gurney. R. Rutherford.

BANKERS—The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

SECRETARY—Algernon E. Aspinall, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

HONORARY CORRESPONDENTS IN JAMAICA.

J. L. Ashenheim, Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants' Exchange—Kingston

John Barclay, Agricultural Society, Kingston

Robert Craig, Chapelton P.O.

Dr. the Hon. J. Pringle, C.M.G.

Messrs. J. E. Kerr, & Co.

Hon. D. S. Gideon

J. H. Phillips

Hon. Beresford Gosset

Planters Union in St. Thomas' Parish.

The Westmoreland Sugar Planters Association.

The Northside Sugar Planters Association.

The *West India Committee Circular* containing a Review of the Work of the West India Committee, Notes on West Indian Affairs, Statistics as to Cacao,

Sugar, Molasses Rum, Cattle Foods, Molascuit, Coffee, Cotton, Rubber, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Ginger, Arrowroot, Lime Juice, &c., Home Arrivals and Departures by the Mail Steamers, &c., is posted to Members fortnightly.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms.

The West India Committee Rooms recently extended, are situated, upon the first floor of 15 Seething Lane, London, E. C., next to Mark Lane Station (Metropolitan and District Electric Railways), and form a useful rendezvous for gentlemen and ladies from the West Indies, when they visit their merchants in the City. Writing materials are provided, there is a telephone (6642 Central) and in addition to the Official Gazettes, Parliamentary Papers, &c., all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian Books for the use of members.

Particulars as to membership, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary, the West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, London E. C.

THE KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the Conversorium, at present, and keeps its library on the upper floor of the Bee Hive Store at the corner of King and Harbour streets. The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m.

There are 559 members, 374 being men and 185 women.

Payment of subscriptions for at least one quarter in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment.

HON. PRESIDENT—His Excellency the Governor.

PRESIDENT—R. S. Gamble.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Miss Blake and W. R. Durie.

SECRETARY—J. L. Pietersz, 92 Hanover Street.

TREASURER—H. H. Dunn, 31 Duke Street.

LIBRARIAN—Miss Rose Geddes.

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Office: Upstairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

THIS society was established in May, 1885, the objects for which it exists being as follow : 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society in reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities, such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence

and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers 300 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West Indian Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool. Subscriptions £1 1s. annually are received thereto by the Secretary of this Society.

On the 1st of February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes, the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Agent of the United Fruit Company at Bowden reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc., and also a book of casualties in connection with which, through the courtesy of the Collector General, arrangements have been made for advising the "Exchange" immediately of all wrecks, strandings, etc., around the coast. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants' Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is also one guinea.

PATRON—His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, B.A., K.C.M.G.

THE COUNCIL.

President—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ward, C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Philip C. Cork, C.M.G.

R. S. Gamble

S. Soutar

Honorary Treasurer—S. Soutar

Country Members.

D. S. Gideon, Port Antonio

Samuel Hart, Montego Bay

R. E. H. Melhado, Old Harbour.

Town Members.

S. B. Cockell

D. Henderson

L. DeMercado.

Arthur George

Hon. E. A. H. Haggart

F. C. Henriques

J. B. Stiven

H. I. C. Brown

A. W. Farquharson

A. H. Jones

Emil. X. Leon

F. L. Myers

C. A. Malabre

L. Neilmeyer

Capt. W. P. Forwood

L. DeCordova

S. L. Williamson

Secretary—J. L. Ashenheim.

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(See Part XI. p 496.)

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers; to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present thirty-three associations of teachers in the island affiliated with the Union.

OFFICERS.

C. D. Neilson, *Ex-President*.
 J. A. Stewart, *President*.
 S. C. Thompson *Vice-President*.
 L. G. Gruchy, *Treasurer*.
 J. T. Munroe, *General Secretary*.
 P. A. Williams, *Assistant Secretary*.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects "the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement."

The Head-quarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., where the United Society of Christian Endeavour has offices at Tremont Temple.

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., and the Secretary is Mr. Wm. Shaw. The officers of the Jamaica Union for 1909-10 are :—

President—Rev. E. A. Bell. Vice-President—Rev. J. W. Ford.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. E. Randall.

Superintendent Junior Department—Rev. S. McDowell.

The business of the Union is managed by the above-mentioned officers, a Council of seven Members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions. The following is the Committee for 1909-10 :—

Rev. T. G. Somers	Rev. W. Pratt, M.A.
Rev. J. W. Wright	Rev. A. H. Owens
Mrs. H. Clark	Rev. W. Priestnal

Rev. S. R. Brathwaite.

The Union in November, 1909, consisted of 158 Societies (106 Young People's and 52 Junior) with a membership of 7,570.

KINGSTON CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1908.

The aim of the Association is to create and maintain public opinion on questions of public affairs and in particular to promote the Political, Intellectual and Social advancement of the people of Kingston.

PRESIDENT—Hector Josephs

VICE-PRESIDENTS—W. R. Durie
 Adolph Levy
 Altamont DaCosta

TREASURER—Cleveland Vaz.

SECRETARY—F. E. Jackson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. B. Parker
J. M. Nethersole
Dr. Armstrong
M. D. Farrier
Dr. Ayton
G. A. Hurcomb
E. M. Magnus
S. A. Nightengale
C. C. Henriques
H. G. DeLisser

C. T. Burton
S. A. G. Cox
Rev. P. B. Richardson
R. W. Bryant
C. S. Sanguinetti
H. A. Cunha
H. V. Myers
A. M. Soilas
T. R. McMillan
J. F. Miller

TRELAWNY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed on the 24th September, 1908, at a public meeting held in Falmouth when the office bearers given below were elected.

The aims of the Association are:—

- (a) To stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny, and the island of Jamaica generally.
- (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies, such as School Boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the Member for the Parish, the Legislative Council and the Government, for the public good.

Standing Committees have been appointed to deal with the following matters:—Finance, Publicity, Sanitation, Special Town and Districts General Improvements Committee, Entertainment, Library, Voters' List.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes, above eighteen years of age, and others who may be deemed desirable are eligible for membership.

OFFICE-BEARERS :

HON. PRESIDENT—Hon. L. C. Shirley, Custos.

PRESIDENT—A. L. Delgado.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—G. S. Ewen and M. Scott.

TREASURER—P. E. F. Robertson.

MINUTE SECRETARY—J. J. Simpson

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Rev. W. Marwick.

At the first annual meeting held on September 29th, 1909, the office bearers given above were re-elected. A Library and Reading Room was opened in Market Street, on July 1st, 1909.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens Association was formed on the 7th of April, 1908, on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects:—

- (a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for Tourist and Visitors.
- (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

On its formation the Association immediately became popular and much interest was displayed by a great many of the residents in the weekly meetings.

The committee of management made representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the Association has assumed the functions of a Vigilance Committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place has resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

The Association continues its progressive work and is fulfilling in a variety of ways the aims and intentions for which it was formed.

The Committee of Management has organized a well equipped band of music.

The Officers are:—

PRESIDENT—H. M. Doubleday.

VICE PRESIDENT—W. Coke Kerr.

MINUTE SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Graham Pixley.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—T. W. Halliday.

JAMAICA FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB.

THE Jamaica Field Naturalists Club was founded in 1909 with the object of encouraging the study of nature generally; of organizing popular lectures on scientific subjects; of arranging for excursions or "field days" to places of interest and the reading of papers relative thereto; of furthering the study of the fauna, flora, geology and archæology of the island; of keeping in touch by correspondence and study with scientific progress in other parts of the world; of publishing from time to time, should funds permit, papers and notes of scientific interest; of encouraging the collection of specimens illustrating the natural history of the island; of arranging for occasional courses for the study of special subjects; and of encouraging the formation of branch clubs in other parts of the island.

The subscription is four shillings per annum.

President—His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C. M.G.

Vice-President—G. C. Henderson, M.D.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman—J. C. Ford.

H. E. Attewell

J. Barclay

Mrs. H. C. Bourne

Astley Clerk

M. Grabham, M.B.

W. Harris, F.L.S.

T. J. Huntingdon, B.A.

W. D. Neish, L.R.C.P.

F. E. Reed, B.A.

R. Simmons, F.I.C.

Hon. J. R. Williams, M.A.

Miss K. Wright, B.Sc.

Hon. Treasurer—F. Cundall.

Hon. Secretary—E. J. Wortley.

Address: The Institute of Jamaica, Kingston.

THE JAMAICA TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

The object of the Association is "to advance and foster the claims of Jamaica as a health and pleasure resort, both within the Island and abroad."

The annual subscription is 12/.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. E. A. H. Haggart

Vice President—His Worship R. W. Bryant, Mayor of Kingston.

Recording Secretary—C. S. Chamberlain.

Corresponding Secretary—E. A. Astley Smith.

Treasurer—H. A. Evelyn.

Office—Coronation Building, Tower Street.

Committee.

T. N. Aguilar

Harold E. Bolton

S. R. Cargill

Edwin Charley

Hon. W. Coke Kerr

F. C. Henriques

G. Thwaites

W. G. Clark

F. Chas. Fisher.

JAMAICA BRANCH OF THE VICTORIA LEAGUE.

The Jamaica Branch of the Victoria League was formed at a meeting held at Wolmer's Girls School on February 4th, 1910.

The aim of the Victoria League is to promote mutual understanding between all citizens of the British Empire. Its work has been called the "organization of sentiment." Few people are without some feeling of sympathy with and interest in the distant lands which, equally with their own, make up the King's dominions; and there are few who would not do something however small, to increase good feeling and serve the great cause of Imperial unity. The League is the outcome of an attempt to focus these feelings and aspirations, and to promote an organization through which members of the Empire may come into personal touch with one another and obtain the understanding which comes of mutual service. The Victoria League is absolutely outside of all party politics, comprising men and women of every shade of political opinion, and is so constituted that, while carrying on a permanent organization for hospitality and educational work, it can readily form a special committee to deal on non-party lines with any Imperial question which may be of interest at the moment (such for instance as the Tercentenary Celebrations at Quebec).

To become a member of the Victoria League means to join a large body of people, living in all parts of the world, who are seeking to study the problems of the Empire, to exchange hospitality, and to become acquainted with all the aspects of life and the different points of view of the citizens of both mother country and daughter lands. The League provides opportunities for every one of its members to do something to attain these great ends, and to give practical expression to the feeling of Imperial responsibility.

Committee Meetings are held quarterly on the Monday preceding the 4th Tuesday in the month.

The subscription to the Jamaica Branch is one shilling per annum ; but larger subscriptions are accepted in order to assist the Branch to carry out its objects.

PATRON.

His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.

President.

His Grace the Archbishop of the West Indies.

Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. Dalrymple-Hay

Mrs. P.C. Cork.

Committee.

Mrs. Branch, *Chairman.*

Miss M. Walter.

Mrs. J. R. Williams

Miss F. Burke

Mrs. Trevor

Miss Hollar

Miss Barrows

Rev. J. F. Gartshore

Kiss K. Howson

G. H. Deerr

Sister Madeline

R. N. Phillips

Miss A. S. Marvin

C. D. Neilson

F. Cundall, *Hon. Treas.*

Mrs. N. Roots (112 East St., Kingston) *Hon. Sec.*

THE JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THE objects of this association are to provide by entrance fees and contributions—

(a) For forming a fund from which the cost of medical attendance on members, their wives and children, mothers and sisters may be defrayed, subject to the conditions set forth in the Rules.

(b) To encourage co-operation and to afford all public officers who are members of this Association the benefits of a strong medical organization.

Patron—Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.

President—Ellis Wolfe.

COMMITTEE.—1910-11.

E. W. Astwood

P. J. O'L. Bradbury

R. H. Fletcher

E. C. Harriott

A. Spratt

J. W. Gayner

Secretary and Treasurer—John William Gayner

Auditor—C. H. Dickson.

Bankers—The Bank of Nova Scotia.

CRICKET IN JAMAICA.

THIS fine old English game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and cricket clubs exist in nearly all the parishes in the island. The game has made vast strides in recent years and has received a great impetus from the visits of teams of English cricketers.

The best known clubs are the Kingston, Garrison, Kensington, Melbourne and Lucas Clubs in Kingston, the St. Catherine C.C., the St. Elizabeth Club, the Middlesex C.C., in St. Mary, and the Port Antonio C.C., in Portland.

In Kingston a yearly competition exists for a challenge cup. This was won in 1910, by the Kensington C.C. A similar competition among the junior clubs was also won by the Kensington C. C.

As stated above, teams composed of prominent English cricketers have in recent years made visits to the Island and contributed greatly to the improvement in the standard of play. The last of these visited the colony in January, 1905, under the captaincy of Lord Brackley. The first match was drawn in favour of Jamaica, and the remaining three were won by the visitors who included in their ranks such well known cricketers as Captain Wynyard, and the professionals Hayes and Thompson.

Jamaica had two representatives on the team of West Indian Cricketers which recently completed a tour in England under the auspices of the West India Club.

The Kingston Cricket Club is the leading club in the Island, having been in existence for many years, and is now one of the established institutions of the city. It has a large membership which is annually increasing. Honorary members pay a subscription of £1 1s. a year and playing members £2 8s a year with an entrance fee of 21s. Country members pay a yearly subscription of 6s. The election to membership is in the hands of the committee. The ground, on which a handsome pavilion has been erected, is situated a short distance out of town, at Sabina Park, on the road leading from the Windward road opposite Park Lodge, to the south-eastern entrance to Up-Park camp. A practising net is up on every week day. A well-organized system of club prizes exists, for the reward of those who have excelled in each year in the various departments of the game. Tennis courts are on the ground and the game is played on every week-day.

PRINCIPAL CRICKET CLUBS IN KINGSTON.

Kingston C. C.—President, F. L. Pearce; Captain, Wm. Morrison; Secretary, H. V. Alexander.

Kensington C. C.—Captain, C. H. Burton; Secretary, J. J. Cameron.

Garrison C. C.—Captain, Capt. T. B. Nicholson; Secretary, Lieut. J. E. Kingchurch.
2nd W. I. R.

Melbourne C. C.—Captain, G. S. Cox; Secretary, E. A. Andrews.

Lucas C. C.—Captain, S. Snow; Secretary, H. Jackson.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL, the national winter game of England and Scotland, is steadily gaining in popularity, but has not that widespread support that cricket has in Jamaica as in many of the other islands in the Caribbean sea. It might be thought that the climate was too warm for such strenuous exercise but experience has proved that it has a most beneficial physical effect. It has however been thought wise to limit the duration of the game to one hour instead of an hour-and-a-half. The matches are all played in the cool of the afternoon usually starting at 4.30 p.m. The English Association Rules are used, the Jamaica Football Association being affiliated to that association.

Winchester was at first the only civilian club, their ground being on the Race Course. The Kingston club has now taken the place of the Winchester, which is defunct.

The military clubs have done much to keep football alive. In the past they were so strong that in nearly every encounter with the civilian clubs they were victorious; now, however, the civilian combinations have improved and in 1907-8 for the first time since the inauguration of the Shield competition a civilian club succeeded in taking first place. This has acted as a stimulus to the civilian players and there are now two strong civilian teams in the League competition.

During 1906, with the inauguration of the Martinez Association Football Cup Competition, a great impetus was given to the game. This competition is confined to civilian clubs, the following having entered for this seasons competition:—Kingston, Jamaica College, Wolmer's, Port Royal, Games Club and St. Georges College.

In the Jamaica Challenge Shield Competition the following clubs have entered for this season:—66th Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Kingston and Melbourne and a Departmental Team from Up-Park Camp.

At the commencement of the 1909-10 season the Jamaica Inter-Scholastic Shield Competition was formed. This competition is confined to the Schools of the colony and is intended to form a nursery for the training of young footballers, who will in after years join the ranks of the League and other teams. The Shield was given to the Competition by His Excellency Sir Sydney Olivier, B.A., K.C.M.G., and is styled "The Olivier Inter-Scholastic Association Football Trophy.

The competing teams are:—Jamaica College, St. Georges College, and Wolmer's School.

The leading clubs and their officers are : —

Club.	Captain.	Secretary.	Ground.
66th Coy. R.G.A.	... Sr. Somers	Bombr. Hennessy	Port Royal
Kingston	... W. P. C. Adams	—	Subina Park
Melbourne	... G. S. Cox	E. A. Andrews	Melbourne Park
Departmental Corps	... —	Corpl. Jones	Camp
Port Royal G. C.	... W. Freeman	L. A. Wade	Port Royal
Wolmer's	... S. W. Brown	D. P. Stephenson	Wolmer's School
Jamaica College	... J. M. Hall	L. A. Young	Hope
St. Georges College	... L. O. Marsh	—	Winchester Park

The Honorary Secretaries of the competitions are :—

Jamaica Football Association—H. Turner, Kingston.

Martinez Association F. Cup Competition—S. W. Brown, Wolmer's School.

Jamaica Interscholastic Association }
Football Shield Competition } R. H. Smith, Jamaica College.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Association, England, and is composed of the following clubs :—The Kingston C.C. the St. Andrew Club, the Garrison Club, the Melbourne C.C. and the Liguinea Club. All these clubs possess excellent grass courts.

An annual "All Jamaica" Tournament has been held since the year 1904. These tournaments have been very successful and have proved beneficial in improving the standard of play in the island.

The Kingston C.C. has for many years past held a yearly competition for a single challenge cup on its grounds.

The following are the committee of the Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association :—

L. V. Samuel and H. V. Alexander—Kingston C.C.

F. L. Pearce and E. Astley Smith—St. Andrew Club.

Captain T. B. Nicholson and Lt. Sharp—Garrison Club.

G. S. Cox and C. S. Brandon—Melbourne C.C.

F. Richmond, *Secretary*.

GOLF IN JAMAICA.

GOLF owes its primary being in Jamaica to the little Mandeville course which in about 1891 consisted of 6 holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course has now been extended to nine holes. The natural beauty of the position with the delightful climate at such an altitude, renders these links almost ideal—the course itself consisting of a rolling close cropped sward of pimento grass—giving naturally good lies and enabling a brassie to be used almost everywhere in the fairway.

In 1896 various leading gentlemen combined to inaugurate a club near Kingston. The result was the formation of the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club on 10th October, 1896—being registered under the English Golf Clubs Association. A site for links was chosen at Solon on's Pen—the land being held on lease.

The position of these links, the natural dryness of the course and the distance from any means of communication rather militated against the success of the club until in 1902 it was decided to accept the offer of a site round the Constant Spring hotel, which was offered free to the club. The course of 9 holes was laid out, the club house was removed to the new course and play has continued there ever since. For the last three years the annual meetings have been inaugurated—i.e., the Spring meeting in April, the Autumn meeting in August the Winter

meeting in December or January. In 1907-8 various improvements were carried out—new greens laid down, the course lengthened and the club house extended.

In June 1908 the old name of the club was changed to the Jamaica Golf Club.

At the end of the club year, i.e., 31st August, 1909, the club registered 175 members for the year.

The principal trophies are the Mens Handicap Cup, the Ladies Handicap Bowl—both played for during the three months prior to the winter meeting on match handicaps play. The Hemming Challenge Cup—the match prize of the club—played for prior to the Spring meeting. The gold medal on handicap medal play during the Spring meeting. Two half-yearly silver medals for men and two half-yearly silver medals for ladies, besides monthly bronze medals for men and ladies.

In 1908, a 9 hole course was laid out around the Moneague Hotel. There is a course at Navy Island, at Port Antonio, under the management of the Titchfield Hotel. Various country families have had small courses laid out round their houses for their own private amusement, and a course has been laid out at the Liguanea Club at Knutsford Park.

The officers of the Jamaica Golf Club for 1910-11 are as follows :—

PRESIDENT—

CAPTAIN—Dr. R. S. Turton

VICE-CAPTAIN—M. P. Tennant.

HON. SECRETARY—A. H. Rowley

HON. TREASURER—J. L. Bell

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Dr. L. Crooks

J. C. Farquharson

E. A. H. Haggart

G. H. Deerr

Capt. F. J. Marshall

Thos. K. mp

Major R. W. H. Jackson.

PROFESSIONAL—Martin F. Conway.

POLO.

Polo has been played in the Island for some time, and within the last few years it has become very popular, there being now five recognized clubs playing regularly on their own grounds.

The senior clubs are the Garrison, Kingston, and St. Ann, the first named being the only club which has never at some time or other gone out of existence since the introduction of the game into the Island.

The junior clubs formed within the last four years are St. Mary and St. Catherine.

On several occasions teams from Jamaica have visited some of the other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica, and in every instance they have been victorious.

For some years a Cup was pre ented by Sir Thomas Dewar, for competition among the clubs, but as they were unable to comply with one of the conditions this Cup was withdrawn, and in 1906 a Challenge Cup, called the All Jamaica Polo Cup was jointly subscribed for, by the several clubs.

The Cup was originally played for annually, in December, but since 1908 it has been competed for every six months, the tournaments taking place in June and December.

In 1908 Hon. Dr. Pringle, C.M.G., presented a Cup for competition among junior teams, which has done a great deal to popularize the game as it affords junior members an opportunity of competing.

Below is a list giving the dates and names of the clubs which have won the Cups.

ALL JAMAICA POLO CUP.

JUNIOR CUP.

Dec. 1906	Kingston P. C.
Dec. 1907	St. Mary "
June 1908	Garrison "
Dec. 1908	" "
June 1909	St. Catherine & St. Mary tied
Dec. 1909	St. Mary P. C.
June 1910	Garrison "
Jany. 1911	" "

Dec. 1908	St. Mary P. C.
June 1909	Kingston "
Dec. 1909	Garrison "
June 1910	" "
Jany. 1911	" "

A general Committee, consisting of a representative of each club, has been formed to arrange for and control all matters in connection with Cup Competitions.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

F. J. Marshall, representing	Garrison.
Arthur Roper	" St. Ann.
Dr. E. Bronstorph	" Kingston
Ken. Pringle	" St. Mary.
A. L. Keeling	" St. Catharine.

Hon. Secretary—Dr. E. Bronstorph, 51 Duke Street, Kingston.

Following is a list of the recognised Polo Clubs with the names and addresses of the Hon. Secretaries.

Garrison	P.C.	F. J. Marshall (capt.)	Up Park Camp.
St. Ann	"	H. Roxburgh	Walkerswood.
Kingston	"	W. G. Clark	Gordon Town.
St. Mary	"	Ken. Pringle	Annotto Bay.
St. Catherine	"	P. R. Ryley	Spanish Town.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Jamaica Jockey Club, Limited, was in May, 1905, incorporated with a capital of £8,000, and with the following among the chief objects for which the company was established. —

To restore racing in Jamaica as a sport, and to promote and carry on such racing on the principles of and subject to the rules governing racing in Great Britain with such modifications only as the Directors shall resolve to be necessary to meet the local circumstances and the exigencies of any meeting.

To promote inter-colonial racing.

To undertake, promote and develop horse-breeding and to improve the breed of horses in Jamaica.

To carry on in Jamaica the business of a Race Course Company in all its branches, and to conduct hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural, horse, flower and other shows and exhibitions, and otherwise utilise the company's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards.

In the autumn of 1905 Knutsford Park property, near Kingston, was acquired and a racing track of one mile, a chain wide, was laid out with an inner exercise track $\frac{1}{2}$ a chain wide, the inaugural meeting being held in December, 1905.

The fixed annual meetings are 1st and 2nd January, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1st Monday and Tuesday in August and a three days meeting in the second week in December.

The Officers are :—

DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. V. Calder, <i>Chairman</i> .	
Ernest Verley, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> .	
A. L. Keeling	" "
Major O. H. E. Marescaux	Harold Bolton.
Leo. Verley.	T. N. Aguilar.
Thos. Leahong.	Dr. C. R. White.
A. C. L. Martin.	Frank Davis
Otto Crowden.	

Bankers—The Colonial Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia.

Auditor—Thos. Arbouin.

<i>Secretary</i>	}	J. L. Ashenheim.
<i>Treasurer</i>		
5 West Street, Kingston.		

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905.

A "motor car" must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A "motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than 3 wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have marks of identification.

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number in a conspicuous place—figures or letters 3 inches in height, white on a black ground.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be licensed by Collector of Taxes, fee 5s.—duration of license 12 months.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried.

Motor cars are taxed the same as any other wheeled carriages.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace.

JAMAICA MOTOR UNION.

THE objects of the Jamaica Motor Union, founded in 1905, are those for which most similar organizations are established—principally the encouragement of the use of mechanically propelled road vehicles; the discouragement of inconsiderate driving; the supplying of information on general subjects connected with motor-ing; the opposing of public and private bills introduced in the Legislative Council and local by-laws embodying proposals restrictive of automobilism; and the negotiating with local authorities for the improvement of roads and the removal of dangerous corners.

President : G. C. Henderson, M.D.

Secretary : Ernest Nuttall, B.A., LL.M., 3, Duke Street, Kingston.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

PRIOR to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession, (solicitor branch), in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the supreme court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the judges of the supreme court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896 the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that law, two of whom, namely the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the judges of the supreme court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations, articulated clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this island through the government.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complaint, after such investigation by the committee, be held to be proved, a report is then made to the judges of the

supreme court and the matter brought before that court by motion and is by that court dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the act and the order of council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1904, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the supreme court of the island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a Law Agent in Scotland to the Court of Sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practise as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the supreme court or a judge of that court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to law 36 of 1896, and the regulations made thereunder. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

The original members of the Committee were Sir Henry Rawlins Pipon Schooles, (then Attorney General of Jamaica and now Chief Justice of Gibraltar), Mr. A. W. Farquharson, Crown Solicitor, and Messrs. S. C. Burke, S. C. Lindo, T. L. Harvey, William Andrews and A. J. Corinaldi; several of these original members have died, and their places have been filled.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE:

Hon. St. John Branch, Attorney-General	W. H. Orrett
A. W. Farquharson, Crown Solicitor	Arthur Levy
A. J. Corinaldi	E. L. F. Morais
William Morrison.	

S. R. Cargill, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee.*

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the Parent Association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the Home Association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honor and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to two at least of whom they are personally known and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 66.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at the Institute of Jamaica when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 21 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:—

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Edin. (twice).	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	E. E. Bronstorff, M.D., Canada, M.R.C.S., Lond.
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin.
J. F. Donovan, M.D., Dublin.	G. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin.
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edn.

PRESENT COUNCIL ELECTED IN 1907.

G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lond., *President*.

J. Aldred Allwood, M.B., Aberdeen

J. F. Donovan, M.D.,

E. E. Bronstorff, M.D., Canada, M.R.C.S.,
Lond.

D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five registered medical practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment. The appointment of a president and the election of a secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island.
- c. The removal from the register of any registered practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license, or certificate granted to him by any university, or by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such college or faculty of physicians or surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a certificate entitling him to be registered under the medical laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited beforehand with the secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar General in every case of registration in ordinary cases. [See article on Registration Department, page 189, as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners and also Law 26 of 1896, "The Medical Laws Amendment Law, and Law 49 of 1908.]

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

George Courtenay Henderson, M.D., Lon.

Francis Henry Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.

Ernest Ebenezer Bronstorph, L.R.C.P., Lond.

Hon. John Errington Ker, M.R.C.S.

L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin.

G. F. DaCosta, M.B., *Secretary*.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the north-side and the south-side, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers each of these sinking into the limestone soil, and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described, the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions, along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of the Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Montego Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arntully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the lately opened road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road, which is one of the most recently constructed, gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Length of line in miles—184.35.

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock ... £2,539,930

Capital outstanding on 31.3.10 ... 2,365,950

Particulars for the year 1909-1910 :—

Gross Revenue* ... 163,847

Gross Expenditure† ... 110,564

Net Revenue ... 53,283

Interest and Sinking Fund ... 117,691

Deficit ... 64,408

Percentage of Total Expenses to Gross Revenue ... 67.48

Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue ... 51.25

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a Branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for ...		£93,932		
Repairs and improvements		107,260		
		£201,192		
Loan raised (Law 1 st of 1879)		£140,000		
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains.	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	11,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,065
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains.				

* Inclusive of £9,250 Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09 and £789 12s. 9d. credit for coal overcharged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-1909.

† Inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880)		£400,000		
(" 17 of 1884)	(b)	183,000		
(" 14 of 1886)		52,000		
		635,000		
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions				
	(31 Dec.)			
and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock	½ year			
		£30,100		
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for (c) £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Government (d) £8,000 per mile				
	1890-91	...	...	41,751
	1891-92	...	...	41,178
	1892-93	...	...	41,438
	1893-94	...	...	40,385
Length of line—120 miles 37 chains.				
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Railway in 1898.				
	1894-95	...	...	42,598
	1895-96	...	...	41,240
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.				
	1896-97	...	...	41,715
	1897-98	...	...	41,391

(b) Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for reconstruction of the old line.

(c) The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

(d) The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land have been conveyed to the Company.

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
		£	£	£
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds (e)	1898-99	...	...	40,957
£1,455,400 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment £198,000	1899-00	...	...	41,807
	1900-01	(f) 71,153	48,923	151,646
	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,049	121,969
	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
	1905-06	(g) 134,569	78,470	146,308
	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,685
	1909-10	163,847	110,564	117,691

(e) Loan exclusive of £38,000 ... £1,462,000

Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—

By the Company	£6,400	
Government	200	6,600
		£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was unclaimed at 31st March, 1906.)

(f) in addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Store £15,097.

(g) In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

The following Tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook, but they are liable to alteration:—

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Distance from Kingston. Miles.
	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	
Kingston	7.40 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.57 "	11.05 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	8.05 "	11.13 "	4.40 "	9
Spanish Town	8.20 "	11.24 "	4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8.30 "	11.34 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8.42 "	11.46 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8.51 "	11.56 "	5.24 "	22½
May Pen	9.16 "	12.22 p.m.	5.49 "	32½
Four Paths	9.28 "	12.34 "	6.01 "	37
Clarendon Park	9.46 "	12.51 "	6.18 "	42½
Porus	Ar. 9.58 "	1.05 "	6.31 "	46½
Williamsfield	...	1.35 "	7.00 "	53
Kendal	...	1.46 "	Ar. 7.08 "	54½
Greenvale	...	2.13 "	...	61
Balaclava	...	2.55 "	...	70½
Appleton	Wedn'sdys only	3.23 "	...	76½
Ipswich	...	3.59 "	...	85½
Catadupa	7.50 a.m.	4.31 "	...	94
Cambridge	8.10 "	4.51 "	...	97½
Montpelier	8.36 "	5.17 "	...	103
Anchovy	8.50 "	5.30 "	...	105½
Montego Bay	Ar. 9.15 "	Ar. 5.55 "	...	112½
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.	Wedn'sdys only			
Montego Bay	4.20 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	...	
Anchovy	4.47 "	8.11 "	...	
Montpelier	5.10 "	8.30 "	...	
Cambridge	5.28 "	8.52 "	...	
Catadupa	Ar. 5.48 "	9.11 "	...	
Ipswich	...	9.43 "	...	
Appleton	...	10.20 "	...	
Balaclava	...	10.49 "	...	
Green Vale	...	11.30 "	...	
	Daily except Sunday.			
Kendal	6.00 a.m.	11.56 "	...	
Williamsfield	6.12 "	12.11 p.m.	...	
Porus	6.38 "	12.37 "	3.30 p.m.	
Clarendon Park	6.54 "	12.57 "	3.46 "	
Four Paths	7.08 "	1.11 "	4.00 "	
May Pen	7.21 "	1.27 "	4.13 "	
Old Harbour	7.48 "	1.54 "	4.40 "	
Bushy Park	7.56 "	2.02 "	4.48 "	
Hartlands	8.08 "	2.14 "	5.03 "	
Spanish Town	8.21 "	2.28 "	5.22 "	
Grange Lane	8.30 "	2.41 "	5.31 "	
Gregory Park	8.39 "	2.49 "	5.39 "	
Kingston	Ar. 8.55 "	Ar. 3.05 "	Ar. 5.55 "	

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

TRAINS FROM KINGSTON.	Departure.	Departure.	Departure.	Sundays only.		Distance from Kingston. Miles.
	Daily ex- cept Sunday	Daily ex- cept Sunday	Saturdays only.			
Kingston	2.15 p.m.	...	...	7.15 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	2.32 "	...	...	7.32 "	2.37 "	6½
Grange Lane	2.40 "	...	...	7.40 "	2.45 "	9
Spanish Town	2.51 "	...	...	7.51 "	2.56 "	11½
Bog Walk	3.16 "	...	...	8.16 "	3.21 "	20½
Riversdale	3.37 "	...	...	8.37 "	3.42 "	26½
Troja	3.55 "	...	...	8.58 "	4.00 "	30½
Richmond	4.18 "	...	...	9.21 "	4.23 "	35½
Albany	4.47 "	...	...	9.50 "	4.53 "	42
Annotto Bay	5.13 "	...	...	10.15 "	5.18 "	49½
Buff Bay	5.39 "	...	8.36 a.m.	10.41 "	5.44 "	58½
Orange Bay	5.49 "	...	8.47 "	10.51 "	5.54 "	61½
Hope Bay	6.05 "	...	9.04 "	11.07 "	6.10 "	66
St. Margaret's Bay	6.16 "	...	9.16 "	11.18 "	6.21 "	69½
Port Antonio	6.35 "	...	9.35 "	11.37 Arr.	6.40 Arr.	75
Kingston	7.40 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	...	...	...	—
Gregory Park	7.57 "	2.32 "	...	...	...	6½
Grange Lane	8.05 "	2.40 "	...	...	...	9
Spanish Town	8.23 "	2.51 "	...	...	...	11½
Bog Walk	8.48 "	3.18 "	...	...	...	20½
Linstead	9.00 "	3.40 "	...	...	...	23½
Ewarton	9.15 Arr.	4.00 Arr.	...	...	...	29
TRAINS TO KINGSTON.						
Port Antonio	...	7.00 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	
St. Margaret's Bay	...	7.20 "	4.41 "	6.35 "	2.20 "	
Hope Bay	...	7.31 "	4.53 "	6.46 "	2.31 "	
Orange Bay	...	7.47 "	5.10 "	7.02 "	2.47 "	
Buff Bay	...	7.57 "	5.19 "	7.12 "	2.57 "	
Annotto Bay	...	8.23 "	...	7.39 "	3.24 "	
Albany	...	8.48 "	...	8.04 "	3.49 "	
Richmond	...	9.19 "	...	8.35 "	4.21 "	
Troja	...	9.40 "	...	8.56 "	4.42 "	
Riversdale	...	9.58 "	...	9.14 "	5.00 "	
Bog Walk	...	10.22 "	...	9.37 "	5.23 "	
Spanish Town	...	10.46 "	...	10.02 "	5.48 "	
Grange Lane	...	10.56 "	...	10.11 "	5.57 "	
Gregory Park	...	11.04 "	...	10.19 "	6.05 "	
Kingston	...	11.20 "	...	10.35 "	6.21 Arr.	
Ewarton	9.42 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	...	...	...
Linstead	10.07 "	4.38 "	...	...	...
Bog Walk	10.22 "	4.53 "	...	...	...
Spanish Town	10.46 "	5.22 "	...	...	...
Grange Lane	10.56 "	5.31 "	...	...	...
Gregory Park	11.04 "	5.39 "	...	...	...
Kingston	11.20 "	5.55 "	...	...	...

**PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO PORT ANTONIO AND EWARTON
BRANCH.**

The train leaving Kendal at 6.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 8.17 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 8.23 a.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.45 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 2.23 p.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.51 p.m.

The train leaving Porus at 3.30 p.m. does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line or Ewarton Branch.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY LINE.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 7.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.18 a.m. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.18 p.m. This Train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.42 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.44 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.24 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.20 p.m. does not connect with train for the Montego Bay Line.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.42 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.17 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.16 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.20 p.m. does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line.

The times shewn in the time table are those at which the trains are intended to arrive and depart from the various stations, but the Government does not guarantee that those times, nor the connections between the sections will be maintained, nor will it be responsible for any loss, inconvenience or injury which may arise from delays or detention.

Week-end return tickets are issued at fare and a half. Sunday return tickets are issued at fare and a quarter, fractions of one penny to be computed as one penny.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding.	First Class.						Second Class.					
	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.
6	£ 1 10 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 4 10 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 3 0 0
12	£ 2 10 0	£ 5 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 4 10 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 4 10 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 4 10 0
24	£ 4 4 0	£ 8 8 0	£ 12 12 0	£ 2 10 0	£ 5 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 2 10 0	£ 5 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 2 10 0	£ 5 0 0	£ 7 10 0
36	£ 5 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 15 0 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 6 0 0	£ 9 0 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 6 0 0	£ 9 0 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 6 0 0	£ 9 0 0
48	£ 5 10 0	£ 11 0 0	£ 16 10 0	£ 3 10 0	£ 7 0 0	£ 10 10 0	£ 3 10 0	£ 7 0 0	£ 10 10 0	£ 3 10 0	£ 7 0 0	£ 10 10 0
60	£ 6 0 0	£ 12 0 0	£ 18 0 0	£ 3 15 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 11 5 0	£ 3 15 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 11 5 0	£ 3 15 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 11 5 0
80	£ 6 5 0	£ 12 10 0	£ 18 15 0	£ 4 0 0	£ 8 0 0	£ 12 0 0	£ 4 0 0	£ 8 0 0	£ 12 0 0	£ 4 0 0	£ 8 0 0	£ 12 0 0
100	£ 6 10 0	£ 13 0 0	£ 19 10 0	£ 4 5 0	£ 8 10 0	£ 12 15 0	£ 4 5 0	£ 8 10 0	£ 12 15 0	£ 4 5 0	£ 8 10 0	£ 12 15 0
113	£ 6 15 0	£ 13 10 0	£ 20 5 0	£ 4 10 0	£ 9 0 0	£ 13 10 0	£ 4 10 0	£ 9 0 0	£ 13 10 0	£ 4 10 0	£ 9 0 0	£ 13 10 0

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

(a.) Season tickets entitle the holders, for the period named therein, to travel, subject to the regulations, between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued, by any of the ordinary passenger trains (exclusive of Sunday, excursion and other special trains) stopping at such stations, and are issued for periods of one, three and six months.

(b.) Applications for season tickets must be made to the accountant, Kingston, at least three clear days before they are required.

(c.) Season tickets are issued subject to the ordinary contingencies, and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in the event of their being, from illness or any other cause, unable to use such tickets during any period of time for which they are issued.

(d.) The right is reserved to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets. The railway will not be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, or for any stoppage or delay arising from any cause.

(e.) Holders of season tickets must produce their tickets when called upon to do so by officers or servants of the railway.

In case of default, the holder must pay the ordinary single fare for the journey he has made or is making, plus the booking fee as per clause 58.

Such amounts may be refunded on application, but the right is reserved to decline such in cases of wilful, habitual or unreasonable refusal on the part of the holder to produce his ticket when called upon to do so.

(f.) Season tickets are not transferrable, and if used by any other person than the one in whose favour they are issued, they will be forfeited and the ordinary fare must be paid.

(g.) In the event of a season ticket being lost, notice must at once be given to the accountant, Kingston, who will issue a new one upon payment of 2/6.

(h.) Season tickets will be issued at quarter rates to school children under 14, and at half rates to persons under 18 years of age, who are in employment, or are articulated apprentices, or who are travelling for the sole purpose of receiving instruction in any day school, upon production of a certificate duly signed by the employer, master or mistress, as the case may be, also to school teachers at half rates, subject to their *bona fides* being satisfactory proved.

(i.) Season tickets at half rates will be issued to vendors of books and magazines, subject to the approval of the Director (and subject to such season tickets being cancelled at any time for any breach of the regulations or rules of the railway), for the purpose of selling newspapers, books and magazines on the trains. The maximum weight of books, periodicals and newspapers which such vendors are allowed to carry free is 28 lbs.

(j.) Season ticket holders who wish to renew their tickets, must give at least three clear days' notice in writing to the accountant, Kingston.

All expired season tickets must at once be sent to the accountant.

(k.) The Government reserves the right to refuse to issue a new ticket except on production of the old one.

(l.) It is to be understood that the contract for conveyance does not include baggage of any description, for which the Government reserves the right to make an additional charge.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

(a.) On not less than 24 hours previous notice being given to the Director of the Railway, special trains may be provided on the following conditions:—

For a special train starting and completing the journey between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

(b.) For a Single Journey—Minimum of 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, ordinary fares. This entitles the number of passengers as above to travel. Any excess of passengers over 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, must pay the ordinary fare.

(c.) For a Return Journey made the same Day.—Same minimums and rates as for a single journey plus 50 per cent.

(d.) For Return Journeys made the following Day.—The charge will be double the charge for a single journey.

(e.) For journeys made after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, 25 per cent. additional will be charged.

The additional 25 per cent. will be charged only on the proportion of the time occupied after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, in making the journey. (Delays on account of accident or unavoidable causes not charged for.)

(f.) Empty Miles.—The distance a train or engine has to run empty to commence a service, or after completing a service, will, in addition to the above, be charged for at 2s. 6d. per mile, subject to 25 per cent. additional for the propor-

tion of the time (occupied in going to or returning from the service) after 6 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays.

(g) Detention.—The charge for a special train not starting at the time fixed or detained through no fault of the Railway beyond the time occupied in the running is 20s. an hour.

(h.) Cancelling Order for a Special Train.—A charge of £5 will be made for a special train ordered and cancelled, and in addition any empty miles run in either direction in connection with the same as per paragraph (f), unless sufficient notice is given of the change so as to prevent the Railway from incurring any expense thereby.

(i) Minimum Charge.—The minimum charge for any special train run on week days between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. for a single journey is £10 and for a return journey is £15, plus 25 per cent. additional as per paragraph (e) for the night or on Sundays.

The minimum charge for the running of a special train must be lodged in advance when the train is arranged for.

(j.) Special trains will be run only at the option of the Government.

(k.) The right is reserved to the Government to forward any of its ordinary traffic by any special train, but no reduction of the special train rates will be made on account of the train being so utilized.

(l.) Servants and waiters on special trains will be conveyed free of charge to the following extent; 2 to every 20 First Class or 40 Second Class passengers.

PARCELS—RATES.

Miles not exceeding	7lbs. and under.	Over 7lbs. and up to 14lbs.	Over 14lbs. and up to 28lbs.	Over 28lbs. and up to 42lbs.	Over 42lbs. and up to 56lbs.	Over 56lbs. and up to 70lbs.	Over 70lbs. and up to 84lbs.	Over 84lbs. and up to 98lbs.	Over 98lbs. and up to 112lbs.	Every additional 28lbs. or part thereof.
20	6d.	6d.	6d.	9d.	1/-	1/3.	1/6	1/9	2/-	6d.
40	6d.	9d.	9d.	1/3	1/6	2/-	2/3	2/9	3/-	9d.
60	6d.	9d.	1/-	1/9	1/9	2/-	3/-	3/6	4/-	9d.
Over 60	6d.	1/-	1/6	2/3	3/-	3/6	4/-	4/6	5/-	1/-

STORAGE CHARGES.

Baggage and other articles to be conveyed by passenger train will be accepted for storage on payment of the following charges.

Weight.	For 24 hours or part.	Over 24 hours and not exceeding 48 hours.	Over 48 hours and not exceeding 7 days.	For each week or part of a week over 7 days.
Each article not exceeding 56lbs.	2d.	3d.	6d.	3d.
Each article over 56lbs. but not exceeding 112lbs.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.
Each article not exceeding 112lbs. and measuring over 6 cubic feet	4d.	6d.	1/-	6d.
Each article over 112lbs. but not exceeding 336lbs.	4d.	6d.	1/-	6d.
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bathchairs, Rocking horses, Cradles, etc.	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.

Baggage unclaimed after 24 hours after arrival at destination will be subject to storage charges at above rates.

See Conditions and Regulations exhibited at all Stations relating to conveyance of traffic by Passenger trains.

PASSENGER FARES—MONTEGO BAY.

FARES.

Station.	Class	Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Orange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hartlands	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Porus.	Williamfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.	Balaclava.	Appleton.	Ipswich.	Clondupa.	Cambridge.	Montpelier.	Anchovy.	Montego Bay.	Top Walk.	Imperial.
Gregory Park	1st	1/-																							
	3rd	6d.																							
	3rd	6d.																							
Orange Lane	1st	1/-	1/-																						
	3rd	9d.	6d.																						
	3rd	9d.	6d.																						
Spanish Town	1st	2/-	1/-	1/-																					
	3rd	1/-	6d.	6d.																					
	3rd	1/-	6d.	6d.																					
Hartlands	1st	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-																				
	3rd	1/-	9d.	6d.	6d.																				
	3rd	1/-	9d.	6d.	6d.																				
Bushy Park	1st	3/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-																			
	3rd	1/-	9d.	6d.	6d.	6d.																			
	3rd	1/-	9d.	6d.	6d.	6d.																			
Old Harbour	1st	4/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	1/-	1/-																		
	3rd	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	9d.	6d.																		
	3rd	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	9d.	6d.																		
May Pen	1st	5/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	1/-																
	3rd	2/-	2/-	2/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-																
	3rd	2/-	2/-	2/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-																
Four Paths	1st	5/-	5/-	4/-	4/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	1/-																
	3rd	3/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-																
	3rd	3/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-																
Clarendon Park	1st	6/-	6/-	5/-	5/-	4/-	3/-	3/-	1/-																
	3rd	3/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	2/-	1/-																
	3rd	3/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	2/-	1/-																
Porus	1st	7/-	6/-	6/-	6/-	5/-	4/-	4/-	2/-	1/-															
	3rd	4/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	2/-	1/-																
	3rd	4/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	2/-	2/-	1/-																
Williamfield	1st	8/-	7/-	7/-	7/-	6/-	5/-	5/-	3/-	2/-															
	3rd	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	1/-															
	3rd	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	1/-															
Kendal	1st	8/-	8/-	8/-	8/-	7/-	6/-	6/-	4/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	1/-												
	3rd	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-												
	3rd	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	3/-	3/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-												

PASSENGER FARES—MONTEGO BAY, Continued.

FARES.

Station.	Class.	Fares.													
		Kingsion	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Hardlands.	Bushy Park.	Old Harbour.	May Pen.	Four Paths.	Clarendon Park.	Porus.	Williamfield.	Kendal.	Greenvale.
Greenvale	1st	9/	8/6	8/	8/	7/6	6/9	6/6	4/9	4/	3/	2/6	1/4	1/	-
	3rd	5/	4/6	4/3	4/	3/9	3/6	3/3	2/3	2/	1/6	1/3	8d.	6d.	-
	1st	10/6	10/	9/9	9/	9/	8/6	8/	6/6	5/6	4/6	4/	3/	3/	2/
Balacava	3rd	5/6	5/	5/	5/	4/9	4/3	4/	3/3	3/	2/6	2/	1/6	1/	1/
	1st	12/	11/	11/	10/	10/	9/6	9/	7/6	6/6	5/6	5/	4/	4/	3/
	3rd	6/	5/6	5/6	5/	5/	4/9	4/6	3/9	3/6	3/	2/6	2/	2/	1/6
Ipswich	1st	13/	13/	12/	12/	11/	10/	10/	9/	8/2	7/4	6/6	5/6	5/2	4/2
	3rd	7/	6/6	6/	6/	5/6	5/6	5/	4/6	4/1	3/8	3/3	2/9	2/7	2/1
	1st	14/6	14/6	14/	13/	13/	12/	10/6	10/	9/6	8/8	8/	6/10	6/8	5/6
Catadupa	3rd	7/9	7/3	7/	6/9	6/6	6/	5/6	5/	4/9	4/4	4/	3/5	3/4	2/9
	1st	15/	15/	14/8	14/	13/6	13/	12/	10/	10/	9/4	8/6	7/6	7/2	6/2
	3rd	8/	7/6	7/3	7/	6/9	6/6	6/	5/	5/	4/8	4/3	3/9	3/7	3/1
Cambridge	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/6	13/6	12/6	11/	10/	10/	9/6	8/6	8/2	7/2
	3rd	8/	8/	7/6	7/	7/3	6/9	6/6	5/6	5/	5/	4/9	4/3	4/1	3/7
	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	9/10	8/6	8/6	7/6
Montpeller	3rd	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/6	7/	6/9	6/	5/6	5/	5/	4/5	4/3	3/9
	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	9/10	8/6	8/6	7/6
	3rd	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/6	7/	6/9	6/	5/6	5/	5/	4/5	4/3	3/9
Anchovy	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	9/10	8/6	8/6	7/6
	3rd	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/6	7/	6/9	6/	5/6	5/	5/	4/5	4/3	3/9
	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	9/10	8/6	8/6	7/6
Montego Bay	3rd	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/	6/6	6/	5/6	5/	4/5	4/3	3/9
	1st	15/	15/	15/	15/	15/	14/	13/	12/	11/	10/	9/10	8/6	8/6	7/6
	3rd	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	7/9	7/	6/6	6/	5/6	5/	4/5	4/3	3/9
Bog Walk	1st	3/6	2/6	2/	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	1/9	1/3	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	4/	3/	2/9	2/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linstead	3rd	2/	1/6	1/3	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ewarton	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linstead.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bog Walk.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montego Bay.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovy.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montpeller.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catadupa.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appleton.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balacava.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenvale.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon Park.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Four Paths.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May Pen.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Harbour.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bushy Park.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hardlands.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish Town.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grange Lane.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gregory Park.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kingsion.	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3rd	2/6	2/	1/9	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1st	5/	4/	3/6	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PASSENGER FARES—PORT ANTONIO LINE.

PARKS

Station.	Class.	Parks.														
		Kingston.	Gregory Park.	Grange Lane.	Spanish Town.	Bog Walk.	Riversdale.	Troja.	Richmond.	Albany.	Annotto Bay.	Buff Bay.	Orange Bay.	Hope Bay.	St. Margaret's.	Linstead.
Gregory Park	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Grange Lane	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Spanish Town	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Bog Walk	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Riversdale	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Troja	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Richmond	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Albany	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Annotto Bay	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Buff Bay	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Orange Bay	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Hope Bay	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
St. Margaret's Bay	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Port Antonio	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Linstead	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Ewarton	1st	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
	3rd	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.

MAIL COACHES.

MONTGO BAY AND LUCEA. Daily.

DOWN COACH.				UP COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Montego Bay	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Lucea	mls.	a.m.	a.m.
Flint River	12	9.50	9.55	Sandy Bay	11	4.40	3.00
Sandy Bay	2	10.15	10.20	Flint River	2	5.5	4.45
Lucea	11	12	.	Montego Bay	12	7	5.10
	25				25		

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. Daily.

UP COACH.				DOWN COACH.			
Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of		Offices.	Length of Stage.	Time of	
		Arrival.	Departure.			Arrival.	Departure.
Santa Cruz	mls.	a.m.	a.m.	Balaclava	mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Braes River	6	8.00	8.05	Braes River	10	4.55	3.15
Balaclava	10	10.05	...	Santa Cruz	6	6.00	5.00
	16				16		

Passenger fares—3s. between every stage.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. Daily.

	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Black River	...	...	5.30	Ipswich	...	...	4.15
Middle Quarters	9	7.00	7.05	Middle Quarters	9	5.45	5.50
pewich	9	8.35	...	Black River	9	7.20	...
	18				18		

Passenger fares—3s. Black River to Middle Quarters; 4s. Middle Quarters to Ipswich; through fare 6s.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER. Daily.

	mls.	a.m.	a.m.		mls.	p.m.	p.m.
Sav.-la-Mar	...	...	3.00	Montpelier	...	...	5.30
Petersfield	6	4.00	4.05	Ramble	6	6.30	6.35
Ramble	10	6.25	6.30	Petersfield	10	8.15	8.20
Montpelier	6	7.30	...	Sav.-la-Mar	6	9.20	...
	22				22		

The following table gives the rates of passenger fares between the several stations.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER.

From	To			
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Montpelier.
Savanna-la-Mar	.	2/6	5/	6/
Petersfield	2/6	.	4/	5/
Ramble	5/	4/	.	2/6
Montpelier	6/	5/	2/6	.

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA.

From	To		
	Montego Bay.	Flint River.	Lucea.
Montego Bay	.	4/	8/
Flint River	4/	.	4/
Lucea	8/	4/	.

MAIL COACH REGULATIONS.

PASSENGERS—At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster, or Contractor's Agent.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

If any person desires to join the coach between stations (there being a vacant seat) he may do so on condition that he first pays to the driver the full amount of fare from the station last passed to his destination.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

The **PERSONAL LUGGAGE** of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size.

Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

PARCELS will be carried not exceeding 11lbs. in weight or 1,000 cubic inches in size, at the rate of threepence per lb., or per 100 cubic inches, or fractional part thereof, it being at the option of the Post Office to elect under which scale the parcel is to be paid for. A parcel may not exceed 3 feet in length, or 1 foot in width or depth, nor may it contain anything likely to damage other parcels.

The charge on parcels must be paid in advance by Postage Stamps at the respective Local Post Offices or at the General Post Office.

LIVERY STABLES.

The general charge for distances, and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horses for a period of twenty days, is at the rate of £1 a day. The hirer can arrange, before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 1/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The following are the charges for double buggies supplied by the undermentioned firms:—

	H. E. Bolton.	A. E. Clough.	Geo. N. Penso.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
FROM KINGSTON TO—			
Gordon Town and back	0 16	0 16	0 16
Mona	0 12	0 12	0 12
King's House	0 12	0 12	0 12
Hope Gardens	0 12	0 12	0 12
Rock Fort	0 10	0 10	0 10
Constant Spring	0 12	0 12	0 12
Stony Hill	1 0	1 0	1 0
Castleton	2 0	2 0	2 0
Bog Walk	2 0	2 0	2 0
Caymanas	0 16	0 16	0 16
Spanish Town	1 0	1 0	1 0
Annotto Bay	3 0	3 0	3 0
Port Antonio	6 0	6 0	6 0
Morant Bay	3 0	3 0	3 0
Port Maria	5 0	5 0	5 0
Bath	5 0	5 0	5 0
Cane River Falls	1 10	1 10	1 10
Port Henderson	2 0	2 0	2 0
Newcastle	2 0	2 0	2 0
Port Morant	4 0	4 0	4 0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 6/ per hour.

Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8s.

The names of the livery stable keepers in other parishes of the island and the rates charged for hire of vehicles, in those cases in which the information has been supplied to the compilers of the Handbook, are as follows:—

ST. ANDREW.

Alfred O. Campbell, Halfway-Tree—Buggies, 20s. per day.

Harold E. Bolton or W. G. Clark, Gordon Town—	Horse to Newcastle only	£0 6 0
	Ditto to Newcastle and back	0 8 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Ditto to Guava Ridge only	0 6 0
£0 12 0	Ditto to Guava Ridge and back	0 6 0
Double Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	Ditto to Abbey Green only	0 12 0
0 12 0	Ditto to Cinchona only	0 10 0
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston and back	Grass, per bundle	0 0 3
0 8 0	Corn, per quart	0 0 3
Single Buggy from Gordon Town to Kingston only	(To include good Stabling, &c.)	
0 8 0		

Buggies travelling, 20/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.

Buggies from Gordon Town meet all cars at Papine. Telephone communication from Kingston, to stables of H. E. Bolton and W. G. Clark, Gordon Town

also to Constant Spring Hotel, where buggies and horses for hire are kept by W. G. Clark. H. E. Bolton also has branch livery establishments at Arnold Road, Duke Street, Kingston, and at Constant Spring Car Terminus.

PORTLAND.

The United Fruit Company, Philip Gaynor, David Roberts, Geo. McGregor, Port Antonio, will supply buggies and horses at reasonable rate.

SAINT MARY.

Henry R. Henderson, Annotto Bay—			Isaac Saunders, Port Maria—		
Rate per mile	£0	1 0	Rate per mile	£0	1 0
Do. day	1	0 0	Thomas Gentles, Port Maria—		
			Rate per mile	0	1 0
William Ellis, Annotto Bay—			H. P. Jones, Port Maria—		
Rate per mile	0	1 0	Rate per mile	0	1 0
Do. day	1	0 0	Do. day	1	0 0

ST. ANN.

Brown's Town.

J. A. Thomson & Co.—			A. B. Isaacs—		
Conveyance of one passenger,			Conveyance of one passenger,		
per mile	£0	1 0	per mile	£0	1 0
Conveyance of two passengers,			Conveyance of two passengers,		
per mile	0	1 4	per mile	0	1 4
Conveyance of three passengers,			Conveyance of three passengers,		
per mile	0	1 8	per mile	0	1 8

Moneague.

Miss E. E. Pursell—			(To other places in like proportion.)		
Ewarton to Moneague, for each			A. A. Hutchinson—		
passenger	£0	4 0	Ewarton to Moneague, each pas-		
Miss Pursell—			senger	0	4 0
Ewarton to Clarendon, for 1 pas-					
senger	0	10 0			
for 2 passengers	0	15 0			
for 3 “	1	0 0			

TRELAWNY.—*Falmouth.*

L. Lazarus—			Charles Gray—		
Falmouth to Kingston	£6	0 0	Falmouth to Kingston	£5	15 0
“ “ Spanish Town	5	10 0	“ “ Spanish Town	5	5 0
“ “ Ewarton	3	15 0	“ “ Ewarton	3	10 0
“ “ St. Ann's Bay	2	10 0	“ “ St. Ann's Bay	2	4 0
“ “ Montego Bay	1	0 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1	1 0
“ “ Duncans	0	10 0	“ “ Duncans	0	10 0
“ “ Clarks Town	0	10 0	“ “ Clarks Town	0	10 0
“ “ Stewart Town	1	0 0	“ “ Stewart Town	0	18 0
“ “ Ulster Spring	1	10 0	“ “ Ulster Spring	1	8 0
“ “ Brown's Town	1	8 0	“ “ Brown's Town	1	6 0

William T. Brown.

Falmouth to Kingston	£6	10 0	Falmouth to St. Ann's Bay	2	0 0
“ “ Spanish Town	5	0 0	“ “ Montego Bay	1	4 0
“ “ Ewarton	3	16 0	“ “ Duncans	0	12 0

ST. JAMES.—*Montego Bay.*

J. K. Fraser—			Good horses, comfortable buggies, civil		
Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4 0	coachmen, prompt attention. Telegrams		
“ St. Ann’s Bay	4	0 0	and letters received.		
“ Ewarton	6	0 0			
“ Lucea	1	8 0	Samah Billinger—		
“ via Lucea, Sav-la-mar	3	0 0			
“ via Mt. Pelier “	2	10 0	Montego Bay to Falmouth	£1	4 0
“ via Bethel Town, Black			“ St. Ann’s Bay	4	10 0
“ River	3	0 0	“ Brown’s Town	3	0 0
“ via Lucea, Black River	5	0 0	“ Ewarton	6	0 0
“ Brown’s Town	3	0 0	“ Lucea	1	8 0
“ Moneague	5	0 0	“ Sav.-la-mar	3	0 0
“ Rose Hall	0	12 0	“ Black River	4	0 0
“ Adelphi	0	12 0	“ Duncans	1	16 0
“ Montpelier	0	12 0	“ Catadupa	1	4 0
“ Cambridge	0	16 0	“ Moneague	6	0 0
“ Catadupa	1	4 0	“ Montpelier	0	12 0
“ Great River	0	8 0	“ Adelphi	0	12 0
“ Hopewell	0	12 0	“ Bethel Town	1	0 0
“ to Lucea via Sav.-la-mar			“ Rose Hall	0	14 0
“ and Mt. Pelier	3	10 0			

HANOVER.

At Lucea a buggy may be hired on application to D. W. Talbot.

WESTMORELAND.

From Sav.-la-Mar—

Isaac Kelly—no fixed charges.

Geo. A. Lewis—no fixed charges.

Barrington Cooper—no fixed charges.

H. Messias—

From Sav.-la-Mar to Montpelier Railway Station and *vice*

versa by mail coach, per seat £0 6 0

ST. ELIZABETH.

Magnus & Co.—

Daily mail coach, Black River to Ipswich, via Shaws, 3s. ; return fare, 6s.

“ “ Santa Cruz to Balaclava, 4s.

Conveyance by buggy :

Black River to Mandeville	£2	10 0	Black River to Bluefield	£1	0 0
“ “ Ipswich	0	12 0	“ “ Sav.-la-Mar	1	10 0
“ “ Santa Cruz	0	15 0	“ “ Malvern	1	5 0

Buggy hire per day, 20s.

Samuel Stewart, Black River.
John Lewis, Mountainside.

James Saams, Santa Cruz.
Lawrence & Co., Malvern.

There is no regular Livery Stable at Newmarket but buggies may be had from H. A. Forde and S. Daley. The charges are from 20s. to 24s. per day.

MANCHESTER.

The Livery Stable Keepers in Manchester are C. Isaacs, G. H. Munton, E. Moses, Geo. Powell, F. Delapenha, George Finlay, Cyril Finlay and Louis Peart, Mandeville. They charge 20s. per day for a carriage and pair of horses, or 3s. per hour for first 2 hours, 3rd hour 2s. per hour, 4th hour 1s. 6d. Travellers generally have to feed the horses; but if taken for a month the owner will do so at the same charge. G. H. Munton feeds his own horses.

The charge for each passenger where there are more than one, is 2/6 from Mandeville to the Railway terminus at Williamsfield, and the same from Williamsfield to Mandeville. Should there be only one passenger, the charge is 5/ either way

Sampson's Livery,

Fare 2s. 6d. for each passenger. 5s. for trap for one or two passengers.

For carriage and pair horses 20s. a day, for 5 days.

For 6 days or over 18s. per day, all expenses paid by A. E. Sampson.

Riding Horses 5s. for morning or afternoon rides and can extend to 2 hours or over.

Special arrangements can be made with A. E. Sampson for travelling.

Waggonettes supplied for drives carrying 5 to 8; also for commercial travellers.

Mrs. Miller at Christiana—

Kendal Station to Christiana 10s. Christiana to Mandeville 15s.

CLARENDON.

There are no regular livery stables in Clarendon. Busses, however, run every day between May Pen and Chapelton. Fare 2s. per seat.

Buggies may also be hired from the following, due notice being given by letter or telegram :—

Thos. Abrahams, Jr., Chapelton.	} 20s. per day. If for more than one day. 16s. per day.
L. Edwards, Chapelton	
D. Girvan, Chapelton.	

S. M. deRoux, James Good, T. B. Thompson, Emile Bloomfield and Theo. Doyen, May Pen, 18s. per day.

Edward Charlton, Alley.

Average price 16s. per day, short journeys by arrangement. Alley to May Pen and back 12s.

SAINT CATHERINE.

At Spanish Town, busses meet each train. The charge for fares in the town 6d. each person, just outside 1/ each person, for further distances by agreement : about 20/ a day. A buggy or buggies can be hired from the Hotel Rio Cobre by people staying in the hotel for about 25/ a day, at Bog Walk buggies can be hired from Geo. H. Moodie for about 30/ a day one fare, 40/ for two : at Linstead and Ewerton buggies can also be hired at about the same rates.

TRAM CARS.

(See West India Electric Co., page 503.)

OMNIBUSES OR CABS.

Omnibuses (or Cabs) are to be had in Kingston, Spanish Town, Old Harbour Port Antonio, Porus, Linstead and Ewerton.

KINGSTON.

Regulations as to Fares.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate or fare prescribed by

the following table; and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer express at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case the same shall be determined by time.

Table of Fares by Distance.

For every person conveyed in any hackney carriage for any distance within the following boundaries of Kingston ... 6d.

Northern and Eastern Boundaries.

North street from its junction with the Spanish Town road along North street, up Bond street, along Blunt street, Hospital lane, on the north, down. Slipe Pen road into and along Drummond street, up Orange street, as far as York Villa, and then by a line drawn thence eastward along the southern boundary of the race course along Hannah street into Kingston Gardens, thence eastward along the remaining northern and eastern boundaries of Kingston Gardens into North street, and thence eastward to the junction with the road leading to Park Lodge and Up-Park Camp, including Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town, Manchester Square, the road bounding the race course on the south and Kingston Gardens.

From the eastern extremity of North street along the Park Lodge road to Park Lodge and thence eastward to the junction of the Windward road with Paradise street, and thence down Paradise street to the sea.

Southern Boundary.

The Harbour of Kingston.

Western Boundary.

The Spanish Town road from its junction with North street to the Kingston Pen road, and this latter road to the sea, crossing the Railway at Barry street.

The limits or boundaries as defined above shall include the whole width of the said several Roads and Streets.

For every half mile or proportion thereof beyond the boundaries as above defined for every person carried	...	6d.
For every child under the age of 10 years	...	3d.
No charge shall be made for infants carried on the arm.		
For any time within and not exceeding 20 minutes	...	1s.
Above 20 minutes and not exceeding 40 minutes	...	2s.
Above 40 minutes and not exceeding 1 hour	...	3s.
For every additional 20 minutes or part of 20 minutes after the first hour	...	1s.

If the hiring be for conveyance within the distance fixed for 6d. fares, such fares by time to be in full for the hire of the whole of such hackney carriage, and the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the hackney carriage is permitted to carry. But if the hiring be to a place or places beyond the distance aforesaid, then the Driver shall be entitled to be paid in addition, for one more person or two more persons carried, one half of the above fares in respect of such additional person or persons.

Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fares set forth in the table of fares shall be increased by one half the amount of the said fares.

No hackney carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such hackney carriage for the information of passengers.

Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

If a hackney carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed, whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages; but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra

payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes, amounts to less than 1s. 6d. for half an hour then such driver shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1s. 6d. for every half hour so completed.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him on their entering his carriage, or ordering him to wait, or to drive further, and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demand and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriage any person so refusing to pay his fare.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The following shall be the stands for hackney carriages:—Between Harbour street and Port Royal street in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side of the following streets: Orange, Church, Duke and East streets, and in King street as follows:—

- (A) A general stand abreast of the Victoria Market on both sides of the street.
- (B) At the following points in King street, where not more than two hackney carriages shall be permitted to stand at any time, that is to say :
 - (a) between Port Royal and Harbour streets ;
 - (b) at or near the corner of Tower street, on the north side of that street ;
 - (c) at the south side of the Park railings, at the head of King street.

Amended Regulations relating to Hackney Carriages, their Owners, Drivers and Hires.

Sub-section 4 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881 —

34—(1) No hackney carriage shall stand or ply for hire in Port Royal street or in that portion of Harbour street between East street and Orange street.

Sub-section 6 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

52—A driver of a hackney carriage when standing or plying for hire shall not importune any person to hire such carriage.

Rule 77 is hereby amended by adding the following localities for Hackney Carriage Stands, with the number of Hackney Carriages to each Stand:—

North Street—west of East Street, south side	4
Hanover Street, side west	4
Victoria Avenue, south side, near Park Lodge	4
East Queen Street and Elletson Road, north of East Queen Street	4
Elletson Road, west side of Tower Street	6
Beeston Street, east of Duke Street, south side	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	4
Drummond Street, along the wall of country people's shelter	3
Spanish Town Road, near Police Station	6
Port Royal Street, near Atlas Coy's wharf, south side	3
Victoria Market, near Pier side of Market wall	6
West Queen Street	4
Rum Lane and Rosemary Lane, south of Harbour Street	4
Heywood Street, west side, north of Park	6
Barry Street, south side, west of Railway Manager's Office, along iron railing of Darling street	15
South Parade, between Orange Street and Peters Lane	4

LODGING-HOUSES, HOTELS AND TAVERNS.

Locality.	Lodging House, Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.	Locality.	Lodging House, Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.
KINGSTON—			PORTLAND—		
Myrtle Bank	H.	The Myrtle Bank	Port Antonio	H.	Titchfield
South Camp Road	"	Hotel Co., Ltd.	Do.	T.	C. H. Gale
No.		H. A. Evelyn	Do.	L. H.	Geo. Henriques
112 East-st	"	Miss Farquharson	Do.	"	Mrs. Jones
1E North-st	L. H.	R. & E. Hendry	Do.	"	J. Beemish Cox
92 East-st	H.	G. W. Abrahams	Do.	"	Mrs. Thomas
94 East-st	L. H.	Miss H. E. Shaw	Do.	T.	Alfred B. Bailey
4 Hanover-st	H.	Mrs. G. B. Mc-	*Buff Bay	L. H.	Mrs. Crossley
		Dougall			
149 King-st	L. H.	Mrs. Lennan	ST MARY—		
45 South Camp	"	Miss C. I. Mc-	Port Maria	H.	H. P. Jones
Road		Lenn	Annotto Bay	T.	Mrs. M. Helps
117 Duke-st	"	Miss E. A. Phillips	Do.	"	T. B. Moodie
81 Duke-st	"	Miss E. A. Shaw	Richmond	"	F. N. Prerder-
80 East-st	"	Mrs. Allen	Do.	"	Mrs. R. M. Brown
9 North-st	H.	Mrs. Simpson	Castleton	H.	T. J. Sims
14 North Parade	T.	T. M. Burke			
71 East-st	"	Mrs. R. Thomas	ST. ANN—		
97 King-st	"	A. DaCosta	Holly Mount	H.	W. P. Pardon
83 Harbour-st	"	Charles DePass	Moneague	L. H.	Mary A. Hutchin-
8 Heywood-st	H.	Jamaica Hotels	Moneague Hotel	H.	T. J. Sims
		Co., Ltd.	Brown's Town	L. H.	Mrs. Isaacs
57 East Queen-st	T.	J. DaCosta	Do.	"	Charles Costa
ST. ANDREW—			Claremont	"	Mrs. F. W. T.
Constant Spring	H.	L. Scatti	St. Ann's Bay	H.	Miss E. Hart
Constant Spring Car	T.	H. A. Bloomfield	TRELAWNY—		
Office			Falmouth	L. H.	Mrs. Jacobs
Constant Spring	L. H.	Mrs. Kemp	Duncans	"	Mrs. Stockhausen
Manor House					
Cross Roads	T.	H. A. Bloom-	ST. JAMES—		
		field	Montego Bay	L.	Miss E. Payne
Slip Road	"	Dorcas Deunison	Do.	"	Mrs. Mowatt
Papine Corner	"	Robert Marley	Do.	"	Mrs. Jervis
Gordon Town Piquet	"	Harold E. Bolton	Do.	T.	Lambert D.
House				"	Frazer
Chester Vale	L. H.	R. Sidgwick	Montpelier	H.	Archibald W.
Stouy Hill	T.	Benjamin Young	Spring Hill	"	Parkin
Papine Corner	"	John Fongkin	Picadilly House	L.	Evelyn H. Ellis
Ellesmere	L. H.	Mrs. Lye	St. James Hotel	"	W. Coke Kerr
St. Andrew Hotel.	H.	Mrs. Austin	Montego Bay Hotel	"	Mrs. Johnson
Halfway Tree				"	David Payne
ST. THOMAS—				"	Mrs. Hutchings
Morant Bay	L. H.	Miss L. P. Be-net			
"	T.	James H. Wil-			
		liams			
Bowden Hotel	H.	United Fruit Co.			
		(Mrs. Harry			
		Vosper)			
Bath	L. H.	Lucretia Duffy			
Bath (The Baths)	"	The Bath Corpora-			
		tion (Miss			
		Evans)			

LODGING HOUSES, etc.—continued.

Locality.	Lodging House Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.	Locality.	Lodging House Hotel or Tavern.	Proprietor or Keeper.
HANOVER—			MANCHESTER, <i>contd.</i>		
Jubilee Hotel, Lucea	H.	G. A. L. Sanftleben	Mandeville—Renfrew Cottage	L. H.	Miss Senior
Devon House	"	Julia Rogers	Do. Alexandria Cottage	"	Mrs. A. A. Alexander
Sea View	L. H.	Edith Levy	Do. Emerald Cottage	"	Mrs. Copeland
WESTMORELAND—			Do. Benmore	H.	Miss Alice Kennedy
Savanna-la-Mar	L. H.	Ann Maria Vaz	Christiana	L. H.	Ellen Mullings
Mackfield	H.	A. Munroe	Do.	"	J. E. Feurtado
Savanna-la-Mar	L. H.	Felicia Ramsay	ST. CATHERINE—		
ST. ELIZABETH—			Spanish Town	H.	St. Catherine Hotels Co.
Black River	"	A. N. Williams	Do.	T.	Bertram Andrade
Santa Cruz	"	Miss Doran	31 Young-st	"	Do.
Balaclava	"	Miss Roberts	25 Adelaide-st	"	Do.
Malvern	"	Mrs. Lawrence	Corner Manchester and Young-sts	"	F. A. Dolphy
Balaclava	H.	Miss Neish	35 Manchester-st	L. H.	Mrs. Wright
Black River	L. H.	Mrs. Constantine	King-st	"	Mrs. T. Lopez
Do.	"	Miss H. Shearer	Linstead	T.	—
Siloah	"	Mrs. Falden	Do.	L. H.	—
Newmarket	"	Mrs. Ford	Do.	T.	A. M. Tucker
MANCHESTER—			Bog Walk	H.	G. Mudie
Mandeville.			Ewarton	"	Mary Somerville
King Edward	H.	J. B. Dick	Old Harbour	—	—
Do. The Grove	"	J. B. Dick	Linstead	T.	A. J. Hylton
Do. Bloomfield	"	M. Braham	Holly Mount	H.	W. P. Pardon
Do. Newleigh	"	Mrs. Halliday	Ewarton	L. H.	G. L. Duncan
Do. Nashville	L. H.	Mrs. Nash			

PART XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

ROYAL NAVY.

LIST OF H.M. SHIPS

NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES AND PARTICULAR SERVICE
FOURTH CRUISER SQUADRON.

BERWICK—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 9,800 Tons. I.H.P.
22,000 N.D.

Captain	.	.	.	Hugh T. Hibbert
Commander	.	.	.	Lancelot N. Turton
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) Arthur D. Barrow
"	.	.	.	Henry B. Cox
"	.	.	.	(T) Philip H. White
"	.	.	.	(N) James A. G. Troup
"	.	.	.	Kenneth A. F. Guy
"	.	.	.	Hugh B. Worsley
"	.	.	.	Thomas E. Greenshield
"	.	.	.	Donald C. P. Campbell
" R.N.R.	.	.	.	Geo. L. M. Napier (Act)
Engineer Commander	.	.	.	Oliver R. Paul
Engineer Lieutenant	.	.	.	John W. Forbes
"	.	.	.	Osborne W. Skinner
Captain R.M.	.	.	.	Norman O. Burge
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. Herbert M. Harvey
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	William E. Matthew
Staff Paymaster	.	.	.	Owen F. Penfold
Surgeon	.	.	.	Herbert Stone, M.B., B.A.

BRILLIANT—8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser. 2nd Class. 3,600 Tons
I.H.P. 7,000 N.D. (9,000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	Maurice Woolcombe
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) Bernard E. Prichard
"	.	.	.	(N) Bernard K. Boase
"	.	.	.	Herbert I. N. Lyon
"	.	.	.	Mansel B. F. Colville
" R.N.R.	.	.	.	Beauchamp H. Venner (Act)
Engineer Commander	.	.	.	Frederick G. Jacobs
" Lieutenant	.	.	.	George Cocks
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Richard F. Clark
Paymaster	.	.	.	Joseph T. Gedge
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	Alexander B. Greig
Assistant Paymaster	.	.	.	John A. E. Woodhouse

(For duty with Senior Naval Officer, Newfoundland.)

Gunner	.	.	.	Arthur E. Neal
"	.	.	.	(T) Arthur V. Tedder (act)
Boatswain	.	.	.	John Pippard (act)
			(For Q. D. Duties)	
Carpenter	.	.	.	John H. M. Polkinghorn
Artif. Eng.	.	.	.	Ernest H. Dowland

Re-commissioned at Chatham, 11th December, 1909.
(Attached to Chatham.)

CALYPSO—4. Late Screw Cruiser. 3rd Class. 2,770 Tons.

Drill Ship for the Newfoundland Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieut. & Commander	.	.	.	Harold T. Atlay
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	George E. McLeod
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	(T) Charles S. Wouham
C. H. Gunner	.	.	.	William Honer
Gunner	.	.	.	Charles G. McCarthy

Commissioned at Devonport 3rd September, 1902.

DONEGAL—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 9,800 Tons. I.H.P. 22,000 N.D.

Captain	.	.	.	Thomas D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O.
Commander	.	.	.	Bernard, St. G. Collard
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(T) Hugh S. Currey
"	.	.	.	Philip L. Goddard
"	.	.	.	(N) James D. Campbell
"	.	.	.	(G) Eustace R. D. Long
"	.	.	.	(T) Roland H. Hilliard
"	.	.	.	Francis Q. Champness
"	.	.	.	Joseph B. Newill
Eng. Com.	.	.	.	William W. Pearce
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	Gerald W. Mathew
"	.	.	.	Alexander H. Parry
Capt. R.M.	.	.	.	Trant B. Luard
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. James H. Scott, M.A.
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	(T) Elystan G. E. O'Leary,
				F.R.C.S., Edin
Staff Paym.	.	.	.	Edward A. Denny
Surgeon	.	.	.	Gerald R. McCowan, M.D.
Sub-Lieut.	.	.	.	Algernon N. Willis
"	.	.	.	Lewis J. P. Jones
Eng. Sub-Lt.	.	.	.	Cecil J. G. Mackenzie
Assist. Paym.	.	.	.	William G. E. Enright
Gunner	.	.	.	James Rundle
"	.	.	.	Robert C. Kelly
(For Q. D. Duties.)				
Boatswain	.	.	.	Frederick W. Murphy
Sig. Boatswain	.	.	.	John Combs
Carpenter	.	.	.	William O. Johns
Artif. Eng.	.	.	.	Charles J. Lee
"	.	.	.	George K. Brown
"	.	.	.	Job B. Bucknall
Clerk	.	.	.	Walter S. Magrath

Recommissioned at Devonport 17th May, 1910.

ESSEX—14. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 9,800 Tons. I.H.P. 22,000 N.D.

Captain	.	.	.	Hon. Victor A. Stanley, M.V.O.
Commander	.	.	.	Argentine H. Alington
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Ernest H. Rideout
"	.	.	.	(N) Gilbert G. P. Hewett
"	.	.	.	(T) Thomas R. G. 'Connor
"	.	.	.	(G) Hugh C. Buckle
"	.	.	.	Desmond F. Dolphin
"	.	.	.	Edward de F. Renouf
"	.	.	.	Arthur E. G. Coombs
"	.	.	.	(Assistant to (N) Officer)
"	.	.	.	Robert L. Burnett
" R.N.R.	.	.	.	George T. Cooke
Eng. Com.	.	.	.	Henry P. Vining
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	George H. Hirtzel
"	.	.	.	Charles W. Kents
Capt. R.M.	.	.	.	Hugh S. Lloyd
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. Christopher Graham M.A.
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Harold P. Jones
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	(T) Walter Morshead

Surgeon	.	.	.	John McCutcheon, M.B.
Sub-Lieutenant	.	.	.	Paul F. P. Berryman
Eng. Sub-Lieut.	.	.	.	Jocelyn H. Drummond
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	Harry H. Wilson
"	.	.	.	H. F. Hewetson
"	.	.	.	E. D. G. Colles

LEVIATHAN—18. Twin Screw Armoured Cruiser. 14,000 Tons. I.H.P.
30,000 N.D.
Flag Ship.

Rear Admiral	.	.	.	Arthur M. Farquhar, C.V.O.
Flag-Lieut.	.	.	.	William J. Whitworth
Secretary	.	.	.	Francis W. Walshe
Eng. Captain	.	.	.	James J. Stuart
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	Thomas H. Warde
Clerk to Secretary	.	.	.	Francis K. Kempson
"	.	.	.	Ernest H. Stern
Captain	.	.	.	Arthur L. Cay
Commander	.	.	.	(N) Albert C. Scott
"	.	.	.	Hugh P. E. T. Williams
Lieutenant	.	.	.	Arthur K. Betty
"	.	.	.	(G) Hubert E. Dannreuther
"	.	.	.	Geoffrey P. Russell
"	.	.	.	(I) John W. Howard
"	.	.	.	Arthur G. Onslow, C.S.C.
"	.	.	.	A. G. Leslie
"	.	.	.	Hon. George Fraser
"	.	.	.	Charles P. Hearle
"	.	.	.	Kenneth B. Millar
"	.	.	.	Henry D. C. Stanistreet
(for physical training duties.)				
(Assistant to (N) Officer)				
(In lieu of a Sub-Lieut.)				
Eng. Com.	.	.	.	George W. Hadson
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	James B. Nicholson
"	.	.	.	Percy D. Croisdale
Major, R.M.	.	.	.	George J. H. Mullins
Chaplain	.	.	.	Rev. Francis E. Sutcliffe, B.A.
Fleet Surgeon	.	.	.	Charles S. Woodwright
Fleet Paymaster	.	.	.	William H. LeBrun
Surgeon	.	.	.	Horace B. Hill, M.B.
(and for duties in connection with physical training)				
Sub-Lieut.	.	.	.	Henry F. Minchin
Eng. Sub-Lieut	.	.	.	David P. Rowland
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	Douglas B. Lee
"	.	.	.	Henry Rogers
Gunner	.	.	.	Joseph M. Cater
"	.	.	.	(T) Michael J. McLoughlin
Boatswain	.	.	.	John Myers
"	.	.	.	Walter J. Ovenden
(for instructional duties.)				
Sig. Boatswain	.	.	.	Matthew Allen
Carpenter	.	.	.	Richard J. Ruse
Artif. Engineer	.	.	.	Frederick W. Baker
"	.	.	.	John T. Birtwhistle
"	.	.	.	Arthur L. Shaw (act.)
The following officer is borne as additional—for Surveying Service.				
Captain	.	.	.	James W. Combe (retired)
Lieut.	.	.	.	Charles M. Gibson.
(For Newfoundland Survey.)				

Completed at Devonport, 20th April, 1909.

MELPOMENE—(late Indefatigable) 8 Twin Screw Protected Cruiser, 2nd Class.
3,600 Tons. I.H.P. 7,000 N.D. (9,000 F.D.)

Captain	.	.	.	Charles F. Henderson
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) Philip R. Thresher
"	.	.	.	(N) Thomas M. Brounger
"	.	.	.	Charles C. de M. Malan
Lieut. R. N. R.	.	.	.	Edmund Aikman (act.)

Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	George W. Wooldridge
Major R. M.	.	.	.	Wilfred N. E. Smith
Capt. R. M.	.	.	.	Henry A. H. Jones
Lieut. R. M.	.	.	.	Edward T. N. Farmer
"	.	.	.	George H. V. Hawthorne
Staff Surgeon	.	.	.	Robert W. G. Stewart, M.B.
Paymaster	.	.	.	Maurice W. Whyham
Gunner	.	.	.	(T.) Arthur S. E. Roberts
"	.	.	.	Richard Norman (act)
				(for Q. D. Duties)
Carpenter	.	.	.	William Tong
Artif. Eng.	.	.	.	William J. Ley

Re-commissioned at Portsmouth. 11th January. 1910.

**SCYLLA—8. Twin Screw Protected Cruiser. 2nd Class. 3,400 Tons, I.H.P.
7,000 N.D. (9,000 F.D.)**

Commander	.	.	.	Bertram S. Thesiger
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(G) John W. Scott
"	.	.	.	(N) Maurice F. F. Wilson
"	.	.	.	Frederick A. Warner
"	.	.	.	Gerald E. C. Browne
	.	.	.	Martin A. F. Hood
				(In lieu of Sub. Lieut.)
" R.N.R	.	.	.	George G. W. Turner. (act)
Eng. Com.	.	.	.	George H. Stainton
Eng. Lieut.	.	.	.	Arthur J. Butler
Paymaster	.	.	.	John C. Turner
Surgeon	.	.	.	W. G. M. Anderson, M.B. B.A.
Asst. Paymaster	.	.	.	Reginald V. T. Orgill

TERROR (late Malabar), late Screw Troopship. 6,211 Tons.

Receiving Ship, Bermuda.

Captain	.	.	.	Basil H. Fanshawe
(And for charge of Naval Establishments, and as King's Harbour Master.)				
Lieutenant	.	.	.	(N) Frederick J. Evans
(And for charge of Charts and Chronometers.)				
Asst. Paym. in charge	.	.	.	Paul Heather
Gunner	.	.	.	Charles Ansell
Boatswain	.	.	.	Samuel Tozer

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad-seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain do not give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies.

II. PASSPORTS.

Governors are authorized to issue passports for foreign travel to persons naturalized in the colonies. These passports must be signed by the Officer Administering the Government, and must contain an express declaration that the person receiving the passport is naturalized as a British subject in the colony. These passports are unlimited in point of duration and are liable to a stamp duty of 5s. on each passport.

Passports are also issued by the Foreign Office in London on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but foreigners naturalized in any of His Majesty's Colonies cannot obtain in England British passports for foreign travel unless they furnish some official evidence of their identity and description from the Colony in which they have been naturalized.

person naturalized in Jamaica intending to travel in Europe should, therefore, before leaving the Colony, obtain a certificate of naturalization and identity, for which purpose application may be made to the Colonial Secretary.

If an alien naturalized in a Colony, and not possessing a passport, finds himself in need of one when in a foreign country a British Minister or Consul will be empowered, on such evidence as he may deem sufficient, to grant him a provisional passport, limited in duration, in order to meet the immediate requirements of his case, and to enable him to return to his Colony or to the United Kingdom, and so establish his identity beyond question, and obtain a permanent passport.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application, and on payment of a Stamp Duty of five shillings.

Under The Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 23 of 1902, as amended by Law 5 of 1905, a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the former Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

On application in writing by a person desiring to leave the island for a proclaimed place a permit shall be granted by such person or persons as the Governor may appoint for the purpose, or by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as the Inspector) of the parish of Kingston, subject to the following rules:—

- (i.) If the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of any person appointed as above provided, or of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or that, being a native of or domiciled in this Island, he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this Colony, or that he has deposited one Pound and five Shillings in the Treasury to cover such risk, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent, such agent has paid into the Treasury, the sum of one Pound and five Shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned, the permit shall be granted forthwith.
- (ii.) If an applicant for a permit, who has deposited twenty-five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of twenty-five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of twenty-five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of twenty-five shillings, shall on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.
- (iii.) No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such person and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- (iv.) Any such contract shall, *inter alia*, provide:
 - (a.) That the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the Emigrant or otherwise obtain from him, re-payment of the sum of one Pound five Shillings or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting Agent under the terms of this Law.
 - (b.) That the contract shall be cognizable before, and enforceable, in the Courts of this Island, or of the place of employment, at the option of the Emigrant, and
 - (c.) That no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this Sub-section of this Law.
- (v.) Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof, and no longer.

Section 1 of Law 5 of 1905 provides that—Passengers to any proclaimed place shall leave Island from the ports of Kingston, Montego Bay, or Port Antonio, and from no other unless the Government shall in any case otherwise permit.

Pauper Immigrants Law—25 of 1905, gives power to forbid the landing in Jamaica of any person not a native or domiciled in the Island who in the opinion of the Harbour Master, Health Officer or senior Customs Officer is unable to maintain himself, or is likely to become chargeable on Poor Rates. Provided that bond may be given by acceptable persons to refund any such charges to the Government if incurred. Penalties summarily recoverable before a Resident Magistrate's Court may be inflicted on the ships (maritime lien), or on the master of such ship, or on the person forbidden, (or any persons aiding him) to land.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney-General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney-General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP. 30, BY THE GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA IN THE YEARS 1900-1910.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
D. Cameron	11th Oct., 1900	Improvements in Process of and Apparatus for Liquefying and Purifying sewage.
F. J. Commin		Improvements in Apparatus for treatment of Sewage and other Liquids.
A. J. Martin		Improved Case or Envelope for Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco.
Do.	do.	Improvements in Cotton gins and Wool burrers.
O. Zurcher	10th Dec., 1900	Improvements in containing vessels.
M. Prior	13th Dec., 1900	An improved machine for defibrating Ramie and other Fibrous Plants.
R. S. Patterson	15th April, 1901	Improvements in methods of and apparatus for preserving Fruit, Vegetable, Grain and the like.
W. S. Belding	19th April, 1901	Improvements of and apparatus for generating, treating and utilising Chlorine gas.
A. W. Lawton	10th June, 1901	An invention for ventilation.
E. C. Paramore	26th June, 1901	
C. L. Pullman	8th July, 1901	

* For previous List of Patents see issues prior to 1902.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
A. W. Maconochie	30th July, 1901	Improvement in the manufacture of tins or containers for enclosing preserved food, provisions or the like.
A. C. Bancroft	10th Aug., 1901	An apparatus to be used in the cultivation of bananas and plantains, entitled the anti-wind protector.
M. A. G. Himalaya	18th Oct., 1901	An improved apparatus for making industrial use of the heat of the sun and obtaining high temperatures.
G. E. Highley	11th Jan., 1902	Improvement in the art of condensing steam, etc.
J. B. G. Bonnard	17th May, 1902	Improvements in nitro-cellulose compounds for various useful objects.
C. A. Spreckles and C. A. Kern	28th May, 1902	Improvements in treatment of sugar, sugar liquor and sugar-bearing material.
The Hon. Evelyn Ellis	12th June, 1902	(1) Cigar making machines. (2) Cigar bunching machines. (3) Cigar Wrapping machines.
N. Du Brul	30th Aug., 1902	Cigar wrapper cutting machines.
Robert Williamson	27th Nov., '02	Improvements in Centrifugal machines.
Messrs. J. W. Bain & C. Han- nay	30th Dec., 1902	Improvements in the preservation of fruit, vegetables and the like.
J. S. Rigby	29th March, '03	Improvement in the manufacture of bricks and artificial stone.
Samuel Butler	11th July, 1903	Improvements in means for preventing the skidding or side slipping of Motor Cars, Bicycles and other vehicles.
William Maque	24th July, 1903	An improved Engine valve gear by which the points of admission cut off and release of high pressure steam or other motive fluid may be controlled.
George Archibald Lowry	22nd Sept., 1903	An invention for improvements in the apparatus for charging fluids and the like with Carbonic and other gas.
George J. Atkins	24th Sept., 1903	Improvements in the Electrolysis of Chloride of Salts and in the apparatus therefor and for Electrolysis generally.
Messrs. Grove, Johnson and Perry Richard Hare	30th Aug., 1904	Improvements relating to the fermentation of liquids.
F. J. Oakes	12th Sept., 1904	Improvements in the processes for extracting from vegetable matter, glucosides possessing coloring or tanning properties, and also in the products resulting from such processes.
Charles Hannay and Robert Harvie Aitken	3rd March, 1905	An invention for improvements in the drying of fruits, vegetables and the like.
Andrew Delisser	7th July, 1905	Manufacture of plugs for tobacco pipes.
Roberto Lepetit	7th July, 1905	Improvements in and relating to the preparation of logwood extracts for dyeing purposes.
Edward Clarence Paramore	16th June, 1905	Improvements in the art of treating and utilizing Chlorine Gas.
Oluf Tyberg, William Stone Locket, Leon Lake, Harry Knight, Florence Herring- ton	16th Dec., 1905	Improvements in Cigar Machinery.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Montgomery, A. W.	22nd Jan., 1906	Improvement in Fibre Machines for utilizing the fibres of the Banana tree.
Moller, William	8th Feb., 1906	For the prevention of the attack of cattle, horsekind, sheep and goats by ticks and other external and internal parasites to be named "Sulphurated Salt Lick."
Fossenden, R. A.	12th Feb., 1906	Improvement in signalling.
Hollard, E. T.	27th March, 1906	Machine for making boxes or wrappers from paper and for filling same with cigarettes or other articles.
Marconi, G.	25th April, 1906	For improvement in or relating to Wireless Telegraphy.
Baron, L. B.	30th Aug., 1906	For improvements in cigarette making machines.
Rudelyffe, Dick Edwards	8th Dec., 1906	For a new or improved process, appliances and machinery to decorticate scutch and de-gum fibres, more especially ramie, rena and the like.
Thomas Oliver Kemp	22nd April, 1907	For treating tar for the elimination of water and recovery of volatile products therefrom.
James Meikle	5th June, 1907	For obtaining soluble extracts from bark and other vegetable matters.
Olaf Tybergh	6th "	Improvements in cigar machinery.
Messrs. Taylor Burrowes, Walters, Harcourt Palmer and Alexander Matheson	8th "	For decortivating and scutching and if desired combing ramie, hemp and other fibrous materials.
Augustus Charles Baneroff	25th "	Improvements in the manufacture of bricks.
J. E. Carrol	25th July, 1907	For improvements in and relating to distilling and treating of spirits.
George Farquhar and Robert North	15th August 1907	Improvements in and relating to devices for hermetically sealing metal receptacles for food and the like.
Thomas Jefferson Lovett	"	Magnetic Separators.
Francis James Oakes	"	Process for producing an improved Dye Stuff
Thermos Limited	12th Sept., 1907	Improvements in double-walled vessel with a space for a vacuum between the walls.
Thomas Leopold Willson	27th "	Improvements in Fog Signalling Apparatus.
Fernando Shand y Ximenes	10th October 1907	Improvements in or relating to Apparatus for raising sunken vessels.
William Hucks, junr.	25th Nov., 1907	Improvements in Apparatus for aerating liquids or charging them with gas.
Ettore Bellini and Alessandro Tosi	5th Dec., 1907	System of direct Wireless Telegraph.
Earl Wellington Jenks Trevor	11th April, 1908	Improvements in nutshell breaking and kernel extracting apparatus.
"Z" Electric Lamp Syndicate.	12th May, 1908	Improvements relating to the manufacture of filaments for Electric Incandescent Lamps.
J. E. Carroll	11th Feb., 1909	Improvements relating to the distilling and treating of Spirits.
George Isaac Silvera	17th Feb., 1909	Applying a brake to banana carts and other two-wheeled vehicles.
Abraham Wnyberg	11th March, 1909	Treatment of Sugar Cane and Sugar cane waste and the manufacture of useful products therefrom.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Frank Lucius Murray	5th Feb., 1909	Medicine known as "Murray's Jamaica Electric Bitters."
Mortimer Lawrence Sweeney	19th April, 1909	Improved Cable and Telegraph Code.
John Blunn	19th April, 1909	Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of artificial Para rubber.
Johannes Avetican Calantarients	23rd June, 1909	Improvements in and connected with building and other works, construction and appurtenances to resist the action of earthquakes and the like.
James Scott Turner and Arthur Wellesley Maxwell	10th Aug., 1909	Improvements in or relating to the treatment of Bamboo pulp and other similar materials.
Smith Everett	30th July, 1909	A new or improved process for the production of bye-products from Asphaltum and the like.
C. V. Strickland	25th Sept., 1909	Improvements in tobacco stemming machines.
Charles Hannay	8th Sept., 1909	Improvements in and connected with Collapsible Banana crate.
Charles Glaser and George Jacob Muller.	7th Dec., 1909	Process of refining salt and recovering its impurities as by-products.
Richard Ames	29th Oct., 1909	"Machine for drying, heating and mixing Tamacadam."
Charles Alexander Henderson	7th April, 1910	"Metal Bound Box."
Ernest Wright	25th April, 1910	"Improvements in machines for decorticating the fibrous leaves or stems of plants."
Robert McPherson	17th June, 1910	"Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of soaps."
Charles Chilton Moore	28th June, 1910	"Processes of making valuable products from Cassava."
George Borrett McMullen	2nd August, 1910	"Improvements in a process of treating sugar cane and the Products of said Process."

LAND SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in sections 9 and 10 of the law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standards, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The sections of the law quoted below are those of most general importance :—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law ; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing ;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the supreme court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette." Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid, then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land, shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as a commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a judge of the supreme court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a judge of the supreme court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law :—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 9
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sq. chains, including diagram	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram)	
for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 6
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above.	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 0
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 6

Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	£2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

The following is a list of Land Surveyors with their postal addresses in the island :—

Henry J. Rogers, Kingston	T. R. B. Vermont, Gayle
James L. Tabois, Spanish Town	Wilmot Fortunatus March, Chapelton
Ambrose Hearne, Morant Bay	Alexander Russell Dunn, Priestmans River
Henry Jas. Rudolf, Hampstead	Edward George Reid, Kingston
Alfred Norris Dixon, St. Ann's Bay	Cecil Alfred Peynado, Black River
Walter Colin Liddell, Kingston	Theophilus Lynch Byles, Linstead
William Raglan Phillips, Chap-Itton	Henry T. Burke, Savanna-la-Mar
Herbert Ernest Miles, New Port	W. B. Sangster, Mountain Side
William Sylvester Dunn, Ocho Rios	T. J. Gray, Maggoty
Charles John Davis, Montego Bay	S. H. Wittingham, Cambridge
Arthur Shamrock Byles, Brown's Town	C. E. Spence, Port Antonio.
Wilfred Ivan Harrison, Kingston	A. G. McCarty, Mandeville
W. A. Baker, F.S.I., Kingston	H. D. Rogers, Kingston
Charles N. Heming, Claremont	S. T. Scharschmidt, Shooters's Hill
R. J. Miller, Kingston	A. G. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
E. E. Rickard, Spanish Town	Edward Foster, Montego Bay
Amos Harvey McGahan, May Pen	A. C. Bancroft, P. G. River
	W. A. Carpenter, Halfway Tree

PETROLEUM.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under sections 18 and 19 of the Petroleum Law, 1906. (Law 37 of 1906), for the importation, transportation and keeping for sale of petroleum.

N.B.—Section 1 of the said Law defines the term “petroleum” as used in that Law and these rules.

Section 3 prohibits the importation, storage or sale of petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. in vessels other than are herein prescribed. Section 4 provides that any breach of section 3 shall be an offence against section 157 of the Customs Consolidation Law, and that an offender shall on conviction be liable to the pains and forfeitures therein mentioned. Section 5 provides that petroleum imported, stored, or sold in contravention of section 3 shall be deemed to be an article included in the term “dangerous explosives” for the purposes of Law 6 of 1899.

Section 6 provides that no petroleum shall be kept in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, and that petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. shall not be kept in quantity exceeding eight gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor, and under conditions prescribed by him; and that any petroleum kept in contravention of this section shall be forfeited and the occupier of the premises where it is so kept shall be liable to a penalty of £20 a day for every day during which such petroleum is so kept.

Definitions.

The term “The Law” as used in these rules means the Petroleum Law, 1906 (Law 37 of 1906).

The term “gasolene” as used in these rules means and includes all petroleum which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature lower than 95° Fahrenheit as defined in the Law.

The term “Petroleum Store” as used in these rules means a building specially appointed by the Governor for the storage of petroleum.

The term "Prescribed" as used in these rules means prescribed, appointed or authorised by the Law, these rules, or the Governor.

RULES.

Importation.

1. The master of any ship, drogher or other vessel arriving in any port of this Island, having on board any gasoline, otherwise than in conformity with the Law, shall be subject to the provisions of section 4 of law 6 of 1899.

2. Gasoline landed otherwise than as prescribed shall be deemed to be prohibited goods at the port of arrival and dealt with accordingly by the Customs authorities.

Transportation.

3. Petroleum shall not be transported along any public highway, otherwise than in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage of petroleum.

4. Care shall be taken to so load vessels containing petroleum on any vehicle that there shall be no risk of injury being done to them or any of them during the transportation thereof.

5. Vessels containing gasoline must be protected from the direct rays of the sun.

6. The person in charge of any vehicle carrying petroleum must be notified of the nature of the goods thereon and he must prevent any lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance from approaching or being near to any vessel containing it.

Applications for Petroleum Stores.

7. Any person desiring to have a petroleum store on his premises shall make an application in writing to the Director of Public Works requesting him to inspect the building which he wishes the Governor to appoint for that purpose, and to forward the application to the Governor, together with his report thereon.

8. If the Director of Public Works is not satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Law and these rules he will so inform the applicant and will not forward the application to the Governor. Otherwise the Governor's decision will be communicated to the applicant by the Colonial Secretary.

9. The conditions to be prescribed by the Governor when appointing a building as a petroleum store under section 6 of the law as to the mode of storage, the nature of the goods with which petroleum may be stored and the testing of such petroleum from time to time are contained in these rules.

Storage.

10. A petroleum store must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire building of which it forms part be constructed entirely of incombustible and spark-proof materials, and the petroleum store be completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

11. Every petroleum store must be externally spark-proof and so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood and to the nature and contents of such buildings that it may be deemed safe from ignition externally; and if any part of a petroleum store be within 30 feet distant from a dwelling house or store it must be constructed entirely of solid and incombustible materials.

12. Every motor car registered under law 26 of 1905 requiring petroleum for its propulsion shall be deemed to be a petroleum store for a quantity not exceeding that required for a distance of 150 miles.

13. In order that the temperature of the petroleum may be kept low and to permit as free a perflation of air as possible, every petroleum store must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation constructed in such a manner as to prevent so far as is possible fire from being communicated to the interior of the store from without.

14. The doorways of petroleum stores must be of not less than three feet six inches clear width and the doors must open outwards so as to permit of the contents of the store being removed as quickly as possible.

15. No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a petroleum store.

16. Petroleum may be kept in the same vessels in which it is permitted to be imported, provided that such vessels are in durable and air-tight condition, or

other vessels complying with the same conditions, including fixed metallic tanks the inlets and outlets of which must be closed by air-tight covers or taps, except when petroleum is being introduced or withdrawn. If the vessels are imported in wooden cases containing one or more they may be so kept in the store.

17. Any vessel containing petroleum which shall become defective in condition shall forthwith, on being found to be so, be removed from the store and the petroleum shall be transferred to a vessel in perfect condition which may be returned to this store.

18. Casks or vessels containing more than 25 gallons of petroleum each shall be stored in tiers or rows, the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask or vessel in width and two in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of two casks or vessels in width and two in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least four feet in width.

Vessels or cases containing 25 gallons or less each shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows, and the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of four vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least three feet in width.

19. Vessels containing gasoline must be stored apart from vessels containing petroleum of other descriptions and separated therefrom by a space or spaces not less than three feet in width.

20. The door of a petroleum store shall be provided with a strong lock attached to the inside of the door and also with a sufficient hasp and staple and a padlock on the outside, and if it be a double door the half to which the lock is not attached shall be provided with strong tower bolts at top and bottom on the inside. The keys of the locks must be kept by the proprietor in his own possession or in his absence in that of the person whom he leaves in charge of the premises. The door must be kept securely closed and fastened by both locks at night and by at least one lock in day time, except when petroleum is being received into or removed from the store.

21. No petroleum shall be received into or removed from any store except during daylight.

22. No lighted candle, lamp or lantern nor any match shall at any time be taken into a petroleum store under any pretence or for any purpose whatever. No smoking shall under any circumstances be permitted in any petroleum store.

A conspicuous notice containing these prohibitions shall be posted outside and inside every petroleum store.

23. If petroleum becomes ignited the application of water tends to spread the fire. Earth, sand or blankets and rugs should be thrown on the flames to extinguish them. A supply of about a cubic yard of earth or sand shall be always kept conveniently near every petroleum store.

24. Any Officer or Sub-officer of Constabulary or any Officer of Excise or Customs shall on demand at any reasonable time be afforded access to any petroleum store for the purpose of inspecting the store or testing the petroleum.

25. The Senior Officer of Constabulary for any parish shall inspect or cause to be inspected by a sub-Officer every petroleum store in that parish and its contents at least once in every year and shall take such lawful steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the law and these rules. In any case of persistent or continuous non-compliance such Senior Officer shall report fully to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector General.

Sale.

26. Petroleum for sale by retail shall be kept in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage thereof.

No quantity exceeding four gallons shall be delivered at one time to any single purchaser except in an air-tight metal vessel, unless an entire cask as imported be purchased. Smaller quantities may be drawn from a vessel kept for the purpose into bottles or suitable cans and so delivered.

Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Senior Officer of Constabulary for the parish for the preventing so far as possible the escape of petroleum in the process of transfer from the original container to the bottles or cans in which it is delivered and for the collection of any petroleum so escaping in a metal receptacle from which it can be transferred to a safe place.

No lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near the place where petroleum is so kept or transferred. Vessels containing gasoline and the arrangements for its delivery in small quantities shall be completely separated from those for petroleum of other descriptions.

27. A copy of these rules shall be kept constantly posted on or near the door of every petroleum store. A copy of Rule 26 shall be printed on the back of every license to sell petroleum by retail.

Penalties

28. Any persons contravening any of these rules or refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirements under these rules or obstructing any person in the lawful exercise of any powers given by or under these rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, on the 31st October, 1906.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Law 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water" and enacts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a License, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels, each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a License. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary, and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The Law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

- (a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;
- (b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;
- (c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of the vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant not less than 30 feet from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods or damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

THE importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire arms must take out a license; 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and justices of the peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the law.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

THE indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs, (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them,) and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary. Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are especially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

The following are the birds specified in the 1st Schedule to Law 32 of 1885 which shall not be killed, wounded or taken at any time during the year; their eggs are also similarly protected:—

Jamaica Black Bird
Canaries
Finches, save and except the Brown
 Finch or Jack Sparrow
Humming Birds
Green Tody or Robin Red Breast
Swallows
Swifts
Solitaire
Nightingale
Red Start Flycatcher
Flycatchers

Warblers
John Tewit
Anteater
Troopial
Banana Quit
Blue Quit
Orange Quit
Mosquito Hawk or Gie-me-me-Bit
Oldman or Rain Bird
Loggerhead
Owls
Woodpecker.

Under Law 4 of 1887 the Governor can add or remove any bird or fish from the protected schedules, and in May, 1890, Coots were added to the second schedule with a close season from 1st March to 25th July.

Law 16 of 1899 gives the Governor further powers to extend the close season for birds or fish, and to apply the close season to different parts of the island as circumstances may require.

The following table gives a list of the birds which may not be killed, wounded or taken during the close season which is set opposite their names. Their eggs are similarly protected :

Blue Pigeon	}	1st March to 11th July, except in <i>St. Elizabeth</i> where the close season for these birds is 1st March to 15th July
Ringtail		
Coots.		
Parrots	}	1st March to 15th August, but in <i>St. Catherine</i> the close season for Peacocks and Whitewings is 1st March to 25th July.
Parrakeets		
Ground Doves		
Hopping Dicks	}	1st March to 11th August, see Gazette 28th November, 1907, Notice No. 507.
Glasseyes		
Baldpates		
Peacocks	}	1st March to 31st August.
Whitewing or Lapwing		
White Belly		
Mountain Witch	}	
Partridge		
Pitcharies		

Wild Guinea Fowl and Quail, 1st March to 30th September.

Wild Duck, Teal, Plover and Snipe are not now protected as originally provided in the Law.

The Governor is, by section 14 of law 32 of 1885, "permitted to authorize any person or persons for scientific purposes to kill, wound or take any birds specified in any of the foregoing schedules," under such conditions and for such time as he thinks fit.

The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenser under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Fels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefying, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, is not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,423 feet at the highest point—was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured at a charge of 8/ per day, but arrangements can be made for a round sum for the trip. At Whitfield Hall, about 2 hours' ride from the Peak, the visitor will find comfortable accommodation for the night, and may start at day-break for the summit. A small hut has been erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Jamaica Tourist Information Bureau, 10 King St., Kingston.

THOMAS COOK & SON, TOURIST AGENTS.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, tourist agents, are represented in Jamaica by Mr. E. Astley Smith, Kingston P.O.

THE JAMAICA TOURIST INFORMATION BUREAU.

THE office is situated at 10 King St., Kingston. Information is gratuitously afforded to tourists and travellers as to the places to visit and means of transit and communication. No fees are charged for the services of the office, which acts as an agency for various tourists and ticket offices in Europe and America. Visitors may have their correspondence addressed to the Bureau without charge.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

Schedule of Fees for the Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Returning Officer—			£	s.	d.
1.	For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	...	1	11	6
2.	For a contested Election, Kingston	...	15	15	0
3.	do. do. Country	...	5	5	0
4.	Presiding Officers (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	...	2	2	0
5.	Presiding Officer acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	...	3	3	0
6.	Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	...	2	2	0
7.	do. do. Country	...	1	1	0

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer—			£	s.	d.
8.	For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	...	1	11	6
9.	For an uncontested Election, Port Royal	...	1	1	0
10.	For a contested Election, Kingston	...	15	15	0
11.	do. do. Country	...	5	5	0
12.	For a contested Election, Port Royal	...	2	2	0

13. Presiding Officers (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	£	s.	d.
14. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	2	2	0
15. Presiding Officer acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	3	3	0
16. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	3	3	0
17. do. do. Country	1	1	0

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

Returning Officer—			
18. Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	1	1	0

For a Contested Election.

Returning Officer—			
19. Receiving Nomination	1	1	0
20. Taking the Poll	1	1	0
21. Returning Officer—Kingston	12	12	0
22. Presiding Officer—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	3	3	0
23. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	3	3	0

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.

Travelling Expenses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way.

Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

For every night away from home, 13/6. Actual out of pocket expenses on last day of journey will be refunded. In the event of its being necessary to send a Presiding Officer to an outlying Polling Station, he shall be permitted to travel overnight and will be entitled to the same travelling and subsistence allowances.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed provided the amount be reasonable and must be supported by vouchers.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

G. M. WORTLEY, Clerk Privy Council.

3rd March, 1909.

The following Tables show the Returning Officers, the Head Polling Stations and District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts:—

RETURNING OFFICERS AND HEAD POLLING STATIONS.

Electoral District.	Returning Officers.	Head Polling Station.
Kingston	G. D. Robertson	Old Wolmers School premises, Kingston
St. Andrew	W. G. Soares	The Court House, Halfway Tree
St. Thomas	A. C. McIntosh	The Court House, Morant Bay
Portland	W. H. B. Cathcart	The Court House, Port Antonio
St. Mary	S. C. McCutchin	The Court House, Port Maria
St. Ann	H. G. H. Gauntlett	The Court House, St. Ann's Bay
Trelawny	G. H. Davidson	The Court House, Falmouth
St. James	L. W. Allwood	The Court House, Montego Bay
Hanover	R. Lewis	The Court House, Lucea
Westmoreland	L. A. Hopwood	The Court House, Sav-la-Mar
St. Elizabeth	F. J. W. Davis	The Court House, Black River
Manchester	W. J. Clough	The Court House, Mandeville
Clarendon	C. P. Huggins	The Court House, May Pen
St. Catherine	J. L. Hill	The Court House, Spanish Town

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

Kingston—	Hanover—
Port Royal	Green Island
St. Andrew—	Miles Town
	Sandy Bay
	Cascade
Stony Hill	Westmoreland—
Bull Bay	Bluefields
Lawrence Tavern	Bethel Town
Gordon Town	Little London
Guava Ridge	Morgan's Bridge
Cross Roads	Darliston
Mount Airy	New Road
St. Thomas—	Seaford Town
	Whithorn
Easington	St. Elizabeth—
Trinity Ville	Santa Cruz
Golden Grove	Malvern
Cedar Valley	Lacovia
Bath	Newmarket
Port Morant	Springfield
Seaforth	Williamstield
Portland—	Portsea
Hope Bay	Siloah
Buff Bay	Pedro Cross Roads
Manchioneal	Manchester—
Birnam Wood	Porus
Moore Town	Wigton
Priestman's River	The Cottage
St. Mary—	Asia
Annotto Bay	Christiana
Richmond	Lincoln
Retreat	Comfort Hall
Gayle	Clarendon—
St. Ann—	Alley
Brown's Town	Chapelton
Moncague	Frankfield
Alexandria	Milk River
Cave Valley	Brixton Hill
Claremont	Spaldings
Ocho Rios	Rock River
Dry Harbour	Hooked River
Trelawny—	Toll Gate
Stewart Town	Thompson Town
Duncans	Kellets
Deeside	Hayes
Ulster Spring	Boro Bridge
St. James—	St. Catherine—
Adelphi	Old Harbour
Spring Mount	Linstead
Cambridge	Point Hill
Montpelier	Above Rocks
	Rio Magno
	Bartons
	Ewarton
	Guaboa Vale

The following table shows the number of qualified electors in each electoral district of the island for the year 1910-1911, compared with the population of each district according to the Census of 1891 :—

District.	Population. Census 1891.	Number of Electors in 1910-11.
Kingston . . . St. Andrew . . . St. Thomas . . . Portland . . . St. Mary . . . St. Ann . . . Trelawny . . . St. James . . . Hanover . . . Westmoreland . . . St. Elizabeth . . . Manchester . . . Clarendon . . . St. Catherine . . .	48,504 37,855 32,176 31,998 42,915 54,127 30,996 35,050 32,088 53,450 62,256 55,462 57,105 65,509	3,311 1,934 1,595 1,712 2,320 1,351 1,054 1,424 1,382 2,133 1,529 1,983 1,940 3,584
	639,491	27,257

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Foles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69510	Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	} Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	} Used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	} Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30¼	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile.

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ cub. ins. nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69¼
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277¼
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	554¼
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218¼
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½ cub. ft. nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

2711	Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	2711 gr.
16	Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—

	cwt.	qr.	lb.	
14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	= 0 0 14
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	= 0 1 0
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	= 1 2 14
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	= 3 1 0
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	= 39 0 0

Used in the Wool Trade.

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	= 24gr.
20	Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	= 480
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	= 5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3¼ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Double Sovereign	10	6½
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½

Silver.

Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....		19 7-11
Fourpence	.....		5 1-11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME=15.44 grains English. It is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	=	1000th of a gramme	.	.	.	=	.0154 grains English.
Centigramme	=	100th "	.	.	.	=	.1544 "
Décigramme	=	10th "	.	.	.	=	1.544 "
GRAMME	=	"	.	.	.	=	15.44 "
Décagramme	=	10 grammes	.	.	.	=	154.4 "
Hectogramme	=	100 "	.	.	.	=	1544 "
Kilogramme	=	1000 "	.	.	.	=	32½ oz. Troy=22057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	=	10000 "	.	.	.	=	321½ oz. " =22657 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE=39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	=	1000th of a metre	.	.	.	=	.03937 inches.
Centimètre	=	100th "	.	.	.	=	.39371 "
Décimètre	=	10th "	.	.	.	=	3.93708 "
METRE	=	"	.	.	.	=	39.3708 = 3'2809 ft.
Décamètre	=	10 mètres	.	.	.	=	32809 ft. = 109363 yds.
Hectomètre	=	100 "	.	.	.	=	32809 ft. = 109363 yds.
Kilomètre	=	1000 "	.	.	.	=	109363 yds. = 62138 miles
Myriamètre	=	10000 "	.	.	.	=	1093633 yds. = 621382 miles.

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625—62138 = .00362, which is less than the $\frac{1}{2500}$ th, or the $\frac{1}{25}$ th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error, in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilometers, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerary objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the ARE = 119.603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a décamètre.]

Centiare = 100th of an are	=	1 square mètre	=	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE	.	.	.	= 119.603 "
Decare = 10 ares	.	.	.	= 2471 acres.
Hectare = 100 ares	.	.	.	= 2471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the LITRE = 61.02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a décimètre.]

Millilitre	=	1000th of a litre	=	1 cubic centimètre	=	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre	=	100th "	.	.	.	= .6103 "
Déclilitre	=	10th "	.	.	.	= 6.1027 "
LITRE	=	"	.	.	.	= 61.02705 "
Décalitre	=	10 litres	.	.	.	= 610.2705 "
					}	= 2201 gallons.
Hectolitre	=	100 litres	.	.	.	= 3531.658 cub. ft. = 220097 gal.
Kilolitre	=	1000 "	=	a cub. mètre	=	35.31658 " = 2200.967 "
Myrialitre	=	10000 "	.	.	.	= 353.1658 " = 2200.9667 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic mètre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 stères is a *Décacstère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Mètre,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial, solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the METRIC SYSTEM: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

The following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property have been fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1911, viz. :—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.	Parish Road Rate.
—	s. d.	d.
Kingston	2 6	—
Port Royal	1 8	1
St. Andrew	1 5	1
St. Thomas	1 1	2
Portland	1 1	2
St. Mary	0 8	4
St. Ann	0 9	2
Trelawny	1 5	1
St. James	1 5	1
Hanover	1 2	1
Westmoreland	1 0	1
St. Elizabeth	0 8	—
Manchester	0 10	—
Clarendon	1 0	4
St. Catherine	1 3	2

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Kingston	5,617	5,212	5,447	5,276	5,697
St. Andrew	341	275	291	386	393
St. Thomas	574	562	401	348	377
Portland	1,094	1,139	918	928	1,026
St. Mary	1,347	1,543	1,262	1,248	1,325
St. Ann	1,408	1,408	1,266	1,255	1,344
Trelawny	559	582	564	569	613
St. James	953	1,027	883	952	951
Hanover	576	486	538	470	452
Westmoreland	1,057	1,009	987	971	1,042
St. Elizabeth...	1,168	1,051	900	845	878
Manchester	949	982	869	823	873
Clarendon	646	577	473	431	501
St. Catherine...	1,250	1,373	1,284	1,265	1,366
Total	17,539	17,226	16,026	15,767	16,748

This is a detailed historical map of the Chesapeake Bay region, showing the Potomac and Rappahannock river systems, major cities like Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis, and numerous smaller towns and landmarks. The map includes a scale of miles (0 to 30) and a compass rose indicating North, South, East, and West.

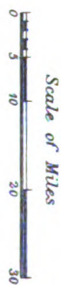
Scale of Miles: 0, 3, 10, 20, 30

Compass Rose: N (North), S (South), E (East), W (West)

Major Cities and Towns: Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, Alexandria, Mount Vernon, Georgetown, Rockville, Silver Spring, Gaithersburg, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, Martinsburg, Leesburg, Warrenton, Leesville, Port Antonio, Boston, New Bedford, Plymouth, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and many others.

Geographical Features: Chesapeake Bay, Potomac River, Rappahannock River, James River, York River, Delaware River, and various islands and peninsulas.

Other Labels: Orange Cove, Houghton Court, Round Hill, Montego Bay, Providence, Iron Shore, Ranning Gut, Rose Hall, Success, Greenwood, Falmouth, Spring, Harmony, Ulanover, Richmond, Drum Hall, Port Antonio, Boston, New Bedford, Plymouth, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and many others.



NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Proprietor or Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued.
The Gleaner	The Gleaner Co. (limited)	Daily	Kingston
The Telegraph and Guardian	The Amalgamated Press, Ltd.	"	"
The Daily News	The Daily News Publishing Coy. Ltd.	"	"
The New Century	D. A. Corinaldi	Semi-Weekly	Montego Bay
The Northern Weekly News	P. P. Lighthody	Weekly	"
The Jamaica Gazette	Government	"	Kingston
The Police Gazette	Government	"	"
The Jamaica Times	W. R. Durie	"	"
The Presbyterian	Rev. John F. Gartshore, M.A.	Monthly	Brown's Town
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A.	"	Kingston
Catholic Opinion	Bishop Collins, S.J.	"	"
The War Cry	The Salvation Army	"	"
Jamaica United Methodist Messenger	Rev. Francis Bavin	Quarterly	"
The Jamaica Churchman	A Committee	"	"

THE RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND.

(From about 200 "average" Stations.)

1910.	N.E. Div.	N. Div.	W.C. Div.	S. Div.	The Island
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January	11·64	4·75	2·18	2·58	5·29
February	4·66	2·40	1·34	0·40	2·20
March	8·63	2·89	3·88	2·39	4·45
April	3·29	2·36	6·49	2·17	3·56
May	3·34	2·36	10·76	4·45	5·23
June	7·89	3·07	8·15	3·83	5·74
July	5·46	3·53	8·48	4·80	5·57
August	9·57	4·87	9·87	5·76	7·52
September	10·12	5·33	13·48	5·91	8·71
October	18·58	11·29	15·08	14·00	14·74
November	13·63	6·77	5·83	4·22	7·61
December	22·26	14·63	7·54	4·15	12·14
Totals	119·07	64·25	93·08	54·66	82·76

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.	Name.	Page.
Aarons, M. H. ..	256	Burke, S. C. ..	256	Davis, F. J. W. ..	257
Addison, J. ..	128	Burrows, B. ..	106	Deerr, G. H. ..	189
Adams, W. N. A. ..	185			Dehaney, F. R. ..	128
Adam, W. P. C. ..	94			DeLeon, A. H. ..	257
Aitken, C. C. ..	199	Calder, C. M. ..	257	DeLeon, P. C. ..	188
Alexander, T. ..	184	Calder, J. A. L. ..	176	DePass, A. J. ..	128
Allwood, S. H. ..	128	Cameron, C. H. ..	128	DePass, O. L. ..	128
Allwood, I. W. ..	257	Campbell, W. A. ..	166	Dickson, C. H. ..	127
Anderson, C. C. .	127	Campbell, G. P. ..	176	Dignum, A. R. ..	126
Anderson, S. S. .	256	Cargill, J. F. ..	256	Dignum, C. B. ..	98
Andrews, E. A. ..	189	Carvalho, L. G. ..	129	Dodd, H. J. ..	185
Andrews, E. P. ..	106	Cassery, J. M. ..	94	Don, C. ..	175
Andrews, C. ..	188	Castle, C. W. M. ..	175	Donovan, J. F. ..	175
Andrews, E. J. ..	106	Cathcart, W. H. B. .	256	Downer, Rev. G. W. .	175
Archer, D. G. ..	127	Chamberlaine, C. J. .	256	Doorly, C. W. ..	205
Arnold, G. ..	188	Charley, J. H. ..	185	Drummond, W. E. M. .	129
Arrowsmith, W. C. G. .	101	Clarke, L. M. ..	176	Duffin, W. A. ..	257
Astwood, E. W. ..	106	Clark, G. H. ..	256	Duff, C. F. ..	166
		Clark, W. E. ..	184	Duff, P. G. ..	205
		Clark, W. P. ..	256	Duff, J. H. ..	189
Baines, E. C. ..	128	Clough, W. G. ..	257	Durant, A. J. ..	106
Balfour, D. ..	199	Clunie, B. O. ..	245	Durrant, C. ..	457
Baker, W. A. ..	101	Cocking, R. McD. .	245		
Barclay, R. D. ..	127	Coll, His Hon. A. M. .	230		
Barclay, V. ..	127	Collymore, J. ..	129		
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DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and $72^{\circ} 37''$ W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's fez, at one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British crown and an agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to this appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boats by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased his Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to his Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the agent of his Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1848 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands, together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective legislative council and a president administering the government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to her Majesty the Queen from the legislative council, dated 17th February, 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The imperial act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the order in council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the government is administered by a commissioner, as chief executive officer, who is also president of the legislative board. The legislative board consists of the president, the judge of the supreme court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the crown. The governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the legislative board is necessary. Besides this the legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Supreme Court of Judicature

of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and has recently been constituted a court of appeal from the supreme court of the dependency.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the commissioner resides there. The town was described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this dependency of his government in March, 1884,) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a public library and reading room. There are also an episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, Masonic and other society lodges, a fairly commodious court house, a small prison and a school-house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there an assistant commissioner, who performs the duties of revenue officer and police magistrate. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also a district commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt pond at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating, each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80lbs. and one of ground salt about 95lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men, carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is of coarse salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which about a million-and-a-half bushels are shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour. Aermotor machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarked that "at Turks Island, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there," said His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a circular iron light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeward side of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was revised in 1905, and from

the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, at present 3d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charged for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862, on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the crown fund.

According to the census of 1901 the population of Grand Turk comprised 236 whites, 1,515 coloured persons and blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 15 whites 438 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situate), East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 91 white persons, and 2,992 coloured and blacks. The estimated population of the dependency in 1905 was 5,287.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts"

The sea surrounding these small islands or cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying cays of North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the cays and sent to Grand Turk from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" thousands of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the pita or sisal plant and companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos, and Breezy Point, East Caicos.

There are four places of worship of the Church of England and the same number of the Wesleyan denomination with eleven belonging to the Baptist. There are ten government elementary schools, and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of them.

A Public Library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected, partly by public subscription, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, two Good Templars Lodges in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that, though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and storing it. There are seven public tanks at Grand Turk capable

of containing 230,000 gallons one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat and vegetables are scarce, but the supply of fish of all sorts is plentiful, except in rough weather. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions makes a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. While a hurricane which passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, did little damage to property, that of September, 1908, did damage to the extent of £13,000.

Clyde's steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk fortnightly on their trips to and from San Domingo. Regular postal communication with Halifax and Jamaica is maintained by means of a steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black's Line which is subsidized for the purpose and makes monthly trips, calling at Grand Turk each way.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable.

The steamers of the Imperial Direct West India Mail Service between Bristol and Jamaica call at Grand Turk fortnightly to land mails and passengers on the outward route.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., £600 and Residence	Accountant and Clerk in Commissioner's Office, Postmaster and Registrar of shipping, L. L. Smith, £200—£250.
Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour F. H. Watkins—£100.	Inspector of Schools, H. H. Hutchings, £25.
Government Medical Officers, T. R. Robertson, £250, £25 drug allowance and private practice, T. A. Dowse, £200, private practice and residence, £25 drug allowance: certain fees allowed to both.	Harbour Master and W. House Keeper at Grand Turk, and Sergeant of Police, F. E. Todd, £150 to £175.
Assistant Commissioner, Grand Turk, Police Magistrate, Registrar-Genl., Coroner, Registrar of the Supreme Court, Clerk and Acting Auditor, H. H. Hutchings, £295 to £325.	Assistant Commissioner at Salt Cay, A. W. Harriott, £200 free quarters and £10 boat allowance.
	District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, T. A. Dowse, £100, and travelling expenses.
	Boarding and Revenue Officer, Cockburn Harbour, J. W. Tatem.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour F. H. Watkins, *President*.

Hon. H. H. Hutchings.
Hon. T. R. Robertson.

Hon. T. L. Smith.
Hon. Alfred Stubbs.

Hon. W. S. Jones.

Clerk—W. A. Darrell (acting.)

FOREIGN CONSULS.

United States of America	J. A. Howells, Consul
Norway	W. S. Jones, Vice Consul
Dominican Republic	R. Darrell, Vice Consul
France	W. Andrew Manuel
	W. S. Jones, Consular Agent

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

THE Cayman Islands, forming part of the colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are between the meridians of 79° 44' and 81° 26' W., and the parallels of 19° 44' and 19° 46' N. They were discovered by Columbus on May 10, 1503, on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Hispanolia (Hayti) and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even is now frequently caught there. The Lesser Islands were the first discovered and inhabited, Grand Cayman getting its name from the Lesser Caymans. Alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman.

The prefixes "Grand" and "Little" sufficiently explain themselves, but the word "Brac" is not so easy. Cayman Brac is characterised by a large ridge of rock called the Bluff running down its eastern side, and it is from this the island gets its name Brac, meaning a ridge or bluff.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound, but with no elevation exceeding 40 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off Georgetown, the capital of the islands; but during a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths. Land fetches from £5 to £15 an acre in Georgetown; in the country about £2.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm-thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. Parrots are plentiful. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally. Cattle and ponies fetch from £4 to £5 a piece; goats 5s. to 10s. Poultry from 3d. to 4½d. a lb. Rabbits brought from Nicaragua have become thoroughly acclimatized, and run wild.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time.

Fish is not plentiful, but is usually sold at 2d. per lb., in Georgetown 1½d. in Bodden town and 1d. at East End. Pink pearls are found. The principal occupation of the men is going to sea either as sailors on cargo vessels or on turtlers. There are no manufacturies. Many go to the southern states of America and work there, sending home part of their earnings. Shipbuilding finds employment for a few in Georgetown and Cayman Brac. Among natural curiosities of the islands are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ mile inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

The Cayman Islands were, as hidden treasure discovered from time to time shows, at one time the rendezvous of buccaneers, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at night, far from shore in large armed boats called *piraguas*. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the islands untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formally colonized, and the following patents of land in the island are on record in the Island Record Office in Jamaica.

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, binding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain

The names of Campbell and Middleton are now extinct. Murray Crymble was Receiver-General of Jamaica

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs."

The destiny of the Cayman Islands has been in the hands of various officers.

1794	"Governor" Cartwright	1888-1898	Senior Justice—Webster
	"Governor" William Bodden.		Custos—Edmund Parsons
	"Governor" Drayton	1898 (Aug. 22)-1906	—Commissioner—F. S. Sanguinetti (d. 1906)
1833 (Nov 24)	Custos James Coe, snr. (d. 1839)	1906	—Commissioner—C. H. Y. Slader (Acting)
—ab 1855	"James Coe, jnr.		—Commissioner—G. S. S. Hirst, M.B.
—1879 (Sep. 17)	"Wm. Eden	1907 (March 16)	

The estimated population on 31st March, 1901, according to a computation made by the Registrar General of Jamaica, numbered 4,900. Of these 2,184 were males and 2,716 females. The present population of Grand Cayman is estimated at 5,000 and that of the lesser islands at 1,000 persons. In 1905-6 the births numbered 114, 127 being illegitimate, a ratio bearing very favourable comparison to that of the West Indies, generally; there were 57 deaths and 42 marriages.

The chief industry is turtle catching on the banks, reefs and bars lying for several miles beyond the Mosquito Shore. Just now the fishing rights are the subject of dispute with Nicaragua and are in course of settlement by diplomatic means. Meanwhile certain places in dispute are placed 'out of bounds' for the fishermen and much distress is the result to the Island in general.

The turtle when caught are "crawled" at a convenient place in the locality of the fishing grounds and when a sufficient number (according to the size of the ship) are obtained they are carried to the island, again placed in crawls for varying periods to recover the voyage and then conveyed to Jamaica for shipment to England.

The foregoing applies to green turtle the delight of lord mayors and aldermen; but a considerable trade is done in the shell of the hawk's bill turtle, which is valuable. When this species is caught it is summarily deprived of its armour. Its flesh is poor. Another turtle, the "loggerhead," is also poor eating, but portions of what in the trade is called "skin" are dried in the sun and exported.

The chieftowns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are Georgetown, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian church, a court house, including public offices, a school-house and a prison (a very inferior building) at Georgetown. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterian church at Bodden Town, West Bay and East End. There are also court houses and gaols in the other districts.

In addition to the turtle industry, about 1,700 cattle and 300 horsekind are reared. Rope made from the thatch palm is exported, value in 1905-6 £586.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into six districts, and petty courts and petty sessions courts are held periodically and as occasion requires. The Grand Court (with three Justices at least) is held semi-annually at George-town in February and August. At this court the commissioner presides. The governor of Jamaica is empowered to appoint a judge to visit the island but the cases coming before the court are for the greater part very unimportant, and the services of a legal gentleman are not likely often to be required. There is an appeal from the latter court to the supreme court of Jamaica.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoe anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

The taxation is of an extremely mild character. There is no house or land tax.

Irregular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica. The Cayman Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union and issue stamps of their own to the values of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3d. 6d. 1s. 5s. and 10s.

There are post offices at Georgetown, Boddentown, and Cayman Brac, but the bulk of the postal business is done at Georgetown.

The mails are despatched and received at irregular intervals to and from Jamaica by sailing vessels and irregularly from the Southern States of America.

A money order system is in operation under convention with the Jamaica Post Office and is availed of to a large extent, the principal business being with the United States of America.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm in the summer. In the autumn, winter and spring, say from November to March, it is refreshingly cool, at times quite cold. There are cases of malaria occurring from time to time and digestive troubles traceable to starchy food, but taking it all round the island is very healthy. 76.39 inches of rain fell in 1909.

There is not much "ready money" in circulation and employment on land is hard to get; this has led to considerable emigration to Nicaragua and other places where work can be obtained. The emigrants return home periodically, and after staying a while seek fresh work abroad.

There is no pauper-roll, and little actual poverty. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown.

The tidiness of the homesteads is a matter of remark by strangers visiting the island. Georgetown has been a port of registry since 1903, and there were 25 vessels registered with an aggregate tonnage of 1,757 in 1909.

Education has been neglected. In 1908 an Education Law was passed which so far appears to work satisfactorily. Schools are provided by the Government at West Bay, Prospect, Boddentown and East End (the school at Georgetown is the property of the Presbyterian Church). Teachers receive 5s per annum capitation grant, and with a very few exceptions, the parents pay the school fees for their children. There are also a few small private schools receiving no aid from the Government. There are very few children who do not attend school where schools are provided.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about 1 mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from East End, Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 58 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

It is estimated that on the 31st March, 1901, there was a population of 834 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. These Islands are prosperous, owing to the large coco-nut gardens in existence. The annual export of coco-nuts is considerable.

In both places there are chapels connected with the Baptist denomination.

There are many vessels built here (and the same may be said of Grand Caymans mainly out of native woods, such as mahogany, pempéro, &c., and the builder) are really masters of their craft and proud of their reputation. The vessels are not built specially for local trade are taken over to Cuba and Central America, and find ready sale. Eight vessels were built and launched in 1905-6.

Three "lights" are supported by the Government, one at Georgetown and another at East End, Grand Cayman, the third being at Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a body styled the "Justices and Vestry," composed of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected vestrymen. The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

An experiment in the cultivation of Cotton has been started, and this may afford some employment for a portion of the praedial population.

Under the provisions of law 34 of 1898, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £300. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties theretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court, the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the powers of two Justices.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, Judge of the Grand Court, and Government Medical Officer—His Honour George S. S. Hirst, M.B., £425, furnished residence and fees.

Clerk to Commissioner—G. A. Parsons, £40.

Treasury Clerk—A. Bodden, £10.

Collector of Customs, George Town—A. Bodden, £100 and fees. Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, £60 and fees. East End—W. C. Watler, £30 and fees. Bodden Town—R. Coe Wood, fees.

Assistant Collector of Customs, Georgetown—J. H. O'Sullivan, £20 and fees.

Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—J. H. O'Sullivan, £80 and fees.

Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Inspector of Nuisances, and Clerk of the Cemetery and Markets—E. P. Watler, £65, fees and furnished quarters.

Postmaster, Georgetown—A. Bodden, £50 per annum.

Postmaster, Boddentown—P. D. McCoy.

Postmaster, Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, £5 per annum.

Registrar of Shipping—His Honour G. S. S. Hirst, fees.

Admeasurer—A. Bodden, fees.

Lloyd's Agent—W. M. Cochran.

Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Pantton, J. P. fees. W. Conwell Watler, J.P., fees.

Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.

Government Dispenser—Malcolm MacTaggart—£20 per annum.

Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—W. H. McTaggart, fees. Prospect

R. C. Stanhope, fees. Bodden Town—M. R. Hislop, fees. East End—W. C. Watler

fees. Cayman Brac—H. W. Ratty, fees.

Messenger—P. Brown.

Receivers of Wrecks No. 1 District—A. E. Pantton, fees. No. 2 District—A. Bodden, fees. Lesser Caymans—H. W. Ratty, fees.

Norwegian Vice Consul—W. M. Cochran.

Swedish Vice Consul—Edmund Parsons.

There is no public debt, but a surplus of about £3,000.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Edmund Parsons
Edward Henry Foster
Waide Taylor Foster
Joseph B. Webster
William Mearns Coe
Robert Coe Wood
James Edridge Hunter

James Bodden.
W. Conwell Watler
H. W. Ratty
A. E. Pantton
A. Crighton.
William Farrington

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on everything imported into the dependency with the following extra duties on :

Beer 4½d. per gallon, Spirits 4s. per gallon, Wines 1s. 6d. per gallon.

The following is the value of the Imports during the last four years : 1904-1905, £20,840; 1905-1906, £23,820; 1906-1907, £28,000, 1907-1908, about £31,000.

Coco-nuts, pay 1s. per thousand export duty. There is no other export duty.

Internal Taxation.

Poll Tax (on all males between 18 and 60)

Horses, Cattle, Asses, Mules

Dogs

Sailing Vessels under 50 tons

“ “ 100 “

“ over 100 “

Boats and Canoes

Sums received from Internal Taxation :

1904-05, £266 5 6; 1905-06, £278 7 1½; 1906-07 £220. 1907-08, £475.

Licenses—Spirit licenses only are issued. £10 per annum. Beer, wines and tobacco may be sold without a license.

The chief *Imports* are food stuffs, sugar, flour, rice and canned goods, also dry goods, the majority coming via Jamaica from the United States of America. Very little is imported from the United Kingdom, owing presumably to the expensive freight and length of time elapsing between the order and delivery.

Lumber is imported in large quantities direct from the United States for house and shipbuilding.

The chief *exports* are:

Turtle, hawk's bill, turtle-shell, rope, cattle and horses, dried skins, log-wood, coco-nuts, conch pearls, conch shells.

The total value of the exports in 1905-1906 was £15,204 9s. 6d.

The great discrepancy between the value of Imports and Exports is due to the fact that many of the schooners built in the dependency are taken abroad and sold, their value not being included in these returns.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

THE Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons. In 1906 the Morant Cays were leased for seven years to Captain S. E. Bodden, and the Pedro Cays for seven years to Captain John Greenwood.

The original intention was later carried out, and by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays have been formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the south-east of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coco-nut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

Instructions particularly when there is no Doctor on board, to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever.

GENERAL RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VESSELS.

Prior to taking in cargo or embarking passengers at infected or suspected ports, ships should have clean holds, fore-castle and steerage, and the bilges and lumbers be free from odour or deposit. The water supply should be above suspicion (especially in cholera infected ports) and in such the drinking water should be boiled and all food should be protected against flies, etc. At places where plague prevails every precaution must be taken against rats, mice and vermin of all kind. At such ports the vessel should, if possible, lie off in the stream or harbour when not taking in cargo or ballast. When moored alongside wharves or in dock, all ropes used for moorings should be provided with suitable rat-guards, and the chain cables should be tarred from the hawse pipe to the water's edge. Similar precautions to be used when lighters are alongside, which latter should haul off at sun set and not come alongside until after sunrise (or when working hour commences). Where yellow fever prevails measures against the introduction of mosquitos should be taken. Water tanks, barrels and other collections of water aboard the vessel shall be guarded, so as not to become breeding places for mosquitos; and all such found on board shall be destroyed. At such infected places, communication with the shore should be reduced to a minimum, and sleeping on shore at night prohibited. Earth, loam, sand, street-sweepings or organic refuse should be refused as ballast. Passengers should not be shipped from an infected port if there is no Medical Officer on board nor should any crew be shipped either unless certified after medical examination as free from any symptoms of disease.

REQUIREMENTS WHILST AT SEA.

The "heads" latrines, water-closets, etc., and all places liable to harbour infection should be kept rigorously clean by frequent flushing and occasional disinfection. The bilge water should be pumped out and a strong solution of carbolic acid (one in twenty) or chloride of lime (Burnett's fluid) or other disinfecting fluid poured in. Free ventilation and cleanliness should be maintained in all portions of the ship during the voyage, and measures taken to destroy rats, mosquitos and all vermin. If a case of sickness occurs among passengers or crew with symptoms suggestive of any of the three diseases to be described later on, it should be isolated without delay, and a member of the crew be detailed for his care—a volunteer among the passengers if the sick is a passenger, or a ship-mate, if one of the ships company is ill, is preferable. Communications between patient or nurse and others should be reduced to a minimum. The compartment from whence sick is removed should be disinfected and used clothes or bedding of nurse or patient should be immersed in disinfecting solution and boiling water poured on them. Yellow Fever should be placed under a mosquito net if such is available.

FORMULA FOR DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

No. I. Bichloride of Mercury (1-500) No. I.			
Bichloride of Mercury or corrosive sublimate			one part.
Sea water	...		500 parts.
No. II. Carbolic Acid 5 per cent. No. II.			
Alcohol (spts. of wine)	...		50 parts.
	mix		
Carbolic acid, pure	...		50 parts.
Add fresh water	...		900 parts.

These solutions can be strengthened or weakened according as required.

The following methods of disinfection are given by way of a guide:—

Old, useless or badly soiled personal clothing, rags, infected dressings, papers and articles of no value (contaminated) should be burnt. Personal effects, mattresses bedding (infected) can be efficiently disinfected, either by a high pressure steam disinfecting chamber at a temp. of 100 c., or by exposure to formal vapours. Articles such as coverlets and bed linen, etc., that can be steeped in anti-sepho

solutions without damage, can be disinfected by the No. I or II solutions. The period of contact must be from 4 to 6 hours.

To destroy rats or vermin, etc., various processes are recommended; the simplest and perhaps the most effective is by generating sulphur dioxide gas by burning sulphur powder in an iron pot or Dutch oven standing in a bucket or tin dish containing a couple of pints of water, four lbs. of sulphur to 1000 cubic feet of space is required, and the sulphur is best ignited by lighting the two or three oz. of spirits of wine or methylated spirits poured into a cone-shaped depression made in the middle of the sulphur powder in the pot when in position in the hold or compartment, care being taken to place it in a safe place away from any ignitable material and if possible on an iron desk or sheet of iron. The holds, fore-castle, cabins, lavatories, w.c., etc., etc., to be kept closed during the process of fumigation for at least four hours. It is desirable to remove all leather articles, steel and silver or plated goods, mirrors, etc., from such places during the process of fumigation.

If rats are dying in large numbers, they should be thrown over board care being taken to use a pair of tongs or other implement as hand contact is dangerous. Every effort should be made to catch or destroy the vermin and rid the ship of them.

SYNOPSIS OF SYMPTOMS OF THE THREE DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT

Cholera.

Incubation period said to be two or three days, sometimes less. First symptoms are: Diarrhœa with griping pain, "singing" or noises in the ears, a feeling of exhaustion and "sinking" with nausea and vomiting. Patient has anxious and pallid expression; soon diarrhœa becomes profuse and watery like whey or like water in which rice has been boiled, described as "rice water stools." The vomited fluid is of the same character. Soon cramps are complained of, at first in feet then calves, sometimes in thigh, hands, chest and abdomen of an agonizing character. This is followed by collapse which appears in 6 to 8 hours. The surface of body becomes cold, livid and shrunken, absence of pulse at wrist, features have leaden hue and eyeballs are buried in their sockets; skin is often covered with profuse sweat. There is acute lassitude apathy and suppression of urine. The disease terminates fatally in 12 hours, sometimes life lasts 24 hours or longer.

Treatment.—An early hypodermic injection of hydrochlorat of morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain by inducing rest and sleep is recommended: water in moderate quantities at a time should be frequently given: weak fresh lemonade has been recommended. The burning sensation felt at epigastrium may be relieved by a mustard plaster: cramps are sometimes relieved by a strong stimulating liniment of Belladonna or chloroform with "Opodeldœ" (soap liniment) rubbed in vigorously with the hand. Stimulants in small quantities with effervescing drinks have been found useful: preparations of opium should be given guardedly and sparingly as they are liable to accumulate and if repeated in too large quantities may produce ill after-effects: rest and sleep are the sheet anchors of treatment: during the reaction and convalescence the greatest care is required in dieting patient: if liquid nourishment induces vomiting the nourishment must be given by the rectum (small quantities of beef tea or chicken broth and a teaspoonful or two of brandy). Hot water bottles covered with flannel to be applied to body, etc.

Plague.

There are two varieties of plague: (a) BUBONIC (b) PNEUMONIC. There are also minor forms. The period of incubation varies from 3 to 7 days. The onset is frequently sudden but there is generally a period of from 24 to 48 hours before the characteristic symptoms appear, during which time headache, weakness, vertigo and vomiting are present, also chills and fever. The next stage or bubo formation is associated with staggering gait, tremulous speech and restlessness; temp. 104 or over, pulse full 120 or more. The countenance presents an anxious, drawn, pallid appearance. Bubos or glandular swellings painful and tender to the touch rapidly develop in the groins, arm-pits, or neck. As the bubos enlarge the temp. falls as a rule 2 or 3 degrees also the pulse rate. This occurs on or about the 3rd day of the disease. The patient appears relieved, but invariably this is misleading: the fever again sets in and continues between 103 and 105 for about a week during which time the bubos become fully develop and soon are "ripe," or matter is formed in them, this occurs about the 10th day. The disease now assumes a more hopeful stage and

becomes more a local than a constitutional one; but it is also a critical period as it is associated with heart failure and great debility, the patient requiring extra careful nursing, as well as stimulants and nourishing food of a suitable character. Convalescence is slow and liable to complication.

The Pneumonic variety of plague is generally very rapidly fatal in 3 or 4 days and there may be no bubonic enlargement or only very partial. It commences with rigors (shivering) high temperature, pains in the limbs, headache, chest pain, cough (not always present) difficulty and accelerated breathing and delirium a very marked symptom, ending in coma and death. Expectoration blood stained and viscid, later it becomes watery and sometimes pure blood flows from mouth. Very few cases recover. This variety is said not to occur more than in a ratio of 3%.

The treatment in ordinary bubonic plague is: abundance of fresh air, strength to be sustained by suitable nourishing food and stimulants, patient to be kept lying down for a *long period* during convalescence, rest and sleep being the great factors as accessory to food. The open bubos are to be carefully dressed twice a day, the dressing to be thrown overboard when ship is at sea, if in a roadstead to be destroyed by fire.

Yellow Fever.

This fever has, as a rule, a very quick onset. The first symptoms are headache general (malaise) discomfort and febrile disturbance. The temperature rises to 103 F. or 104 or more; the eyes assume an infected or "ferreted" appearance, face becomes flushed, soon severe backache (lumbar) is complained of, the stomach becomes irritable and everything is vomitted (and with considerable violence as a rule); the epigastrium (or pit of stomach) is tender on pressure. The gums may be swollen and inclined to bleed, as well as slight bleeding from the nose—a symptom of much diagnostic value (at this stage.) Constipation is the rule, and urine is scant and as a rule high coloured. About the 3rd day of the fever, a "lull" occurs, and patient and inexperienced attendant or nurse are sanguine that the sickness is about to abate. There is about then noticed commencing jaundice or yellow discolouration of the white of eye and skin (if a white subject) which increases in intensity; soon bleeding from the nose, gums, and "black vomit" set in—the urine has for some time become albuminous (if about a tablespoonful of the patient's urine is gradually boiled in a glass tube over a lighted spirit lamp to which 3 or 4 drops of pure nitric acid have been added, a deposit of what resembles curdled milk will be seen in the fluid urine, this is with the others already mentioned, an unvarying symptom of yellow fever.

Treatment—On suspecting the case to be one of Yellow Fever patient should be isolated in an airy apartment, if in the tropics in the open air, under an awning and with a mosquito net over patient day and night. All mosquitos should be destroyed as far as practicable. Patient should get a full dose of castor oil to commence with, and small doses of calomel and Bi-carbonate of potash in powders gr. one of the former and five of the latter 4 or 5 times a day, or if the vomiting is excessive and continuous, the calomel alone placed on the tongue and washed down by a couple of tablespoons of iced (or cold water). A good way to get the calomel powders would be to weigh 12 grains of calomel and divide it into a dozen powders. The patient will require careful nursing and stimulants are pretty sure to be necessary. Iced hock, champagne or good French brandy and soda water in small doses are the best. The bowels will have to be moved by enemata if necessary, or salines if they can be retained on the stomach. Diet: milk, egg-flip, chicken tea and bovril are indicated.

EVENTS DURING 1910.

On January 1st the Hotel Titchfield, at Port Antonio, was burnt to the ground (£50,000 damage; insured).

In February, the Royal Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies (Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chairman) visited Jamaica and took evidence. Their report was published in September. They recommended the continuance and improvement of the steamship service between Canada and the West Indies, the maintenance of the Imperial Department of Agriculture, and the provision of an improved telegraph service, all to be subsidised by the Imperial Government; and suggested preferential agreements between Canada and the West Indian Colonies, in some cases to be tentative.

In March, the Mico Training College, Kingston, which had been reconstructed after the earthquake, was burnt.

On the 9th of May the accession of King George V. was proclaimed by the Governor in the Parade, Kingston.

In May, Intercolonial Sports were held in Kingston, competitors coming from British Guiana, Trinidad and Barbados.

In September, Jamaica took part in the Toronto Exhibition.

In November, the Jamaica Tourist Association was formed to advance and foster the claims of Jamaica as a health resort.

In November, after much correspondence as to the best means of replacing the Kingston Theatre which had been destroyed by the earthquake, Hon. Col. Ward, C.M.G. gave £9,000 for the purpose.

In December, Mr. J. D'Aeth, Assistant Director of Public Works, was invested at King's House with an insignia of the I.S.O.

In December, Sir Fielding Clarke who had been Chief Justice of Jamaica since 1896 left the island on retiring from office. He had been a member of the Jamaica Schools Commission and of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.

The Legislative Council was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 22nd February, 1910.

The Governor in an exhaustive speech, reviewed the proceedings of the past Session.

He stated the funds were available for the construction of the second block of Public Buildings, and that designs were being prepared for the invitation of tenders, which would be submitted to Members.

The balance of Assets in the Treasury Balance Sheet of 31st March, 1909, was £206,000. The revenue for the current year was estimated at £900,566. A revised Estimate placed the revenue at £974,133. The approved Estimate of Expenditure was £974,604, including £25,000 appropriated for the Insurance Fund. Supplementary Estimates provided for an additional £25,000 for insurance and £19,000 for other purposes. The total appropriation was £1,019,306, the revised Estimate of Expenditure now was £1,042,075.

There would probably be a balance to the credit of General Revenue of £139,000. He proposed to reserve £50,000 as a working balance and devote £35,000 for the second block of Public Buildings, leaving £54,000 available for other purposes.

Flood damages to the Roads, Bridges and Railway had been met to the extent of £22,000 from Revenue. He proposed out of the available surplus, now reduced to £23,000 to appropriate £10,000 for the purchase and improvement of Kingston Telephones and £9,000 to Main Roads. He would invite them to consider the advisability of providing for a branch Railway from May Pen into the Minho River basin, the introduction of Sixpenny Telegrams would be proposed, they would also be invited to settle by law the contribution to be made to the Parochial Rates of Kingston, to provide for new main roads in country parishes, and for the improvement of the sanitary condition of Kingston streets.

A Public Health Bill would also be laid before them, and provision would be made by them for taking a census in 1911 and for declaring the legality of Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister. Bills on the Notification of Yaws, for the creation of authorities in connection with extended Elementary Education, and for the amendment of the Laws relating to Reformatories and Industrial Schools.

Thirty-seven Bills passed into Law, 27 of which were amendments of previous Acts.

Among the the more important of the above were:—

Law 1. Amendment to the Tariff Laws, fixing the duty on Naptha, Gasolene and Petrol and Petroleum oil and its products at 4d. per gallon. Quinine and its salts were placed on the Free List.

Law 2. Amending Elementary Education Laws, providing machinery for the creation of School Boards and making women eligible thereto; members to be appointed by the

Governor. The Law contains provision for compulsory attendance in declared districts.

Law 8. A Law to declare the validity of Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Law 16. Amendment to Tariff Law 20 of 1899 reducing duty on oils to 5d. per gallon, on soap to 2/6, and adding to the Free List prime movers and machinery for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of Agricultural or Mineral products:—

Condensed Milk. Wire for fences and staples for fastening same. Galvanized Iron Roofing, with screws, rivets, washers and bolts used for fixing same, also iron ridging, guttering and brackets used therewith : and Artizans tools were put on the Free List.

Law 17. Amending Law 40 of 1903, consolidating and amending Stamp Duty Laws.

Law 27. A Law for taking a Census in 1911.

Law 35. A Law to further amend Law 6 of 1867. "A Law to establish Boards of Health."

The Law gives general powers to the Central Board of Health and its officers and Local Boards, to enforce sanitary regulations on public and private property, making owners and occupiers personally responsible to maintain sanitary conditions and to abate nuisances on their properties.

Law 37. Makes provision for increasing the water supply of Kingston and the Liguanea Plains, and authorises the raising of a loan of £50,000.

SOME NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN JAMAICA.

By FRANK CUNDALL.

The following notes were originally prepared for the information of Mr. H. H. Piggott M.A., H. M. Inspector of Schools, who has recently visited Jamaica and inspected the endowed Secondary Schools of the Island at the request of the Jamaica Schools Commission, acting on the suggestion of the English Board of Education that that Board was willing to lend the services of an Inspector for inspection work and consultation with the educational officers as to the best means of improving the education conditions in any colony.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Piggott's is the first visit of its kind paid by a British School Inspector to a British colony.

The earliest reference to education in the history of Jamaica occurs under date 23rd February, 1663, when a warrant was issued to prepare a bill for the King's signature authorising the treasurer of the Exchequer to pay the sum of £500 yearly to Thomas Povey to be by him transmitted and equally distributed to five ministers serving in Jamaica or to four ministers and a schoolmaster as shall seem fit to the Governor.

Jamaica then apparently preferred preaching to teaching—there being at the time obviously few children of a teachable age—for there is no further reference to the schoolmaster.

In 1671 the last of twenty-four inquiries sent to the Governor, Sir Thomas Modyford, was "what provision for instructing the people in the christian religion and for paying the ministry?"; but there was no mention made of secular education.

In 1675 Sir Thomas Lynch reported that "Mr. Lemon, a sober going man and a very good preacher, is minister of Guinaboa, St. John's parish; he has £100 per annum from the parish, and about as much from Col. Coape for keeping a free school he has erected." To John Coape, who was a member of the first Council, Custos of Precinct VII, (consisting of the parishes of St. John, St. Ann, St. George and St. Mary) and a Quaker, is due the honour of having spent the first money recorded in the cause of Education in Jamaica.

Till the end of the seventeenth century, the safety of trade and commerce, the means of defence against Spanish or French invasion, the encouragement of immigration, government, and legislation, formed the subjects of discussion with the home government, and the comparatively newly formed colony was too unsettled to think of imparting knowledge to the rising generation.

The only reference to education found in the legislation of the century is, in an "Act for Confirmation of Pious, Charitable and Public Gifts and Grants," to "erecting or maintaining of Churches, Chappels, Schools, Universities, Colledges, or other places for education of Youth or maintenance of men of Learning, or any Alms-houses or Hospitals, or any other uses whatsoever, heretofore made, and hereafter to be made within the time aforesaid." But it was long ere "Colledges" came into being, and the Universities are as yet in the future.

Bridges, the historian, writing in 1828, gives various interesting details concerning bequests and donations for educational purposes, from which some of the following notes are culled:—

Philip Vicarry, in 1676, left £100 to endow a free school in St. John (now part of St. Catherine), but, this sum being unaided by further means, no school was ever established.

Thomas Martin, in the year 1684, left £50 per annum to pay a schoolmaster in St. David (now part of St. Thomas-in-the-East), and a house at Port Royal, with £12 per annum, to educate twelve poor scholars; but no such endowment existed in Bridges's time.

In the year 1688, Sir Henry Morgan, of buccaceering fame, gave £100 to aid the bequest of £100 sterling by Joachim Hane, to found a school in St. Mary; but nothing was rendered available to the establishment of such a school.

Bridges tells us that, "In the year 1695 Sir Nicholas Lawes bequeathed his estate, in default of heirs, to found a free school for the benefit of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. A school was consequently incorporated, with a seal, bearing the founder's arms; but it failed for want of sufficient means, and the land was attached to the rectory. Twelve years afterwards Zacariah Gaulton left £80 per annum to pay a master, and £500 to build a school-house; and in 1721 Benjamin Cotman bequeathed his estate for the same purpose." As a matter of fact Sir Nicholas Lawes's will is dated 21st August 1730, and the bequest was not to *establish* a school, but "unto the Governors of the Free School of St. Andrews in the Island of Jamaica for the time being, and in case there be no Governors at that time as the Law directs then to such

Governors as the Chancellor or Commander in Chief of the said Island shall direct and appoint Governors of the said Free School then I say I give to such Governors of the said Free School and their Successors for ever the Estate and premisses aforesaid for and towards the maintenance of the Masters Teachers and other Officers of the said Free School the repairing and making new Buildings more fitt and comodious large house or houses on the land at Halfway Tree which I formerly gave for that use finishing and furnishing the same and for and towards the maintenance support education and learning of so many Scholars (native youths of Jamaica) as the said Governors of the said School or the major part of them shall from time to time think fitt to admit to that benefit and the said bequest can support and maintain."

But this bequest never took effect, for all his children who were living when he made his will—his sons James and Temple and his daughter Julith Maria—survive him.

Roger Elletson, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Chief Justice, in the year 1690 gave £20 towards the foundation of a school in St. Andrew. Edward Harrison, in 1695 and Charles Delacree, in the succeeding year, each bequeathed £10 per annum for the same purpose. The bequests, however, were allowed to lie dormant until the year 1789, when the principal and interest were estimated at £14,710, no part of which was, however, recovered.

John Mills, in 1711, after several entails, left money to establish a free school in St. Elizabeth; but no such institution ever existed.

In the year 1735, Edward Pennant left £200 for a school and books, in Clarendon; and a school was founded in Old Woman's Savannah, aided by subscriptions to the amount of £2,000. It flourished about the year 1758; when, by some ill-management, it failed; the premises were vested in Trustees for sale, and the institution vanished.

By the end of the seventeenth century the need of education for the sons and daughters of the colonists must have become pressing. The plan usually adopted by those who could afford it was to send their children (often the illegitimate as well as the legitimate) home; and so it continued in the main till the end of the following century, and indeed far into the nineteenth. Many a son of Jamaica acquired a good education in England, and not a few graduated at the Universities. A manuscript "Catalogue of Men born in the Island of Jamaica who matriculated at Oxford 1689-1885 Extracted from Alumni Oxonienses. (to which I have added a few stray names of men connected with the Island). By William Cowper, M.A.," in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica, contains 268 names of men known to have matriculated at Oxford. Peter Beckford, who matriculated in 1688, and afterwards became lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, is the first on the list, which includes other well-known names, such as Garbrand, Dawkins, Nedham, Ellis, Price, Gale, Gregory, Houghton, Morant, Barham, Lawrence, Lewis, Clarke, Barrett, East, Dallas, Dwarris and Scarlett.

When in the year 1737, Bridges tells us, the first enumeration of the charitable donations and devises were called for by the Council, the amount exceeded £9,000 in money, besides much landed property; but this was, in the main, for the poor and for churches.

A review of the state of education in the middle of the eighteenth century is given by Leslie in his "New History of Jamaica" (1740):—

He says:—

"Learning is here at the lowest Ebb; there is no publick School in the whole Island, neither do they seem fond of the thing; several large Donations have been made for such Uses, but have never taken Effect. The Office of a Teacher is looked upon as contemptible and no Gentleman keeps Company with one of that Character; to read, write and cast Accounts, is all the Education they desire, and even these are but scurvily taught. A Man of any Parts or Learning, that would employ himself in that Business, would be despised and starve. The Gentlemen whose Fortunes can allow it, send their Children to *Great Britain*, where they have the Advantage of a polite generous Education; but others are spoild, and make such an inconsiderable Figure ever after, that they are the common Butt in every Conversation. Mr. Beckford* has lately bequeathed £2,000 sterling, for a Free-School: It is doubtful whether this Gentleman's Intentions will be answered by the Managers; for by their way of proceeding there is small Appearance they design to encourage Men of Merit to take upon them such an Office. Several have lately offered themselves who were every way qualified for the Undertaking; and some promised themselves Success, from the good Disposition they perceived in many to encourage their Design; but after a Trial were of Necessity obliged to quit it. 'Tis Pity, in a Place like this, where the Means could be so easily afforded, something of a publick Nature should not be done for the

* Peter Beckford the grandfather of William Beckford who behaved, badly with respect to the Drax property.

Advantage of Posterity; but when such a Spirit will appear, is hard to determine. There are indeed several Gentlemen who are well acquainted with Learning, in some of its most valuable Branches; but these are few; and the Generality seem to have a greater Affection for the moodish Vice of Gaming than the *Belles Lettres*, and love a Pack of Cards better than the Bible. To talk of a *Homer*, or a *Virgil*, of a *Tully*, or a *Demosthenes*, is quite unpolite; and it cannot be otherwise; for a Boy, till the Age of Seven or Eight, diverts himself with the Negroes, acquires their broken way of talking, their Manners of Behaviour, and all the Vices which these unthinking Creatures can teach: Then perhaps he goes to School; but young Master must not be corrected; if he learns, 'tis well; if not, it can't be helped. After a little Knowledge of reading, he goes to the Dancing-school, and commences Beau, learns the common Topicks of Discourse, and visits and rakes with his Equals. This is their Method; and how can it be supposed one of such a Turn can entertain any generous Notions, distinguish the Beauties of Virtue, act for the Good of his Country, or appear in any Station of Life, so as to deserve Applause? Some of the Ladies read, they all dance a great deal, coquet much, dress for Admirers; and at last, for the most part, run away with the most insignificant of their humble Servants. Their Education consists intirely in acquiring these little Arts. 'Tis a thousand Pities they do not improve their Minds, as well as their Bodies; they would then be charming Creatures indeed."

That the object of those few who, amongst a community indifferent to such matters, wished to benefit education in Jamaica, had been in the main disregarded during the eighteenth century, is evident from a report of a Committee of the Assembly presented in November, 1791, by Bryan Edwards, the historian. The Committee had been appointed to "enquire into and prepare an account of the several charities and donations that have been made and devised from time to time, by well-disposed persons for the establishment of free-schools in the different parts of this Island, and which have not been carried into effect agreeably to the intention of the donors; and further to report a state of the landed and other real property, funds, and securities for money, which, in the judgment of the Committee, are at this time subject and liable to such donations; and their opinion what steps are proper to be taken for the recovery and establishment thereof for the purposes intended."

They reported "that the committee, limiting their enquiries to such charities or donations only, in the recovery whereof there appears at this time any visible property to which resort can be had, confine themselves to the several Parishes of St. Ann, St. Andrew, Vere, and Westmoreland: In each of these parishes donations have been made for the purpose in the resolution of the House mentioned; some of which donations have not been carried into full effect, and others have remained wholly unapplied and unaccounted for by the several devisees, executors, purchasers, or possessors, under the original granters or donors of such estates or properties as were specially charged with such donations." They then proceeded to report on the case of St. Ann, leaving St. Andrew, Vere and Westmoreland for another occasion.

Charles Drax, by will dated 1721, directed "that a charity school should be established in the said parish of St. Ann for maintaining and educating eight poor boys and four poor girls belonging to the said parish as well as for other charitable purposes: And, as an endowment to the said charity, the testator made subject and liable all that his estate in the said parish of St. Ann, called Shelton; and if that estate be found insufficient, his will was, that all his, the testator's, other estates should be made liable for the deficiency." It appears from the report that William Beckford, the well-known author of "*Vathek*" had obtained possession of Drax Hall the principal property in a manner that "excited the indignation of every honest man who became acquainted with the transaction."

Protracted legal proceedings resulted in Beckford having to disgorge £5,200. A Free School, commenced by the Vestry of St. Ann in the old Court House in that parish in 1795, was in 1802 by an act of the Legislature (43 George iii, c. 32) endowed with the sum obtained from the Drax Bequest and called Drax's Free-School, and trustees consisting of the President of the Council, the Speaker of the Assembly and representatives of St. Ann, were appointed. In 1806 the Trustees of this School purchased Walton, the buildings on which had originally been erected as barracks. In 1807 they expressed their willingness to surrender their charge for the public good, and new Trustees (embodying many of the old members) were appointed (48 George iii, c. 25), and the name of the school was changed to the Jamaica Free School. At its formation the school was thrown open to the island, ten nominations to the school being reserved for the parish of St. Ann in view of the bequest, and thirteen being for the other parishes on the nomination of the Governor; this privilege being transferred by Sir John Peter Grant in later days to the Custodes of the thirteen parishes, and on the School being removed and merged into the Jamaica High School, which was opened in the newly-constructed buildings at Hope

in 1855, after a short sojourn in Barbican Great House hard by, the same course was followed, the thirteen open Scholarships being awarded by the Jamaica Schools Commission, as the Trustees and Board of Management of the College.

The old Jamaica Free-School, like other schools in the island at that period, was somewhat overweighed by Trustees, consisting as they did of the Governor, the President and members of the Council, the Speaker and Members of the Assembly, the Chief Justice, the Attorney General and others. In the case of the Jamaica Free-School their duties were not onerous. The law enforced their meeting only "once in every year, during the annual session of the Legislature of this island, in the town of Saint Jago de la Vega, for the purpose of examining into the state of the said free-school, &c."

When Bridges wrote his *Annals* he said of it:—

"The total income of the establishment is now about £1,700 per annum, which educates, maintains, and clothes ten boys, nominated by the parish, and six named by the Governor. In the session of 1825, a grant of £1,500 displayed the liberal desire of the public to extend the means of instruction, and dissemination of Christianity, by the addition of a chapel to the establishment. The master's salary is £300; and he is allowed to appoint an under-master with £150 per annum. Under the management of the late master, the establishment rose to be the first in the island; public examinations took place twice a year; and, besides the objects of the foundation, thirty-one boys were educated there at £70 per annum each. The present master is permitted to hold the curacy of the parish; but the chapel being thirty miles distant, he is under an engagement to the Trustees, not to quit the school, but to pay half the salary of his cure to an officiating curate.

It is a curious record, that the estate of Drax Hall still remains charged with the sum of £500, payable to the same fund, whenever the old Spanish Abbey at Seville d'Oro shall be rebuilt."

That matters had not much improved by the beginning of the nineteenth century, is evident from "An Account of Jamaica and its Inhabitants," published in 1808. "Literature", the author says, "is little cultivated in Jamaica, nor is reading a very favorite amusement. There is a circulating Library in Kingston, and, in one or two other places a paltry attempt at such a thing, these collections of books not being of that choice and miscellaneous nature which they ought to be, but usually composed of a few good novels mixed with a much larger proportion of those ephemeral ones which are daily springing up, and which are a disgrace to literature, and an insult to common sense."

In 1817 John Ripplingham, the author of "Jamaica considered in its present state, political, financial and philosophical" (1817), presented a memorial to the Assembly, setting forth that "there is no establishment provided by this Island for the education of sons of gentlemen, that he had had considerable experience in the higher departments of education, and had published several works upon intellectual improvement, and that he offered his abilities, acquisitions and assiduity to supply the deficiency and craved the aid of the house." The matter was referred to a Committee, and the House agreed, on their report, that they did not consider it expedient to adopt any measure on the subject. Whether the House thought higher education was not necessary or doubted Ripplingham's ability to give it, is not stated.

In a "Schedule of Charitable devises from 1739 to 1821" submitted to the Assembly in 1825 the following have reference to education in Jamaica:—

Lib. 22: Fol. 42. William Crosse, dated 4th January, 1737, leaves his pen in St. Andrew's in trust for Wolmer's free-school.

Lib. 38: Fol. 51. Martin Rusea, his whole estate for a free-school in Hanover, dated 3rd July, 1764, proved 20th February, 1769.

Lib. 44: Fol. 150. John Priddie, dated 17th February, 1775; Proved 21st August, 1777; Residuary estate in the event of death of devisees to educate the poor of Vere.

Lib. 46: Fol. 79. Henry Johnson, proved 16th March, 1780, dated 29th September, 1779, to Wolmer's free-school £100. And further on contingency.

Lib. 46: Fol. 207. J. D. D. Luskie, dated 13th February; proved 24th May, 1781. Residuary Estate to Wolmer's free-school.

Lib. 47: Fol. 40. Florentina Vassall, dated 20th September, 1777, entered 26th March, 1779, two estates in Westmoreland called Friendship and Greenwich, in failure of reminders over for a free-school.

Lib. 61: Fol. 213 and 214. 38. Fielding Jones, Manning's free-school, Westmoreland one half of residuary estate.

Lib. 62: Fol. Robert Hugh Munro, reversion of his residuary estate for a school in St. Elizabeth's.

Lib. 64: Fol. 62. Appropriation made by the Duke of Manchester in favour of Jamaica free-school.

Lib. 68: Fol. 151. D. C. Androuin, Wolmer's free-school, 200 sterling.

Lib. 71: Fol. 139. Hymen Cohen, Wolmer's free-school, £200

Lib. 95: Fol. 8. Ellis Wolfe, Wolmer's free-school, conditionally, £1,000.

Bridges, the historian, writing in his "Annals", gives some account of the educational efforts of the past. He reports "no endowments of any kind" in the parishes of Trelawny, Manchester, St. Dorothy (now part of St. Catherine), St. Thomas-in-the-Vale and St. Thomas-in-the-East or in St. James, although the Legislature had early in the eighteenth century appropriated £1,400 per annum for the purpose. A good deal of the rest of the information he gives has been recorded under the various epochs touched on in this brief account.

In 1843 the Charity Commissioners of England reported on the Schools of Jamaica—

'With this view, then, we may be permitted to observe that almost all the Schools in question have been greatly modified by, and that many owe their very existence, or their increased income to, acts of the Legislature. The original bequest to the Jamaica Free School would probably have been lost to that institution, but for the interference of the Legislature, and a great part of its present funds was derived from a grant of the Crown. So at Vere, the Act 2 Geo. 4, c. 19, recites that the school was failing for want of scholars, and its original constitution was accordingly varied, by throwing it open for the reception of children from the adjoining and other parishes. Grants have, from time to time, been made to each of these schools for temporary purposes e.g., repairs, etc., and a permanent rate of interest amounting to no less than 8 per cent., is paid by the Receiver General to both. It is not, therefore, we think, too much to say that the Legislature has thus acquired (even if it did not necessarily possess it) a right to deal with the funds of these institutions, in such manner as it may deem expedient. Least of all can this be denied where the object is not to divert them from, but to apply them more usefully to the great purpose of education, for which they were originally intended. More especially does this remark apply to the Jamaica Free School, which appears by the Act 18, Geo. 3, c. 25, s.5, to have been expressly intended to fulfil this end, and was even permitted to incorporate with its own funds, those of any other charitable institution, which were either unappropriated, or which parties were willing to transfer to it, with a view to carry out this very object.'

Of the condition of education in the middle of the nineteenth century, Gardner in his History (1873) states:—

"Another Commission, first appointed in 1843, was also discharging the duty of inquiring into the extent and management of the different charities of the island, and quietly preparing the way for some wholesome reforms. Many painful facts were brought to light relative to the culpable alienation of benevolent bequests from their intended purpose; and other facts equally discreditable, in reference to the mode in which existing charities were managed.

Dickenson's charity was a sad illustration of the first named form of neglect, and the Vere School of the second. The valuable and comprehensive reports of the commissioners are preserved in the votes of the House of Assembly from 1843 to 1847, and supply all the information that can be desired on this subject up to the later date. Some £60,000 was found to the credit of the different charities in the treasury. On this different rates of interest, averaging about eight per cent., were paid, yet an expenditure of £4,600 per annum only secured the education, such as it was, of 1,016 children, of whom only 38 were boarded. Over five hundred were at Wolmer's school in Kingston, under the care of Mr. Reid, whose arrival in the year 1800 had so terrified the assembly. In this establishment the cost of education was under thirty shillings a head, and its character seems to have been in advance of any endowed school in the island. When Messrs Sturge and Harvey, of the Society of Friends, visited the island, they pronounced it to be the best of any school they had seen in the West Indies at that time."

Robson in "The Story of our Jamaica Mission (1894) says:—

"In 1855, the Governor, Sir Henry Barkly, in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary said 'By far the most creditable institution in the Island is the Presbyterian Academy principally intended for training young men of the ministry or the scholastic profession. It still held a foremost place and was accomplishing excellent work; there were 24 missionary students and 56 public scholars in attendance. But the expense to the Home Church amounting to nearly £500 a year, appeared to call for some more economical scheme.'

In a chapter in his History devoted to "Religion, Education, and Social Progress, from 1839 to 1865," Gardner makes no reference to Secondary Education, unless the foundation of Calabar College in 1843 for the training of a native Baptist Ministry can be so considered.

In 1865 an Act (28 Vic. c. 23) was passed by which the Government appropriated the sums of money deposited from time to time in the Public Treasury by various Charities and

Institutions at varying rates of interest, and became responsible for the payment of perpetual annuities in lieu thereof: thereby preventing for the future so far as those Funds were concerned any of that misapplication alluded to in the reports of the Committee of 1791.

Under that able organiser, Sir John Peter Grant (1866-1871), Elementary Education was put on a sound basis of encouragement and support; by him was also founded the too ambitious and short-lived College at Spanish Town which aimed at providing a University Education for a community that was not yet ready for it.

During the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave the needs of Secondary Education—which was defined as being the encouragement of education of a higher grade “among those classes of the community who would value it, if placed within their reach, but whose means do not enable them to send their children to Europe for the purpose of obtaining it”—received full consideration.

By the creation in 1879 of the Jamaica Schools Commission, which exercises over endowed schools in Jamaica the same sort of supervision formerly exercised by the Charity Commissioners in England over English Schools, means were afforded for placing the old endowed schools of the island under suitable management. The Jamaica High School was established, the Jamaica Scholarship was started, and the Cambridge Local Examinations were held for the first time in 1882; and later in 1891 the University of London was induced to hold its examinations in the colony.

The Weleyn Church started their High School at York Castle, in St. Ann in 1876; and the Institute of Jamaica for the encouragement of Literature, Science and Art was founded by the Government in 1879.

In 1892 a Secondary Education Law (32 of 1892) was passed, empowering the Governor in Privy Council on the recommendation of the Board of Education—a Board formed with the main object of advising on elementary education—to declare any important centre of population to be without adequate provision for Secondary education and to establish a school there, to be managed by a local committee of management under the supervision of the Board. While these notes were passing through the press an act of the Legislature has been passed transferring the duty of supervision of all such schools from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Mr. Capper, (Superintending Inspector of Schools from 1880 to 1909) in his portion of the “Special Reports on the Systems of Education in the West Indies and in British Guiana” (Board of Education,) published in London in 1901, says:—

“The advantages of education were therefore only available for the children of free-people and certain privileged classes. For these provision was made by bequests, at various periods, of money, lands and slaves, in various parts of the Island, which were the original endowments of the existing schools known as Wolmer’s, Manning’s, Rusea’s, Munro and Dickenson’s, etc., so called after the names of the testators. Unfortunately, however, the funds were in many cases misappropriated, and in nearly all, mismanaged. It would not be too much to say that the bulk of money left for educational purposes was squandered or stolen. Had not the necessities of the government of the day led them to appropriate all the money belonging to these educational trusts that could be recovered for which they undertook to pay, and have since paid a high rate of interest, there might have been no endowed school now in existence that was founded before Emancipation. Even up to 1870, and in some cases later still, the income derived from the government was to a large extent wasted on giving in the endowed schools elementary education of a character little, if at all, higher than that given at a comparatively insignificant cost in the ordinary elementary schools, to the children of persons much better able to educate them than the parents of the vast majority of fee-paying children in the latter.”

The Jamaica Schools Commission on its foundation, was entrusted with the direct control of one of the best endowed schools, the Jamaica Free School, and was empowered in the case of other endowed schools, if it considered the trust funds were being improperly applied, to remove existing bodies of trustees and replace them by others, to prepare and put in force new schemes for the management of the schools, and as a last resort to take over the funds of any endowment and apply them, with due reservation of the rights of existing beneficiaries, or classes of beneficiaries, to the purpose of the Jamaica Free School re-named by the law the Jamaica High School. The Commission under the Chairmanship at first of the then Chief Justice, Sir John Lucie-Smith, and subsequently of the Bishop of Jamaica, now Archbishop of the West Indies, at once took in hand the re-modelling of the constitution of the Jamaica High School, removing it to the neighbourhood of Kingston, where, with its offshoot, University College, it did excellent work, the two being later merged into the Jamaica College. The Commission draw up schemes for the various endowed schools, having due regard to local conditions and local needs. These schemes are amended from time to time as occasion demands.

In 1892 two laws were passed, one creating the Board of Education, with the Superintending Inspector of Schools (now called the Director of Education) as Chairman, to deal with elementary education and also to control any secondary schools to be formed in the future in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council on the recommendation of the Board to be without adequate provision for Secondary Education, of which the Montego Bay Secondary School, founded in 1896, is the only one at present existing.

The Commission appointed in 1898 to enquire into the system of education in Jamaica, reported on Secondary Education that:—

“Manual or Agricultural instruction might form part of the curriculum in every secondary School.”

On the subject of the relation of the State to Secondary and higher education and to private secondary schools, the Commissioners remark as follows

“A majority of us consider that the state has a duty to care for and assist secondary and higher education. This is recognised in all British countries, and is now being increasingly recognised in Great Britain itself, where large private endowments and much available private effort were, until recently, considered sufficient to meet the ordinary wants of the country in these respects. In the colonies generally and especially in those situated like Jamaica, experience shows that there cannot be efficient, continuous, and sufficient provision for secondary and higher education without some assistance from the State, endowments being limited as to amount and locality. And failure to make adequate provision for placing such education within the reach of those who need it for their own benefit and the service of the State, is unfair to them and injurious to the State. It is not meant that the State should meet the entire cost, as in the case in elementary education; but should place it within reach of those who need it, and who either by private resources can meet the remainder of the cost or by exceptional ability can secure available scholarships or other personal financial assistance to meet the cost.

Therefore, although in the present state of the finances of the colony nothing further can be done immediately in the matter we recommend that provision be made by Law, on points not already provided, for giving hereafter, as soon as public funds are available, the following further assistance to secondary and higher education:—

(1) Establish secondary public schools like that of Montego Bay (if that should prove a success) where such are wanted, under the provisions of the present Law.

(2) Assist private secondary schools for boys and girls by a limited payment for those within specified ages who annually pass a specified examination.”

We turn now to the history of individual schools.

WOLMER'S.—We find that, although the first record of a bequest for a school is that of Charles Drax of 1721, amongst the existing secondary schools of the island the oldest foundation is that of Wolmer's School which dates from 1736, in which year legislature gave effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, a goldsmith of Kingston, who by his will dated 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies, the rest of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die. In 1894 the school was remodelled on a higher standard, and the Trustees are now partly nominated by the Governor and partly by the Mayor and Council of Kingston. A few years later the girls school was established. In 1908 the Trustees were empowered by a special law to remove the school premises from Kingston to land in St. Andrew adjacent to Kingston.

MANNING'S.—But two years behind Wolmer's in point of date, comes Manning's School at Savanna-la-mar. Thomas Manning, in 1710, left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen called Burnt Savannah and cattle to endow a free-school in the parish of Westmoreland. It was incorporated in the year 1738, by an act of the Assembly partially repealed by an act of 1768, and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar.

BECKFORD & SMITH'S.—In the year 1730 Peter Beckford of Spanish Town bequeathed the sum of £1,000 for the purpose of endowing a free-school, or hospital; and John Ellis devised £200 in aid of the same. Beckford also gave another sum of £1,000 to the poor of the parish; and the legislature appropriated all these bequests to the existing establishment which was incorporated in the year 1744, when Thomas Barrett charged his property with £40 per annum and, fifteen years afterwards Mary Baldwin charged hers with £50 per annum in aid of the same institution.

Francis Smith, Custos of St. Catherine, bequeathed by his will, dated 1830, the sum of “£3,000 to the parish of St. Catherine, to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England and in the promotion of industry.” By Law 30 of 1869 these two

schools were amalgamated under the title of "Beckford and Smith's School" and placed under the control of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.

In August 1876, the school was opened under the title of the "Graded Middle Class School in connection with the Beckford and Smith's Charity."

RUSEA.—Martin Rusea, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony, left by his will, dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 currency (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3, chap. 18) settling the trust and establishing an undenominational school, which has been maintained since in Lucea.

JAMAICA COLLEGE.—The Jamaica College at Hope which was established under Law 34 of 1879, as the Jamaica High School, became the inheritor of the Walton foundation in St. Ann of the year 1802, which may therefore be taken as the date of its foundation.

A college, called University College, was opened in connection with the school in 1890 but by Law 26 of 1902, the college and school were amalgamated. During its existence, thirty students passed through the college, and four students took the London B.A. degree, and one the M.A. without leaving the island. Amongst its alumni are several well-known teachers working in Jamaica to-day.

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S.—Robert Hugh Munro of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish, for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and, if necessary to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. For years after the death of Dickenson, who had bequeathed them fully to carry out his uncle's intentions, the funds of the Charity were applied to anything but their proper purpose, and at length in 1825 an act of the legislature was passed for regulating the charity, which recited the history of the trust up to that date, and propounded a scheme which had been agreed upon for the management of the trust, but this commendable scheme appears never to have been carried out, and it was not until 1855 that the act 18 Victoria, chap. 53, was passed with the object of rescuing the remains of the charity.

In 1856 a Free School for boys was opened near Black River, and early in 1857 the premises at Potsdam, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, were purchased and the school was removed thither. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains—that for boys still at Potsdam, that for girls formerly at Mt. Zion, now at Hampton.

TITCHFIELD.—When the village of Titchfield (now Port Antonio) was built in the early part of the eighteenth century, it was deemed necessary to appropriate some of the neighbouring lands for the maintenance of a school.

In the year 1722 by an Act entitled, "An Act for settling the north-east part of the island," it was enacted that fifty acres at a certain place named Pattison's point and thirty acres on Ruther's or Lynch's Island should be allotted for a town, and that two hundred and fifty acres adjoining should be a common belonging to the said town or towns.

By an Act of 1725 (an explanatory Act for the further encouraging the settling the parish of Portland) it was enacted that for enlarging the said town of Titchfield which had sprung up, fifty more acres should be added to the town and one hundred acres should be added to the common. By 1785 it appeared that divers people unlawfully encroached on the common of 350 acres, and the land had become of little or no use or profit to the town and the benefit was in danger of being entirely lost to them. Certain trustees were appointed by Act 26 Geo. III. cap. 7, (An Act for vesting the common lands of the town of Titchfield in the Parish of Portland, in Trustees, for the purpose of raising a fund for erecting and maintaining a free school in the said town; and for other purposes therein mentioned) for the direction and management of a free school to be erected in or near the town of Titchfield, to be maintained and endowed from the proceeds of the 350 acres of common land. The object of the Trust was to provide instruction for youths, without charge to their parents, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c., and the Masters were to be of the Church of England. The school was opened to children of the island generally but those of the inhabitants of the town of Titchfield were to have the preference.

The school was in active operation from its foundation to the year 1855, when it appears to have been closed in consequence of a report made on its "state and condition" by Henry Laidlaw, stipendiary magistrate, in pursuance of a commission entrusted to him by the Governor, and because of the trust having been thrown into chancery by reason of having incurred debts amounting to nearly £300, for which judgment was obtained against the Trustees in the "Grand Court" of October, 1852, in the case of "Anderson Charles, vs. the Trustees of the Titchfield Free School Trust."

From the revelations laid bare in Laidlaw's report, and from the tenor of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Trustees held on the 3rd of January, 1853, it may be gathered that the Trust at this time was in a very bad state.

Accordingly in the year 1856, an Act entitled "The Titchfield Free School Amendment Act, in aid of and to amend 26 Geo. III, cap. 7," was passed, in which, amongst other salutary provisions, was one for the reduction of the number of Trustees. Nothing of any importance seems to have been done under the new Act until the 31st October, 1864, on which day a meeting was held for the purpose of appointing W. W. Anderson, Solicitor to the Board, in order that he might take measures for getting the Trust out of Chancery. Whether such measures were attempted or not, at the time, is not clear, but the Trust appeared to have remained in Chancery until rescued by Sir John Peter Grant's Government in February 1871, when a compromise was effected with the creditors of the Trust, and the sum of £183 16s. advanced by the Island Treasury for the purpose, under the provisions of Law 25 of 1868, which Law had been passed in the meanwhile, "To authorise the Governor to relieve the Titchfield School Trust from its present liabilities, and to provide for the future management and carrying out of the Trust." In 1882 the annual income of the Trust was "over £200"; in 1883 it was "nearly £300." In 1883, a Scheme was drawn up by the Schools Commission under authority of the 30th Section of Law 34 of 1879, by which the management of the Trust was vested in the Schools Commission and a Board of Local Managers appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission.

In 1903 the Titchfield lands were vested in Trustees appointed by the Governor. In 1909 the member of the Legislative Council for Portland was added to the land Trustees, and two Representatives of the Parochial Board of Portland were added to the School Board. Under the scheme a day school for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, and there have been since added, an Infant Department, in 1894, which is now carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary Department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop and a qualified master in charge. In 1907 an amalgamation of the Boys and Girls Department was effected. The Secondary School gives 12 local Scholarships of £6 each, and the Trust pays three £40 scholarships, all open to children of the parish of Portland. The school is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio, which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers, and Boston. The local Board also manages the government schools of Bellevue and Spring Bank.

VERE.—Raines Waite, in the year 1694, left the remainder of his estate to poor children. As several persons of the old parish of Vere (which included a part of the present parish of Manchester) had made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish, without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740, vesting the Funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a free-school at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of. The present Free School at the Alley was founded under the provisions of this Act which was amended by an Act of 1768 and again by 18 Vic. c. 54. When Bridges wrote: "The funds at present amount to £12,000, vested in Island certificates, bearing 6 per cent interest, with a parcel of land rented to Moneymusk estate, for £383 per annum, and some slaves, leased by the proprietor of Pusey Hall estate for the annual sum of £103. There is besides an excellent house, with five acres of land, and the establishment, which has been lately opened to the adjoining parishes of Manchester and Clarendon, maintains twelve boys."

In 1908, as the elementary schools in Vere were receiving full advantage of the ordinary

government grants, provision was made for the establishment of a Secondary School at the Alley.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.—St. George's College, Kingston, under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, was founded in 1850, and has done good work in secondary education.

MANCHESTER.—In 1814 the parish of Manchester was formed out of part of Vere and part of St. Elizabeth. But, although the recital of Law 19 Vic. c. 39—"An Act for the establishment of Free Schools in the parish of Manchester"—alluded to "the separation from the said parish [of Vere] of a portion of the present parish of Manchester" the enacting sections of the Law empowered the Trustees to establish and maintain schools for all persons of certain ages residing in the parish [of Manchester]. When the scheme of the 1st September 1886 was drawn up in aid of the Manchester Free Schools, the Law was followed and the parish of Manchester alone was dealt with, no reference being made in particular to that portion of the parish which had formerly formed part of Vere. The Manchester Trust controls a Middle Grade School at Mandeville for boys. There was at one time a school for girls, but it had to be abandoned for lack of support.

WESTWOOD.—The Westwood High School for Girls was founded in January 1884, at Manchester Pen near Stewart Town, in the parish of Trelawny, by the Revd. William Menzie Webb, Baptist Minister of that town, to provide, at a moderate cost, a higher education and training for Jamaica Girls of all classes. Mr. Webb in 1881-82, brought the subject to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, and other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to originate the Trelawny Girls School. In August, 1895, the name of the school was changed to Westwood High School for Girls" on its removal to Westwood.

MONTEGO BAY.—The Montego Bay Secondary School subsidised by a Government grant and managed by a local board was opened in September 1896. The science teaching is being extended on the lines of the schools of science in England, and includes the principles of Agriculture. A course of practical instruction is carried out in connection with the school, at Fairfield estate, whereby experience is gained in the use of labour-saving machinery and the culture of crops. In order to make the practical teaching in science efficient, a laboratory has been added.

Amongst defunct secondary schools must be mentioned the Queen's College founded at the old King's House at Spanish Town in 1873; Grant Allen (best known in Jamaica for his novel "In all Shades") being on its teaching staff. The two schools maintained by the Wesleyan Denomination; one at York Castle in St. Ann for boys; the other at Barbican in St. Andrew, for girls in the latter half of the last century did excellent work. York Castle had whilst it existed, (1876 till 1899) a very successful career. It produced a fair share of Jamaica scholars and seventeen of its students matriculated at the University of London. The Presbyterian Academy at Montego Bay alluded to by Sir Henry Barkly in 1855, which commenced at Bonham Spring in St. Ann in 1841, was removed to Montego Bay in 1884, and then did very useful work in both religious and secular training of a high order till it was removed to Ebenezer in Manchester in 1871 and was finally closed by the Foreign Mission Board in 1876. The Collegiate School in Kingston founded by the Rev. John Radcliffe in 1853 and afterwards under William Morrison, did, without government aid of any sort, very valuable work. From 1878 to 1889, the date of his death, the highly educated Father Jaekel, a Prussian by birth and former teacher at St. George's College, the standard of which he assisted to raise, trained in his own school in Kingston a number of men prominent in Jamaica to-day in professional and commercial life.

The following brief account of Trusts, bearing more or less on secondary education may be of interest:—

MERRICK'S TRUST.—Charles Merrick, of St. George (now part of Portland) said:—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two members of Assembly, the Custos and three Senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George, for the time being, and to their successors, £2,000 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say, £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out on interest in like manner, for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued for ever.

But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of indi-

vidual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees heretofore mentioned, in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it." The administration of the Trust was for a time carried out virtually by the Custos of the Parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 a law (14) was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones. In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established: it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. In 1888 after considerable correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Jamaica Schools Commission, as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the school at Buff Bay River estate should be abolished. The Superintending Inspector of Schools, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision, and the member of the Legislative Council for Portland for the time being, and subsequently the Custos of St. Mary, were appointed by the Governor Trustees to prepare a scheme for utilising the fund to the best advantage in accordance with the intentions expressed in the will. Various proposals have been made, but none has been yet adopted. Meantime the fund is accumulating.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.—The Guthrie Davidson Bequest is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of Vic. 28, cap. 32, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

In 1898, the Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme, ordered by the Governor in Privy Council to come into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Secondary School, and the other half to the education of four girls. In consequence of the Board of Education in 1902 agreeing to a reduced fee of £4 per annum for each boy at the Montego Bay Secondary School, six boys are now being educated there under the provisions of the Trust. Six girls elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST.—The will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £590, be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships at the Female Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in inscribed stock bringing in an annual interest of £18, and the purposes of the trust are being carried out.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—As prizes for students of the Secondary Schools there is, first in money value, the Rhodes Scholarship (awarded partly on the Jamaica Scholarship Examination and partly on moral qualities) of £300 per annum, tenable under the late Mr. Rhodes' will at Oxford for 3 years, which every third year is restricted to candidates educated entirely in Jamaica.

Next in order of value comes the Jamaica Scholarship, the blue ribbon of Jamaica education. It was originally awarded on the Matriculation Examination of the University of London: it was subsequently altered to the Senior Cambridge Local Examination, and latterly specially set papers have been added enabling candidates to specialize in their studies. It is worth £200 per annum tenable for three years or £150 per annum for four years, or £120 per annum, tenable for five years, tenable at any recognized University or College in the Empire. The next on the list to the Jamaica Scholar receives a scholarship of £60 per annum tenable for three years.

By Law 31 of 1892 it was provided that "Twenty-eight Scholarships of the annual value of £5 each shall be annually granted to twenty-eight pupils from the Elementary Schools of the Island, who shall declare their intention of continuing their education at any school created or assisted under the Secondary Education Law, or which, not being a Public Elementary School, may satisfy the Board that it has made proper provision for the preparation of pupils to pass the London Matriculation Examination."

At present there are six scholarships—three for boys and three for girls.

There are at present in the island 690 State aided Elementary Schools. There are awarded annually six £10 Scholarships—(three for boys and three for girls), to the most successful students in the Cambridge Junior Examination. These scholarships are of course open to scholars in the elementary schools, but up to the present they have been won by students in secondary schools; although of late years a few teachers in elementary

schools have been successful in training candidates for the Cambridge Examinations. It may be of interest to note the directions which Secondary Education in Jamaica has taken in respect of thirty of her most promising sons. The following is a list of the Jamaica Scholars, since the foundation, with their respective professions and places of abode so far as it has been found possible to trace them:—

1881. (Rev.) T. W. Halliday (York Castle)—Wesleyan Minister, Montego Bay.
1882. A. E. Tomlinson (Potsdam)—B.A., Camb., Late Head Master Rusea's School.
1883. E. T. Lea (Potsdam)—M.A. Oxford: first an Assistant Master at the Jamaica High School, and later a master in the Surrey County School, England.
1884. E. R. C. Earle (Jamaica High School)—M.B. London, D.M.O. at May Pen.
1885. (Rev.) D. D. Parnter (York Castle)—B.A., Wesleyan Minister, Port Antonio.
1886. F. C. Tomlinson (Potsdam)—B.A. Cantab, Barrister practising in Jamaica.
1887. E. V. Lockett (York Castle)—B.A., School Inspector, Kingston.
1888. E. E. Murray (York Castle)—M.B., B.Sc. London, Medical Practitioner in Kingston.
1889. C. A. H. Thomson (Jamaica High School)—M.B., B.C. Cantab, Junior Resident Medical Officer, Kingston Hospital.
1890. H. C. Jackson (Jamaica High School)—Medical man in Uganda: dead.
1891. H. A. Josephs (York Castle)—B.A., LL.B. Cantab. LL.B. London, Barrister-at-Law, Kingston.
1892. (Rev.) H. D. Lockett (York Castle)—M.A. Oxon. Vicar in an English Parish.
1893. H. I. C. Brown (York Castle)—B.A., Oxon. Assistant Attorney General, Kingston.
1894. A. W. Levy (Jamaica High School)—B.A., Cantab. Head Master, Manning's School, Savanna-la-Mar.
1895. D. H. DeSouza (York Castle).
1896. L. C. D. King (Potsdam)—Engaged on a railway in Russia: dead.
1897. A. A. Myers (Potsdam) L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.M.O., practising in Dominica.
1898. G. S. Husband (Jamaica High School) M.B., M.C., Edinburgh.
1899. H. H. R. Bayley (Jamaica High School)—L.S.A.
1900. F. C. H. Powell (Potsdam)—L.S.A., London. Medical Practitioner, Port Maria.
1901. J. C. Sharp (Jamaica College)—B.Sc. London. Science Master at Potsdam.
1902. R. W. Dodd (Potsdam)—B.A. Dublin. Engaged in commercial Life in Jamaica.
1903. Miss C. G. Pearman (Potsdam)—1st. Class Clas. Tripos, Camb. Lecturer in Classics, Cheltenham Ladies College.
1904. J. E. Sharp (Jamaica College)—B.Sc. London. In the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.
1905. R. T. H. Sailman (Potsdam) B.Sc, C.E. (McGill Univ.). Practising in Canada.
1906. L. C. Levy (Jamaica College)—B.A. Camb. Barrister-at-Law.
1907. { G. J. Dodd (Potsdam) Engineering student at McGill University.
 { G. E. Valentine (Wolmer's)—M.A. Aberdeen. Studying medicine at Marischal College, Aberdeen.
1908. W. I. Escoffery (Jamaica College)—Student at Marischal College, Aberdeen.
1909. G. S. Dodd (Potsdam) Engineering student at McGill University.
1910. T. H. Sharp (Potsdam)—Student at St. John's College, Cambridge.
1911. G. F. Alberga, (Potsdam).

The following are the Rhodes scholars:—

1904. R. M. Murray, (York Castle and Jamaica College)—B.A., Assistant Master at Jamaica College.
1905. R. L. Nosworthy, (Exeter School, England)—B.A., British Vice-Consul in New York.
1906. Hugh Wortley (Jamaica College). Engaged in teaching in Canada.
1907. O. V. Calder (Potsdam) .Studying at Oxford.
1908. T. R. Williams (Bath College, England). Studying at Oxford.
1909. J. M. Nethersole (Wolmer's). Studying at Oxford.
1910. F. C. Mercier (Wolmer's and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury). Studying at Oxford.
1911. D. P. Stephenson, (Wolmer's.)

Of the independent external examinations taken in Jamaica, by far the most important are those of the London University in Arts and Theology.

Recently the Durham University authorities have arranged that students in associated colleges (of which the Jamaica Church Theological College is one) may sit for the examination for the L. Th. It is also now possible for students of the same college to take degrees from the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The curriculum of the majority of the Secondary Schools of the Island is based on the requirements of the Examinations of the Cambridge University Examination Syndicate which have been held yearly since 1882 when 15 candidates sat. The largest number sitting in any one year is 328 in 1898, which number was again reached in 1910. In these Examinations the Jamaica Candidates secure a higher percentage of Honours, Distinctions and Passes than the average of the other candidates who take the examination in England and certain of the colonies.

The natural disturbances to which Jamaica is unfortunately at times subjected—floods hurricanes, earthquake—have a very marked effect on the attendance in Elementary Schools, and in a similar manner the prosperity or depression of the colony has an effect on the attendance at Secondary Schools, and especially on the number of entries for examinations at which fees are paid. In times of prosperity entries come in freely: in period of depression they drop off.

In April 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

As a result of the examination in 1910, 132 Certificates were awarded, there being but 28 failures. There were 261 entries for the Examination of 1911 at six centres.

The Royal Drawing Society Examinations are also held at Wolmer's Girls School, and elsewhere and the College of Preceptors Examination at Westwood High School for Girls.

Under Law 32 of 1892 the Board of Education has kept (and in future the Jamaica School Commission will keep) a register of all Teachers who have satisfied it that they are competent to teach in Secondary Schools, either generally or in certain special subjects, giving in each case the qualifications on which its decision is based.

The following is a list of the principal Secondary Schools in the Colony, arranged parish by parish, including some private establishments:—

Parish.	Estimated Population.	School.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Kingston	55,331	Wolmer's (Boys) (3)	7	179
		Wolmer's (Girls) (3)	9	144
		St. George's College (5)	8	116
		Colonial High School (Girls and Boys)	7	71
		Deaconess Home School (Girls and Boys)	11	170
		Convent of Mercy High School, Alpha (Girls) (5)	5	90
		Duke Street School (Girls) (5)	6	75
St. Andrew	45,488	Jamaica College, Hope (1)	5	76
		New College, Halfway-Tree	3	40
St. Thomas	41,776			
Portland	43,533	Titchfield Secondary, Port Antonio (2)	3	30
St. Mary	60,937			
St. Ann (6)	80,482			
Trelawny	39,421	Westwood High School (Girls) (4)	9	89
St. James	43,302	Montego Bay Secondary School (2)	3	57
		Montego Bay High School (Girls)	3	21
Hanover	41,969	Rusea's, Lucea (Boys and Girls) (3)	2	30
Westmoreland	72,134	Manning's, Sav.-la-Mar (Boys and Girls) (3)	5	77
St. Elizabeth	92,170	Potsdam, Malvern (3)	5	72
		Hampton (Girls) Malvern (3)	6	63
Manchester	82,624	Mandeville, Middle Grade (3)	1	21
		The Ladies' College, Mandeville	5	30
		Brampton School, Mandeville (Girls)	5	36
		Vere Secondary, Alley (3)	1	12
Clarendon	77,634	Beckford and Smith's (3)	2	34
St. Catherine	85,601	Cathedral High School (Girls)	3	38

862,422

NOTE.—(1) Under the Jamaica Schools Commission.
 (2) " " " " Jamaica Schools Commission with local boards of management.
 (3) Managed by local board of trustees under schemes drawn up by the Schools Commission.
 (4) Under an English Committee.
 (5) " " the Society of Jesus.
 (6) Has Scholarships to the Jamaica College.

ATHLETICS.—The development of athletics in the Secondary Schools during recent years is noteworthy. Before 1902, though cricket and football were played and athletics sports held, there was a decided lack of organization. In the last ten years, thanks in great part to the introduction of Junior Cup Cricket, the Martinez Football Competition, the donation of the Perkins Shield for Miniature Rifle Shooting, the institution of the Inter-Scholastic Handicap Games and the Jamaica Schools Championship Sports, all forms of sports are placed on a far more satisfactory footing in all the Schools, and each of them has produced athletes who in some branch of sport could compete on equal terms with the best athletes of their own age in English Public Schools. Some of this development is undoubtedly due to the allotment of a Rhodes Scholarship yearly to Jamaica; love for and success in Sports forming an appreciable part of the necessary qualifications.

ASSOCIATIONS.—As evidences of a development in Jamaica of *esprit de corps* and love of one's alma mater that is typical of the best of English school life, may be mentioned the institution of school magazines and old pupils associations. The Jamaica College gave the lead with the publication of the first issue of college magazine in 1904, followed by Wolmer's girls school in 1909, and by Potsdam in 1910. An Old Boys' Association was founded in connection with Wolmers in 1905, and was followed by that of the Jamaica College and, lastly the Wolmer's girls school formed an Old Girls' Association. All these associations do good work in keeping up an interest in their respective institutions, which speaks well for the future of Secondary Education in Jamaica.

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OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1910.

GENERAL NORD ALEXIS, who died in Kingston on the 1st May, at an advanced age, upwards of ninety, had been resident in Jamaica, an exile from Hayti, since the time (December 1908) when he was driven from the presidency—which he had acquired by force of arms from General Simon Sam—by the coup d'état, which placed General Antonio Simon in the presidential chair. Before he became president, Alexis governed with ability for some forty years the northern province of the country. But as president fate was too strong for him. The whilom favourite, sharing the fate of unpopularity which had fallen to many of his predecessors, had to find refuge in a strange land. His body was removed to Hayti for interment.

WALTER AUGUSTUS FEURTADO died in Kingston on the 23rd of November, aged 71 years. He was for many years clerk to Messrs. Harvey & Bourke, solicitors. He was a past master of the Royal Lodge of Masons, and was interested keenly in astronomy and antiquarian matters. His published writings include "A forty-five years Reminiscence of the characteristics and characters of Spanish-Town" (1890): "The Jubilee Reign of Queen Victoria in Jamaica" (1890): "Index to the Laws of Jamaica" (1880, 1889, 1892): and "Official and other Personages of Jamaica from 1655 to 1700" (1896). The last named is of use to students of Jamaica biography and genealogy: its chief limitations being due to the fact that the sources of information used were incomplete.

HON. CHARLES EARLE ISAACS, the son of the late Mr. Isaac Isaacs, was born at "Iver," Malvern, in 1838. He was educated at Rosall College, Lancashire; and joined his father in business as general merchants at Black River in 1866. On the death of his father three years later; he carried on the business, retiring ultimately in 1890. He was made a Justice of the Peace: he served on the old vestry, the municipal and parochial boards, and on Munro and Dickinson's Trust, and was at the time of his death member for St. Elizabeth of the Legislative Council. He died on the 22nd March. On the following day the Legislative Council recorded its sense of the loss which the Council had sustained in his death, and conveyed to his widow and the members of his family the sympathy and condolence of the house: the Colonial Secretary stating that "the late member for St. Elizabeth had devoted his life to the service of the Colony and he had done it well."

REV. CANON HENRY HEMMINGWAY KILBURN, who was born at Dewsbury, England, in 1831, came out to Jamaica and was at first engaged in the teaching profession. Deciding to take Holy Orders he was ordained deacon in 1871. He was made a priest in the following year, and became rector of Golden Grove which cure he held till 1878, when he went to Swanswick, where he remained till 1881, when he became rector of St. George's Church, Kingston. This benefice he held till his retirement from Jamaica in July, 1907. He was made a canon of the cathedral church of St. Catherine in 1898, and was appointed Assistant Commissary of the Diocese in 1906. At the time of his death, which occurred in January 1910, he was chaplain to the Wiltshire Lunatic Asylum, and assistant to the rector of St. John's church, Devizes.

Canon Kilburn was for many years a member of the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board of the Church of England in Jamaica. He was also a Director (and for a time, Secretary also) of the Mico Training College. He was also interested in the organization of charitable relief, and played a practical part in the formation of the Kingston Charity Organization Society in 1900. Immediately after the earthquake of 1907, as one of the Secretaries of the Relief Committee, he did very hard work, which undoubtedly told on his health.

HON. GEORGE SOLOMON SEYMOUR, or, to give him the name by which he will always be remembered in Jamaica, the Hon. George Solomon, was born at Southampton, England. He came to Jamaica when he was nineteen years old, and was at first employed by his brother, Abraham H. Solomon, at Falmouth. He then started business for himself in Kingston, and after a successful commercial career, entered on agricultural ventures owning at one time as many as ten sugar estates, and also being a pioneer in banana cultivation.

Not content with giving much of his time to the improvement of Jamaica agriculturally, he devoted himself whole-heartedly to a political career, giving special attention to matters of finance on which he was a recognised authority. He sat in the old House of Assembly for St. Thomas-in-the-East, and was later one of the Executive Committee (first appointed in 1854 to assist the Governor in matters of general administration) of which he became Financial Minister in 1861 at a time when the finances of the colony were in a critical condition and much retrenchment was effected. About 1878 he was instrumental in the formation of the Jamaica Association which laboured for the abolition of Crown Government. He was not returned to the last Assembly which was elected in 1864. He sat for some years as a member of the Legislative Council, and there drew attention to the serious state of the finances of the Colony under Crown Government, and a Royal Commission was appointed to report on the subject. In later life he was unsuccessful at the poll, in 1884 in Kingston, and in 1894 in Clarendon. He was for a time Custos of Portland, and was Senior Magistrate for Kingston. He took part in the formation of the Jamaica Club, and was at one time a keen supporter of racing. He died of pneumonia, on the 15th October, in Philadelphia, in his 83rd year. His body was brought to Jamaica for interment in the Cemetery of the German Synagogue in Elletson Road, Kingston. In 1880 he published "The Jesus of History and the Jesus of Tradition iden-

tified;" which led to two replies, one entitled "A Review" by the Rev. John Radcliffe, and the other "Glimpses of the evidence for the messiahship of Jesus of Nazareth" by the Rev. D. R. Morris. In 1896 Mr. Solomon published "The Heresies of the Christian Church."

Captain GEORGE GOODWIN TAYLOR, who died in August, was the son of Dr. George Taylor of Derby, England. Born at Derby on the 24th March, 1850, he entered the Army in 1870 and came with his regiment the 4th King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment) to Jamaica in 1878. In 1883 while in Jamaica he retired from the Army, and, marrying Miss Finzi, second daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Finzi, purchased Moy Hall, an estate in St. Thomas-in-the-East. He was made a Justice of the Peace for that parish in the following year. He first cultivated cinchona, but subsequently went in for coffee, adopting all the latest improvements in the way of cultivation and curing, including a light mountain railway up the higher slopes of the Blue Mountain; and made Moy Hall one of the most successful coffee estates in the West Indies. Mainly through his instrumentality the mountain driving road from the 11th mile on the windward road up to Cedar Valley was made. He was made Custos of the Parish of St. Thomas in 1905, but resigned office owing to failing health in 1910, shortly before his death, though he continued to act until then at the request of the Governor. Though more than once urged to represent the parish of St. Thomas in the Legislative Council, he preferred to serve it in a quieter manner.

JOHN THOMPSON, who was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1845, served first in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and then in the English Prison Department. In 1883 he came to Jamaica and worked under the late Mr. Douglas in re-organizing the prison system of Jamaica, first in the General Penitentiary as principal warder, and then as Deputy Superintendent. From 1897 he was Superintendent of the St. Catherine District Prison at Spanish Town, till he retired in 1908, and during that time, the prison-farm was instituted. He died in Kingston on the 13th November.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

While going through the press the following additions and changes were noticed:—

PAGE.

EDUCATION.

- 189 By a Law amending the Laws relating to Elementary Education, passed in the present session of the Legislative Council, 1911, the Head of the department is now called "The Director of Education."

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

- 215 By a Law passed in this year's session of the Legislative Council, 1911, Whit Monday is removed from the schedule of Public Holidays and 9th November, King Edward's day, is made a public holiday.

The actual anniversary of King George's birth, 3rd June, is to be kept as a public holiday by His Majesty's command.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

- 266 Kingston—Add Robt. William Bryant, Kingston P.O.
 274 Westmoreland—Dele Conrad Pile Bovell, Sav-la-Mar (deceased)
 275 " Add Rev. E. L. Jones, Whitehouse P. O.
 276 St. Elizabeth—Add Rev. S. C. Ashton, Malvern
 277 Manchester—Add D. G. Crawford, Newport
 " C. P. Jackson, Santa Cruz
 " Rev. W. C. Morrison, Maidstone
 " J. M. V. Thomson, Mandeville
 " A. G. Nash do.

432 GRAZING PENS, MANCHESTER.

Additional Returns.

Name of Pen.	Owners.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres n grass and command.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
Derry ...	A. D. Gordon ..	.. ..	400	1,097	200
Wear Pen ...	Thos. Anderson ..	.. ..	663	300	220
Leith ...	Hon. A. Levy ..	.. ..	400	350	120
Marlborough ...	Mrs. Barry ..	H. A. Jacobs ..	800	400	200
Williamfield ...	G. E. Huan ..	.. ..	300	676	100
Hope Pen ...	R. B. Braham ..	T. P. Leyden (lessee)	391	299	150
Green Vale ...	F. E. Glanville ..	.. ..	500	698½	100
Melrose ...	James Ogilvie ..	.. ..	520	500	150
New Forrest ...	Eml. Fulford ..	.. ..	701½	1,695	230

Page 432—At head of left hand column, for "Manchester contd.," read "St. Elizabeth contd."

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY.

Page 506—Mr. J. C. Hagen has succeeded Mr. R. Sullivan as Superintendent.

THE DISTINGUISHING LETTERS

To be marked on Sub-licenses issued in the several parishes for Carts, Hackney Carriages, &c., for the licensing year 1911-12 (from the 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1912) have been determined as under:—

Kingston	W	Hanover	B
St. Andrew	T	Westmoreland	S
St. Thomas	D	St. Elizabeth	H
Portland	R	Manchester	P
St. Mary	M	Clarendon	K
St. Ann	F	St. Catherine	U
Trelawny	Y	Port Royal	I
St. James	G		

ADDITIONS, &c., *contd.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ERECTED ON WEST SIDE OF KING ST.

1. The 1st (west) block is situated to the west of King Street between Barry Street and Tower Street, and Peter's Lane and King Street.

2. It forms the 1st block of buildings in a general scheme for the rehousing of the Government offices, the *remainder of the scheme* includes laying out the land (purchased by the Government after the Earthquake) which lies as a square between Peter's Lane on the west, and Church Street on the east; Barry Street on the north and Tower Street on the south.

The two blocks of buildings are laid out so as to leave a strip of grass and trees about 71 feet wide and 187 feet long on either side of King Street, at the north end both blocks are wider and approach to within 61 feet of the centre line of King Street, so that even here the open space is 122 feet wide. This narrower portion is 124 feet long (N. and S.).

3. 1st block.

(a) Extreme length, 311 feet.

(b) Extreme breadth, 135 feet.

(c) Breadth at narrower part, 90 feet.

(d) It is a 3 storey building throughout.

(e) The wider portion (to the north) is occupied by the Post Office and Telegraph Office departments in all 3 storeys.

(f) The narrower part is occupied by the financial offices in all 3 storeys.

(g) Detailed list of offices.

(I) In Post Office Department.

(a) *On ground floor*—

Circulation Branch. With access for the public to the following:—Stamp selling department, Registered letters, Post Restante, Newspapers, Telegraphs, Parcels post, Registered letters, Money orders and P. O. orders and enquiry office; and also the private letter boxes (and call bell for urgent telegrams at night; the latter is situated in Peter's Lane on N. W. side of building).

(b) *1st floor*—

Telegraph operators, &c. Postmaster's private office. Post Office Correspondence and accounting branches, and Assistant Electrical Engineer's Office (transferred from the P. W. D.).

(c) *On Top floor*—

G. P. O. Archives. Resident Telegraphist's quarters. Caretaker's quarters.

(II) In Financial Offices.

(a) *Ground floor*—

Surveyor of Customs.

Stamp Office.

Treasury and Collector General's Vaults.

(b) *1st floor*—

Treasury

Savings Bank.

Collector of Taxes and Loan Board

Collector of Customs.

(c) *Top floor*—

Audit Office.

Collector General's Office.

The buildings are throughout of re-enforced concrete. The architectural work was done by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. (of Messrs Nicholson & Corlette, 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London). The steel work was done by MM. Coignet, the well-known French firm of constructional engineers in re-enforced concrete.

Work was begun (under contract with Messrs. Wm. Cowlin & Son of Bristol, England) in November 1908, and the building was taken over from the contractor, in April 1910. Total cost of building exclusive of furniture and fittings was *about* £31,000.

The second block on the east side of King Street, has been commenced, under contract by Messrs. Mais & Sant of Kingston, to whom the contract was awarded. It will accommodate the Supreme Court and other Law Offices.

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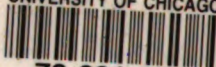
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